Making College Affordability a Reality for California Students

PACE Annual Conference
February 7, 2020
Sacramento, California

@edpolicyinca

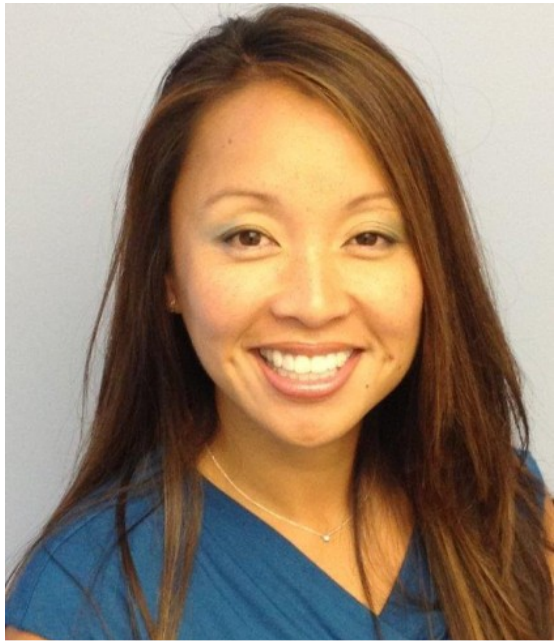
PACE
Policy Analysis for California Education

#2020PACE

Agenda

- 1:15-2:10: Panelist presentations
- 2:10-2:25: Panelist Q&A
- 2:25-2:40: Table conversations
- 2:40-2:45: Table report out

Panelists



Tammeil Gilkerson, President of Laney College

Johanna Lacoe, Research Director, California Policy Lab

Patrick Perry, Division Chief of Policy, Research & Data, California Student Aid Commission

Cecilia Rios-Aguilar, Associate Dean for Equity & Inclusion and Professor of Education, UCLA Graduate School of Education & Information Studies Faculty Director, PACE

Increasing the Take-Up of the Cal Grant

February 7, 2020

Johanna Lacoe
Research Director

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Process for receiving a Cal Grant

Students submit FAFSA or CADAA by March deadline

High schools verify student GPAs

CSAC sends award notification letters to eligible students

Students confirm their chosen schools on the WebGrants 4 Students site

Schools confirm student enrollment and eligibility

Cal Grant payments are issued directly to schools

Cal Grants I: Randomization was conducted at the school level

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Control

# of schools: 806
# of students: ~46K

Treatment 1
simplified letter

# of schools: 795
# of students: ~47K

Treatment 2:
simplified letter + belonging language

# of schools: 797
# of students: ~45K

Cal Grants I study timeline

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

October 2017
The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) opens to students

November 2017
CSAC begins mailing letters to students

March 2018
FAFSA deadline; letters continue to go out after this date

June 2018
Last letters are mailed

September 2018
Students enroll for the fall semester at their chosen institutions

February 2020
Expecting final data on enrollment for 2018-2019

Control letter

Congratulations!

You have been awarded a preliminary Cal Grant award for the 2018-19 academic year!

Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., the Legislature and the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) are investing in YOU because of your academic achievements and determination. Based on the information you provided to CSAC on your Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or California Dream Act Application (CADAA) as well as your GPA, you have been determined to be preliminarily eligible for a Cal Grant.

Cal Grant award amounts vary by the type of college you choose to attend and enrollment status. These are the current Cal Grant maximum amounts you could receive if you enroll at an eligible California campus in the following segments:

College Segment	Maximum Cal Grant Award Amount
California Community College (CCC):	$1,672
California State University (CSU):	$5,742*
University of California (UC):	$12,630*
Private, Non-Profit or WASC-accredited colleges:	$9,084*
Non-WASC accredited For-Profit Colleges:	$4,000*

*Cal Grant B students may also receive a $1,672 access award in addition to the amount listed above.

In addition to a Cal Grant you are potentially eligible for a Federal Pell Grant, for approximately **$** 5920
These grants, and any other financial aid that you might receive, will help you cover the costs of attending college, which include tuition and fees, food and housing, and books and supplies.

The Cal Grant and Pell Grant do not require repayment and is only one part of your financial aid package. After you are admitted, the campus financial aid office will provide a full financial aid award notice. In addition to the Cal Grant and Pell Grant, you may also be eligible for one or more of the following:

- Institutional grants or scholarships offered at public and private colleges and universities;
- California College Promise Grant;
- Work-Study Program or Federal Student Loans;
- Other types of financial aid offered at your campus of attendance, such as private scholarships and student loans.

This is an initial Cal Grant award notification only. You must still apply for admission to the campus you plan to attend. Your college makes the final eligibility determination for Cal Grant prior to disbursing your award. For questions about final eligibility determination and disbursement dates, reach out to the financial aid office at your chosen campus.

Make California and your families proud by continuing and completing your education.
Claim your Cal Grant Award by logging onto WebGrants for Students at **www.csac.ca.gov/mygrantinfo**
See enclosed flyer for more information

Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director

E1PRP2 (11/17)

PRIVACY STATEMENT: Cal Grant information for students who are 18 years of age or older, or who have attended a postsecondary institution, will only be released to parents or guardians with written authorization from the student.

First treatment letter: simplified language

Dear [redacted],

Congratulations! Based on your hard work and record of academic achievement, you have been preliminarily selected to receive a **Cal Grant scholarship**. This scholarship will help you pay for the costs of college for all four years if you remain eligible. It does not need to be repaid.

Go to **www.csac.ca.gov/mycalgrantinfo** and take the first step to claim **your** scholarship!

Grant ID number: [redacted]
CSAC ID number: [redacted]

As you research different college options, remember that **the Cal Grant is designed so that tuition cost doesn't determine which college you choose to attend**. The maximum amounts you would receive are listed below:

College Segment	Maximum Cal Grant Award Amount
California Community College (CCC):	$1,672
California State University (CSU):	$5,742
University of California (UC):	$12,630
Private, Non-Profit or WASC-accredited colleges:	$9,084
Non-WASC accredited For-Profit Colleges:	$4,000

In addition you may be eligible for a living stipend of up to $1,672 per year, and for other grants, such as an estimated $ 1170 in a Federal Pell Grant.

Good luck with your applications! You are already on your way to becoming a college graduate!

Sincerely,

Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission

E1TG12 (11/17)

PRIVACY STATEMENT: Cal Grant information for students who are 18 years of age or older, or who have attended a postsecondary institution, will only be released to parents or guardians with written authorization from the student.

Second treatment letter: simplified language + statement of belonging

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Dear [redacted],

Congratulations! Based on your hard work and record of academic achievement, you have been preliminarily selected to receive a **Cal Grant scholarship**. This scholarship will help you pay for the costs of college for all four years if you remain eligible. It does not need to be repaid.

You have shown that you're the kind of person who belongs in college.
We've been working hard to help you get there!

Go to **www.csac.ca.gov/calgrantinfo** and take the first step to claim **your** scholarship!

Grant ID number:
CSAC ID number: [redacted]

As you research different college options, remember that **the Cal Grant is designed so that tuition cost doesn't determine which college you choose to attend**. The maximum amounts you would receive are listed below:

College Segment	Maximum Cal Grant Award Amount
California Community College (CCC):	$1,672
California State University (CSU):	$5,742
University of California (UC):	$12,630
Private, Non-Profit or WASC-accredited colleges:	$9,084
Non-WASC accredited For-Profit Colleges:	$4,000

In addition you may be eligible for a living stipend of up to $1,672 per year, and for other grants, such as an estimated $ 5920 in a Federal Pell Grant.

Good luck with your applications! You are already on your way to becoming a college graduate!

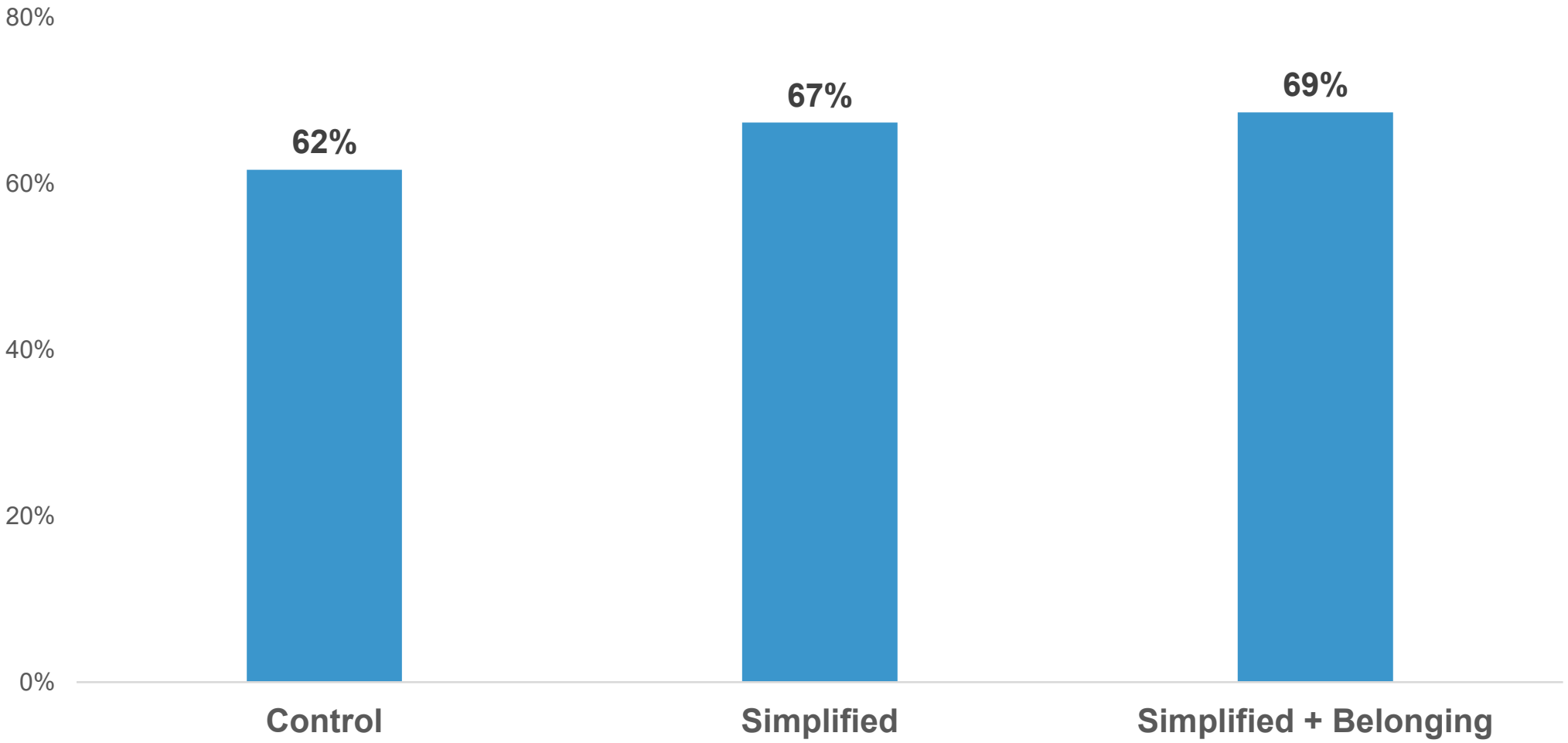
Sincerely,

Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission

E1TG22 (11/17)

PRIVACY STATEMENT: Cal Grant information for students who are 18 years of age or older, or who have attended a postsecondary institution, will only be released to parents or guardians with written authorization from the student.

Effect on account creation



Cal Grants II: 4 arms

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Control

simplified +
belonging letter from Cal Grants I

# of schools: 639
# of students: ~33K

Treatment 1

removing all belonging language

# of schools: 630
# of students: ~28K

Treatment 2

including language framing college as a social norm instead

# of schools: 633
# of students: ~31K

Treatment 3

adding to the control a table providing personalized net price estimates for public institutions listed on a student's FAFSA

# of schools: 632
# of students:~31K

Cal Grants II study timeline

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

October 2018
The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) opens to students

November 2018
CSAC begins mailing letters to students

March 2019
FAFSA deadline; letters continue to go out after this date

June 2019
Last letters are mailed

September 2019
Students enroll for the fall semester at their chosen institutions

February 2020
Expecting data on fall 2019 enrollment

Control letter: simplified + belonging

Dear [redacted],

Congratulations! Based on your hard work and record of academic achievement, you have been preliminarily selected to receive a **Cal Grant**. This scholarship will help you pay for the costs of college, and it does not need to be repaid.

You have shown that you're the kind of person who belongs in college.
We've been working hard to help you get there!

Go to www.csac.ca.gov/2019grant and take the first step!

CSAC ID number: [redacted]

As you research different college options, remember that **the Cal Grant is designed so that tuition cost doesn't determine which college you choose to attend**. The maximum amounts you would receive are listed below:

College Segment	Maximum Cal Grant Award Amount
California Community College (CCC):	$1,672
California State University (CSU):	$5,742
University of California (UC):	$12,570
Private Nonprofit College or University:	$9,084
Private For-Profit College or University:	$4,000 - $8,056

You are also eligible for other grants, such as an estimated $[redacted] in a Federal Pell Grant. You can learn more about your financial aid options at www.csac.ca.gov/calc.
Good luck with your applications! You are already on your way to becoming a college graduate!

Sincerely,

Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission

E1PR91 (11/18)

PRIVACY STATEMENT: Cal Grant information for students who are 18 years of age or older, or who have attended a postsecondary institution, will only be released to parents or guardians with written authorization from the student.

First treatment letter: simplified only

Dear [redacted],

Congratulations! You have been preliminarily selected to receive a **Cal Grant.** This scholarship will help you pay for the costs of college, and it does not need to be repaid.

Go to www.csac.ca.gov/2019calgrant and take the first step!

CSAC ID number: [redacted]

As you research different college options, remember that **the Cal Grant is designed so that tuition cost doesn't determine which college you choose to attend**. The maximum amounts you would receive are listed below:

College Segment	Maximum Cal Grant Award Amount
California Community College (CCC):	$1,672
California State University (CSU):	$5,742
University of California (UC):	$12,570
Private Nonprofit College or University:	$9,084
Private For-Profit College or University:	$4,000 - $8,056

You are also eligible for other grants, such as an estimated $[redacted] in a Federal Pell Grant. You can learn more about your financial aid options at www.csac.ca.gov/netprice.
Good luck with your applications!

Sincerely,

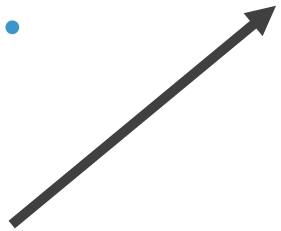
Lupita Cortez Alcalá

Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission

E1G191 (11/18)

PRIVACY STATEMENT: Cal Grant information for students who are 18 years of age or older, or who have attended a postsecondary institution, will only be released to parents or guardians with written authorization from the student.

Second treatment letter: social norm



Dear [redacted],

Congratulations! Based on your hard work and record of academic achievement, you have been preliminarily selected to receive a **Cal Grant.** This scholarship will help you pay for the costs of college, and it does not need to be repaid.

Join thousands of high school seniors who have claimed their Cal Grant and are now college graduates!

Go to www.csac.ca.gov/2019award and take the first step!

CSAC ID number: [redacted]

As you research different college options, remember that **the Cal Grant is designed so that tuition cost doesn't determine which college you choose to attend**. The maximum amounts you would receive are listed below:

College Segment	Maximum Cal Grant Award Amount
California Community College (CCC):	$1,672
California State University (CSU):	$5,742
University of California (UC):	$12,570
Private Nonprofit College or University:	$9,084
Private For-Profit College or University:	$4,000 - $8,056

You are also eligible for other grants, such as an estimated $[redacted] in a Federal Pell Grant. You can learn more about your financial aid options at www.csac.ca.gov/cost.

Good luck with your applications! You are already on your way to becoming a college graduate!

Sincerely,

Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission

E1G291 (11/18)

PRIVACY STATEMENT: Cal Grant information for students who are 18 years of age or older, or who have attended a postsecondary institution, will only be released to parents or guardians with written authorization from the student.

Third treatment letter: net price

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Dear [redacted],

Congratulations! Based on your hard work and record of academic achievement, you have been preliminarily selected to receive a **Cal Grant**. This scholarship will help you pay for the costs of college, and it does not need to be repaid.

You have shown that you're the kind of person who belongs in college.
We've been working hard to help you get there!

Go to **www.csac.ca.gov/2019mygrant** and take the first step!

CSAC ID number: [redacted]

As you research different college options, remember that **the published cost of college is not necessarily the cost for you,** because of financial aid.

Based on the information you listed on your FAFSA, we estimate that you could be eligible for as much as $27,731 in financial aid that would reduce your costs at the colleges you listed and does not need to be paid back. The back of this letter has estimates of the aid you would receive at these schools if you attend full time. You can learn more about your financial aid options at www.csac.ca.gov/price.

Good luck with your applications! You are already on your way to becoming a college graduate!

Sincerely,

Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission

Third treatment letter: net price

ESTIMATED 2019-20 COLLEGE COSTS AND FINANCIAL AID FOR [redacted]

	Living situation	Estimated tuition, fees, housing, and other costs	Estimated grant aid you will receive	Estimated cost for you
Rice University		Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Lewis & Clark College		Not available	Not available	**Not available**
University Of California-Santa Cruz	*On Campus*	$36,396	$23,496	**$12,900**
University Of California-Santa Barb	*On Campus*	$36,180	$25,680	**$10,500**
University Of California (UCLA)	*On Campus*	$33,604	$24,804	**$8,800**
University Of California-Davis	*On Campus*	$35,731	$27,731	**$8,000**
Cal State-Long Beach	*On Campus*	$23,610	$12,957	**$10,653**
University Of California-San Diego	*On Campus*	$31,095	$21,595	**$9,500**

The estimates above were created using the net price calculators on the institutions' websites. Final aid determinations are made by institutions. You can expect details of your full financial aid package from your institution once you have been admitted.

Grant aid estimates include aid from multiple sources, including the Cal Grant and other state, federal, and institutional aid programs. Grant aid does not need to be paid back. Loans or work study may also be available to help you cover costs.

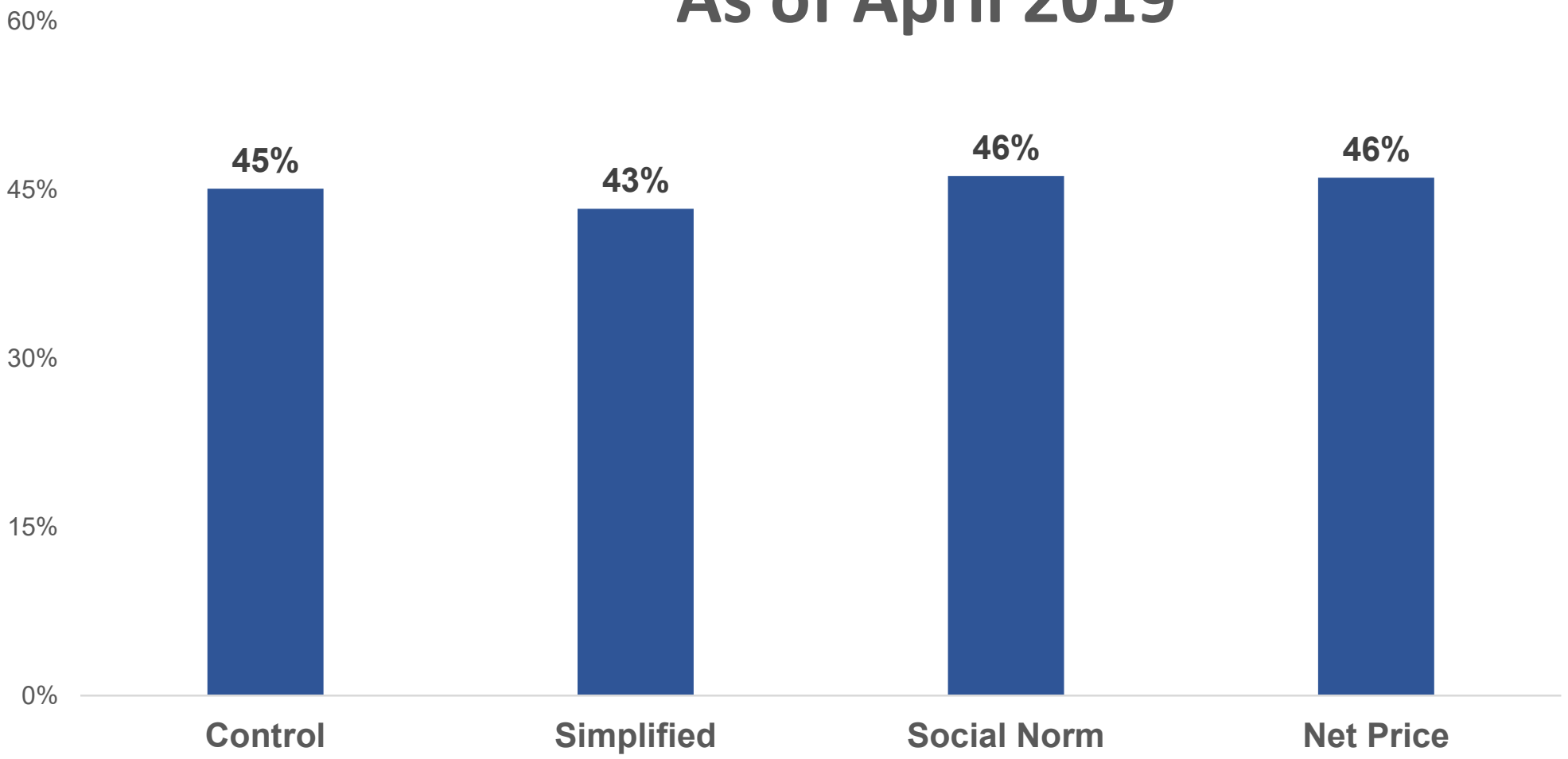
Visit www.csac.ca.gov/price for information about institutions where estimates are not available.

← net price

Effect on account creation

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Creation of a WebGrants Account
As of April 2019



Conclusions & next steps

- Cal Grants I: The simplified letters increased account creation
- Cal Grant II: The net price and social norm letters increased account creation relative to the simplified letters, but not the simplified + belonging letters
    - The effect of letters in the second experiment on account creation was much smaller, possibly because the baseline letters were very similar to the treatment letters
- **Next steps:** estimate the effect of the letters on college enrollment

CALIFORNIA POLICY LAB

Thank you!

Questions: Johanna Lacoe, johanna.lacoe@berkeley.edu

Student Expenses and Resources Survey (SEARS)

Patrick Perry

Director of Policy, Research, and Data

https://www.csac.ca.gov/sears

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Background

CSAC creates Student Expense Budget (SEB)

- From early 1970s through 2006-07, SEB was informed by SEARS data
- Survey was administered every 3 years (on paper)
- Used by institutions for public disclosure of cost of attendance

Survey halted after 2006-07 due to budget cuts

- Since then, SEB adjusted each year using the California Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- CSAC relaunched SEARS in 2018 (web-based)

ALLOWANCE	WITH PARENTS	ON CAMPUS HOUSING	OFF CAMPUS HOUSING
TUITION AND FEES[1]	ACTUAL INSTITUTIONAL CHARGES		
BOOKS AND SUPPLIES[2]	$1,080 PER ACADEMIC YEAR		
FOOD[3]			
Per Month:	$ 976 / MO	ACTUAL INSTITUTIONAL CHARGES	$ 602 / MO
Per Year:	$ 8,780 / YR		$ 5,416 / YR
HOUSING[4]			
Per Month:	INCLUDED		$ 1,240 / MO
Per Year:	IN ABOVE		$ 11,164 / YR
TRANSPORTATION[5]			
Per Month:	$ 104 / MO	$ 36 / MO	$ 95 / MO
Per Year:	$ 938 / YR	$ 324 / YR	$ 858 / YR
PERSONAL / MISC[6]			
Per Month:	$ 358 / MO	$ 290 / MO	$ 420 / MO
Per Year:	$ 3,225 / YR	$ 2,609 / YR	$ 3,784 / YR
CHILD / DEPENDENT CARE	REASONABLE EXPENSES WITH ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE STUDENT, DEPENDING UPON AGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN		
LOAN FEES	FOR STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS, ACTUAL OR AVERAGE LOAN ORIGINATION AND INSURANCE		
TOTAL, Excluding Allowances based on actual institutional charges			
Per Month:	$ 1,558 / MO	$ 446 / MO	$ 2,478 / MO
Per Year:	$ 14,023 / YR	$ 4,013 / YR	$ 22,302 / YR

SEARS 2018-19

- Generous grant from College Futures Foundation to revive and revise SEARS
- Worked with Mathematica on survey design, conversion to web, marketing strategy, data collection and analysis, focus groups, and piloting
- Survey given and data collected between Fall 2018-Spring 2019
- 57 question, branched survey instrument

Survey Topics

- Housing expenses
- Transportation expenses
- Miscellaneous expenses
- Expenses for books and supplies
- Food expenses and food assistance
- Financial resources
- Uptake of government assistance programs

- By student background/demographics
- By higher ed segment, regional geography

Response Rate

Segment	Participating Institutions	Students Sampled	Respondents	Response Rate
AICCU	19	21,532	3,154	14.6%
CCC	55	81,157	6,608	8.1%
CSU	23	33,949	4,265	12.6%
PCC	4	1,430	137	9.6%
UC	9	12,385	1,255	10.1%
Total	**110**	**150,453**	**15,419**	**10.2%**

Priorities for Initial Analysis

How do students' reported expenses and perception of ability to meet their expenses vary for key subgroups?

- Micro-region
- Higher education segment
- Gender
- Race/ethnicity
- With and without dependents
- Older and younger students
- Working status

What so far has been the biggest obstacle for you to be successful in college?

- Cost of college
- Balancing school and work responsibilities
- Balancing school and family responsibilities
- Classes are too difficult
- Too little support from college
- Too little support from family
- Other obstacles
- No major obstacles

Students report the **cost of attending college** and **balancing school and work** are the biggest obstacles to being successful.

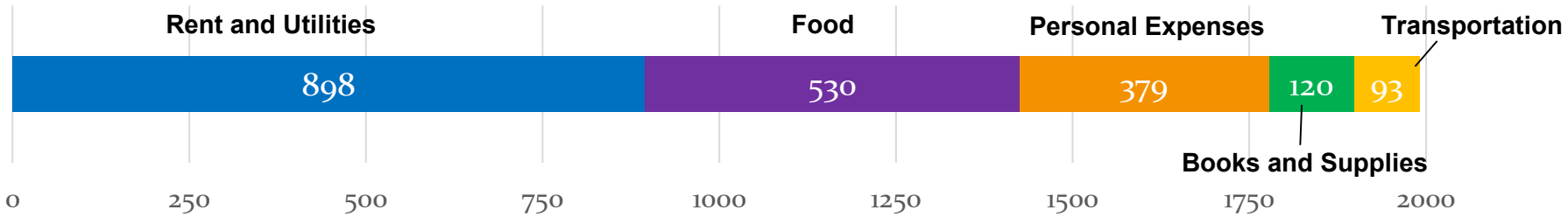
33%
cost of college

31%
balancing school and work

Students report spending $2,020/month for non-tuition expenses associated with attending college

- Students report their expenses for books and supplies, food, housing, transportation, and personal expenses

- On average, students reported spending $2,020 per month for expenses in those categories

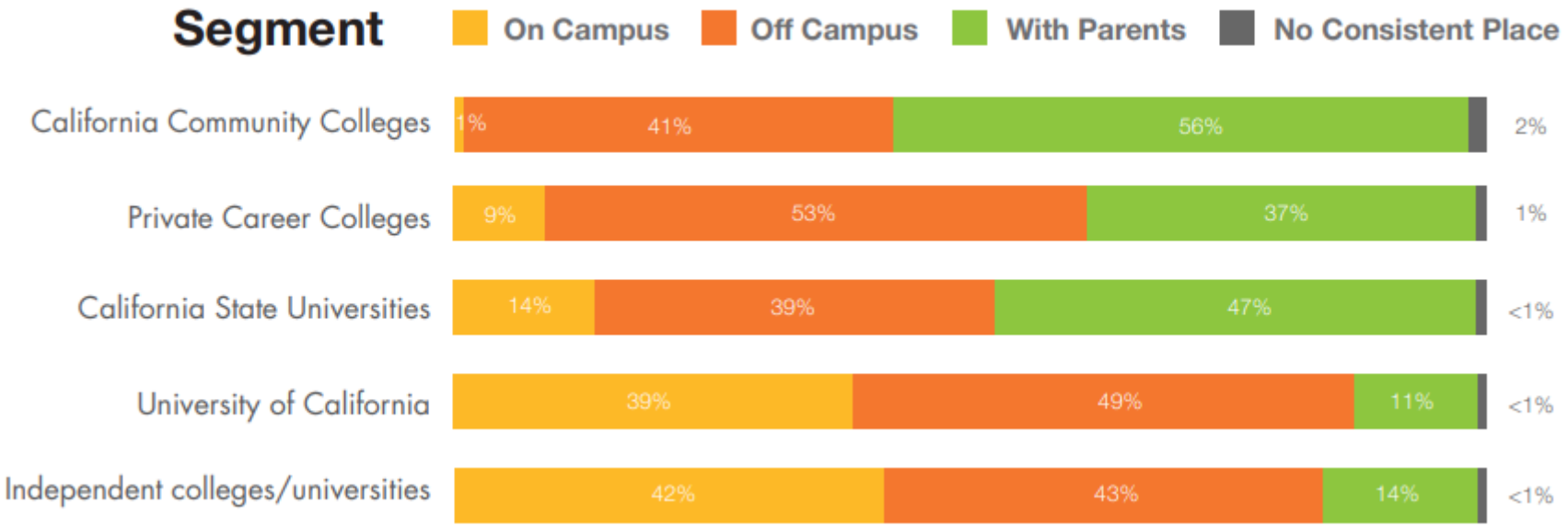


1 in 3 students have experienced food or housing insecurity within the last 30 days

35%
Low/very low food security

35%
Housing insecure

Housing



- 75% of students age 21 and under across all segments either live on campus or with their parents.

Housing Insecurity

> "It's been tough and hard to eat balanced meals and have a stable place to live. I had to couch surf for several weeks and sleep in my car due to lack of money.
>
> *Student, East Bay*

Housing challenges students encountered within the last 30 days:

21% said they did not pay the full amount of a gas, oil, or electricity bill

18% said there was a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay

10% said they did not pay or underpaid their rent or mortgage

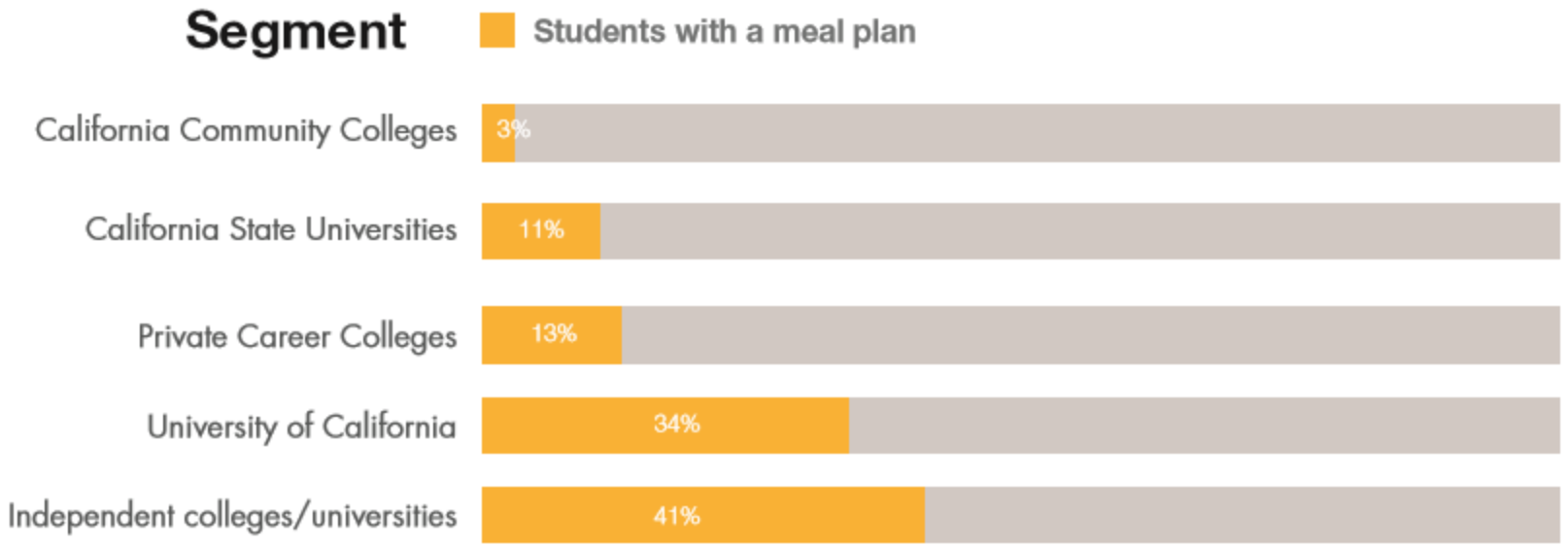
10% said they lived in a house or apartment with more people than were listed on the lease or rental agreement

5% said they moved in with others, even for a little while, because of financial problems

2% said they moved two times or more

1% said they had no consistent place to sleep (e.g. homeless, couch-surfing, living in a car/shelter)

Food


Segment
Students with a meal plan
California Community Colleges
3%
California State Universities
11%
Private Career Colleges
13%
University of California
34%
Independent colleges/universities
41%

Food Insecurity

> "I love school. And I will not eat just to pay for school."
>
> *Student, Orange County*

> "I have not bought books/school supplies to be able to pay rent/food."
>
> *Student, Northern Inland*

Students' level of food security was classified based on the number of affirmative responses to a set of 10 questions[2] and students with very low or low food security levels were considered food insecure.

Overall, 22% of students reported very low food security, and 13% of students reported low food security, for a total of

35% **of students experiencing food insecurity.**

The survey asked about specific challenges students encountered with food within the last 30 days:

56% said they often or sometimes couldn't afford to eat balanced meals

48% said they often or sometimes worried food would run out

41% said that often or sometimes the food just didn't last and they didn't have money to get more

Of those who responded often or sometimes true to any of the above:

65% said they cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food

58% said they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food

49% said they were hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food

Among all students surveyed, **87%** did not receive any food assistance.

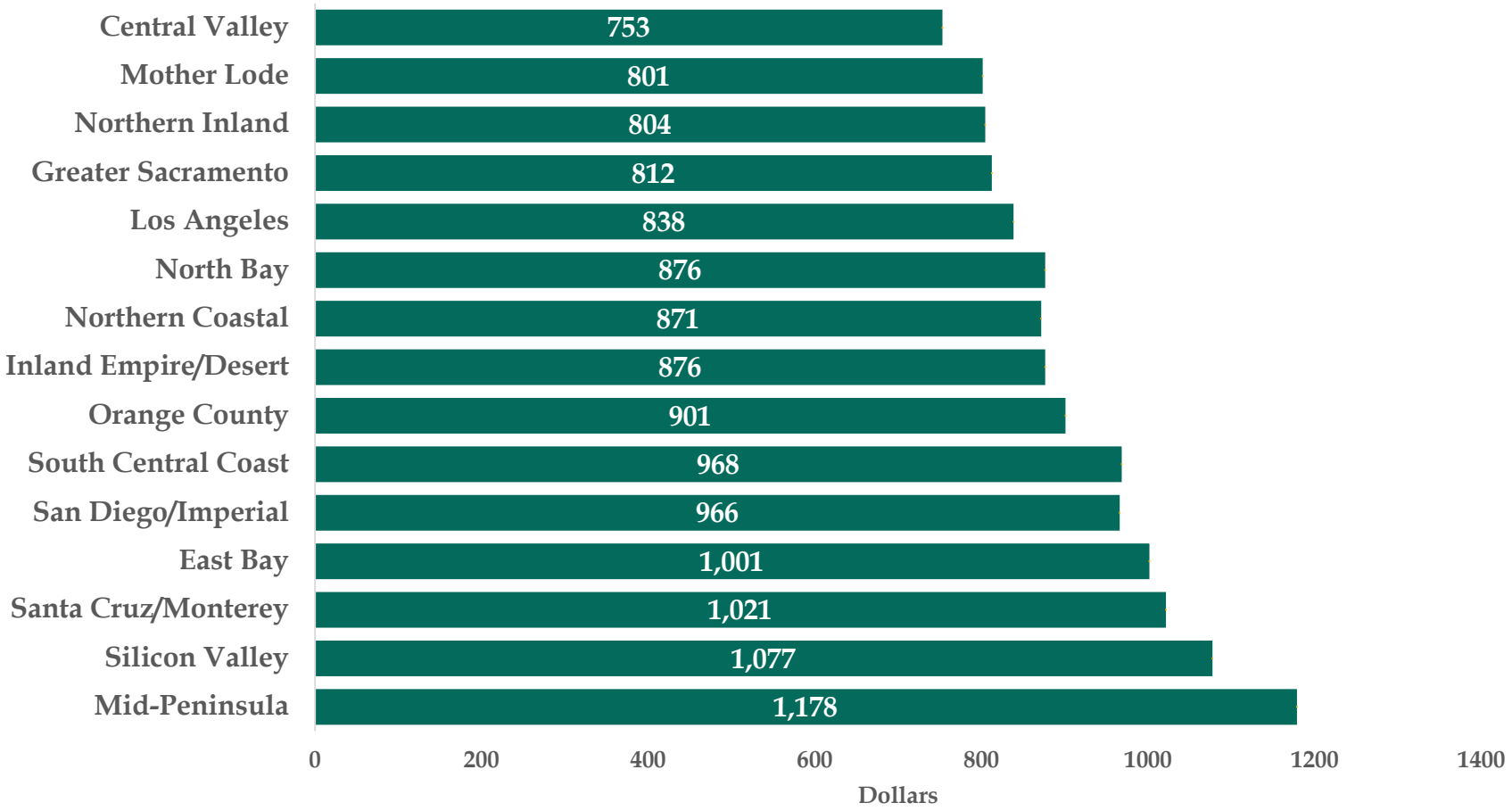
Among food insecure students, **82%** did not receive any food assistance.

Region

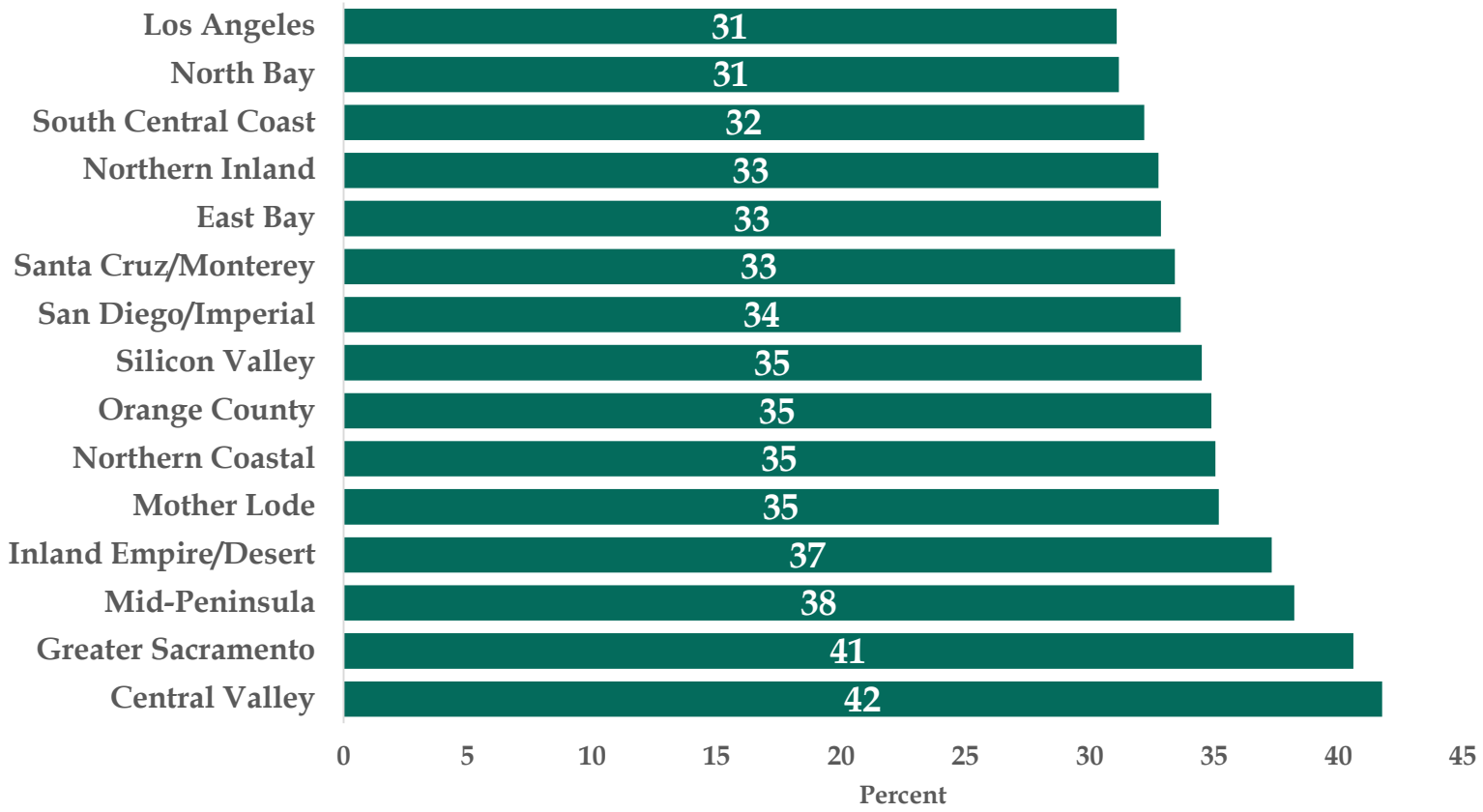
Micro-region	Macro-region
Northern Coastal	North Far North
Northern Inland	North Far North
Greater Sacramento	North Far North
East Bay	Bay Region
North Bay	Bay Region
Mid-Peninsula	Bay Region
Santa Cruz/Monterey	Bay Region
Silicon Valley	Bay Region
Central Valley	Central
Mother Lode	Central
South Central Coast	South Central
Los Angeles	Los Angeles and Orange County
Orange County	Los Angeles and Orange County
Inland Empire/Desert	Inland Empire/Desert
San Diego/Imperial	San Diego and Imperial

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

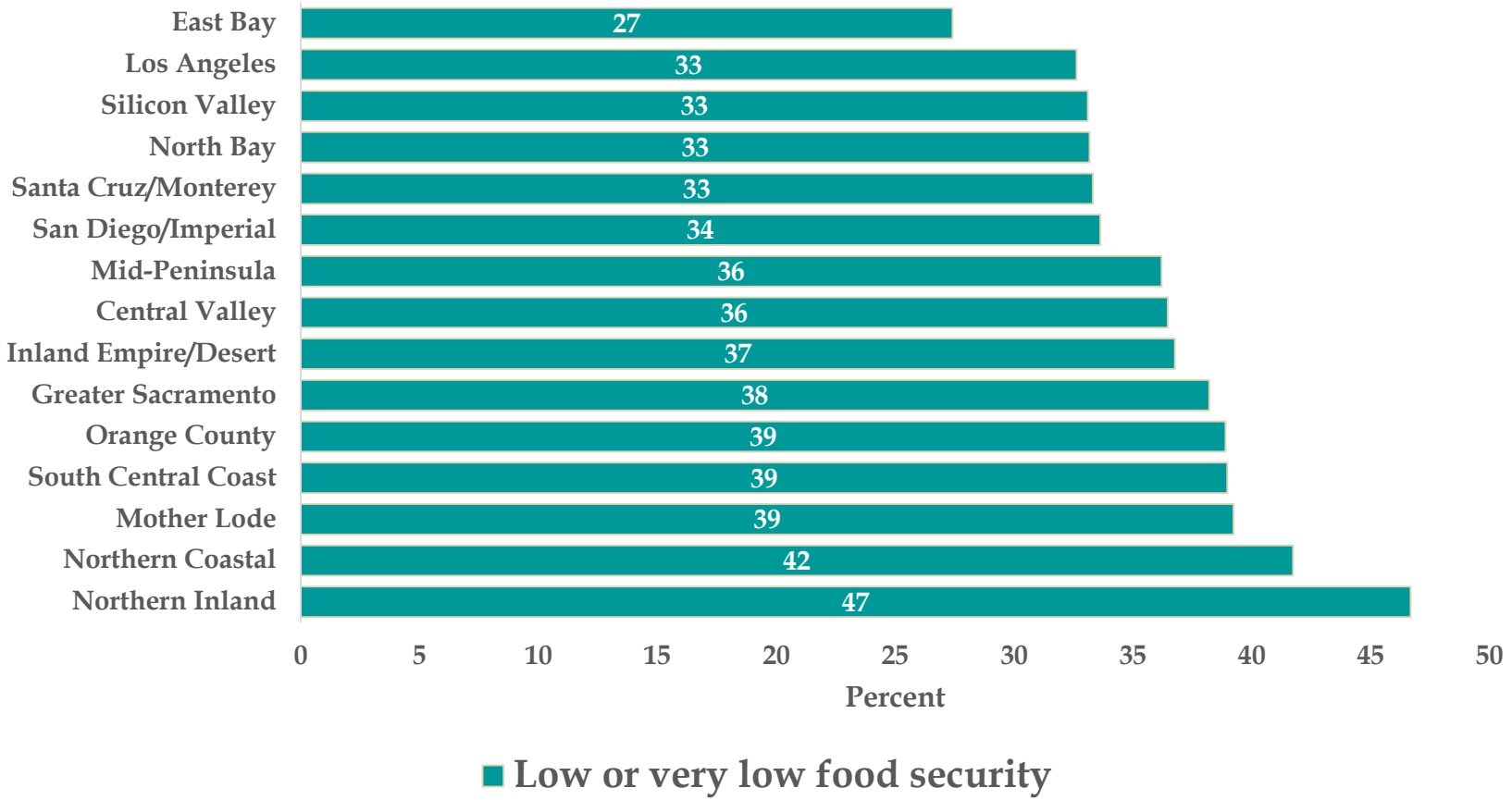
Monthly Housing Expenses by Micro-region



Housing Insecurity by Micro-region



Low Food Security by Micro-region



Students with dependents and students who are 25 or older report higher expenses and higher levels of insecurity

- Students with dependents face significantly higher costs compared to those without, **$3,103 vs. $1,830** per month
- Students who are 25 and older spend around **$2,691** per month compared to **$1,734** spent by younger students
- **Both older students and those with dependents report more insecurity and more challenges meeting their expenses than their counterparts**

Next Steps

- Series of SEARS Research Briefs under development
  - Housing, Food Insecurity, Transportation, First-Generation Students spotlight
  - Regional breakdowns of costs

- Cal Grant Reform Work Group
  - SEARS data will help inform priorities for financial aid reform
  - Cal Grant Reform Workgroup has completed its work and will send recommendation(s) forward to the CSAC, Governor, and Legislature (March-April)

Contact Us:

Patrick Perry
Director of Policy, Research, & Data
pperry@csac.ca.gov

www.csac.ca.gov

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

The California College Promise: A Promise to What, for Whom, and Where?

Cecilia Rios-Aguilar, UCLA

Austin Lyke, UCLA

PACE

Policy Analysis for California Education

California College Promise: What, Whom, and Where?

- Promise programs have existed since the 1950s but have proliferated in the last decade across the U.S.
- In 2017, California established its own free program called the California College Promise (AB 19) to respond to concerns about **affordability** as well as broader **inequities** that that result in lower rates of college access and attainment among the most vulnerable groups of students, including (but not limited to) low-income students, immigrant students, English language learners, students of color, first-generation students, LGBTQ students, returning veterans, and foster youth.

The Promise Landscape in California

What we learned from looking descriptively at some promise programs in CA is that:

- Promise programs in California are not necessarily universal and have tremendous variation in their definition and structure (e.g., goals, design, scope, funding, beneficiaries, etc.).
- Implementation of promise programs varies widely, depending on institutional and regional capacities and resources.
- Extensive eligibility requirements affect who can benefit from various promise programs.
- Virtually no research exists that examines the impact, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity dimensions of California's numerous promise programs.

What is the California College Promise?

The California College Promise program established through AB 19 is distinct from existing state financial aid sources in that it provides districts/colleges with funds to waive some or all tuition and fees for a significant subset of students (i.e., first-time, full-time students who complete a financial aid application) if the district chooses to use funds for student financial aid.

How are Colleges Implementing AB 19?

- In 2018–19, 105 colleges received AB 19 funds. This number is expected to grow in the next years. Of those colleges, 65 institutions awarded financial aid to students using AB 19 funds.
- Programs are relatively new—56 percent of them have only existed for one or two years.
- Most students benefitting from AB 19 are first-time, full-time students.
- Colleges are using funds in a variety of ways. The top three spending categories include: tuition and/or fees, hiring of staff, and educational costs (most commonly textbook vouchers, transportation assistance, and food vouchers)
- Colleges are combining various streams of funding (e.g., AB 19 with the Student-Centered Funding Formula) to provide comprehensive supports for students.
- Colleges report significant equity concerns, specifically that students benefitting from the program are not the ones who need it most (e.g., low-income students of color).

A Promise to What and for Whom?

Figure 2. Total Award Amounts by Race/Ethnicity

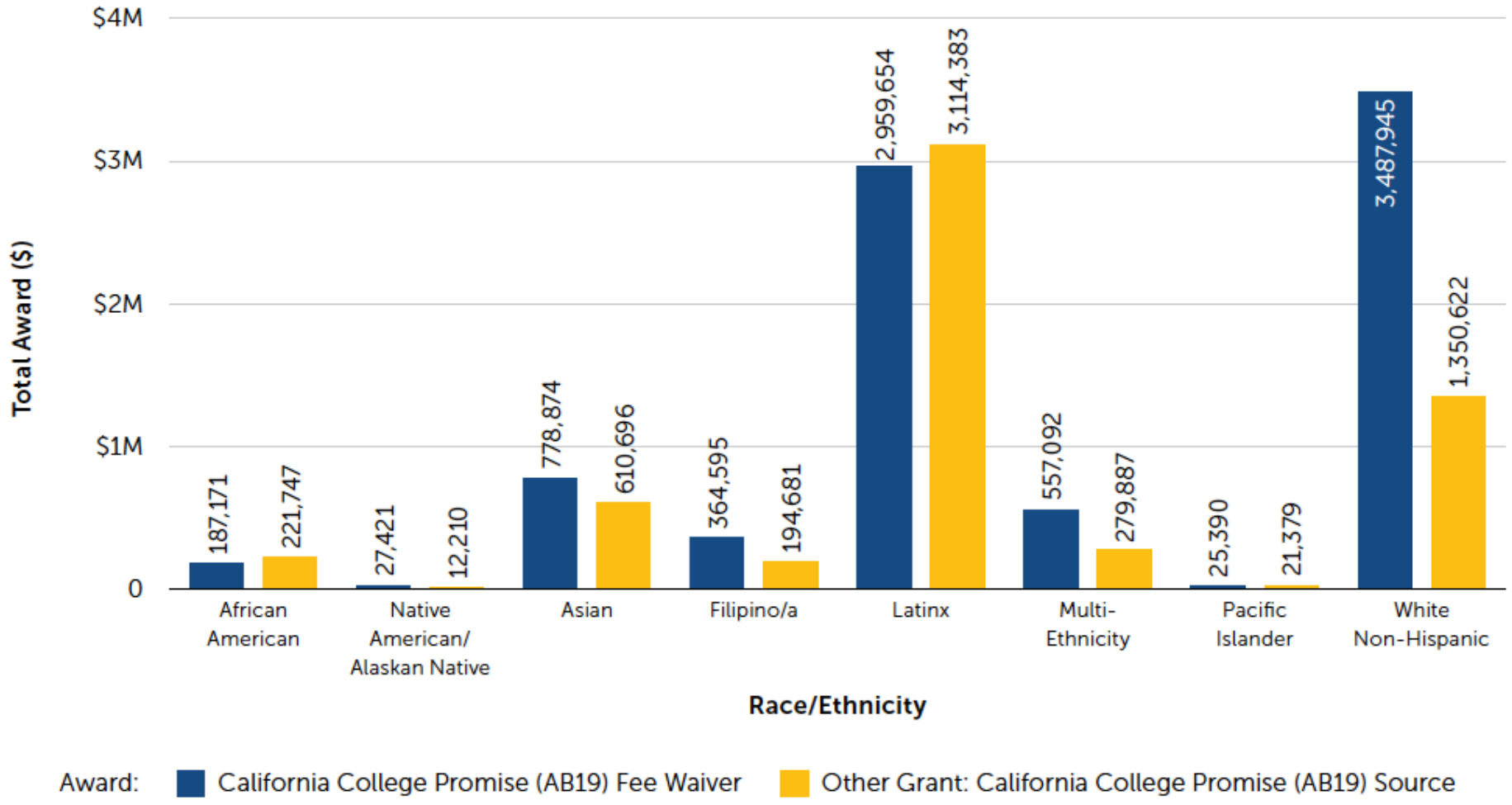
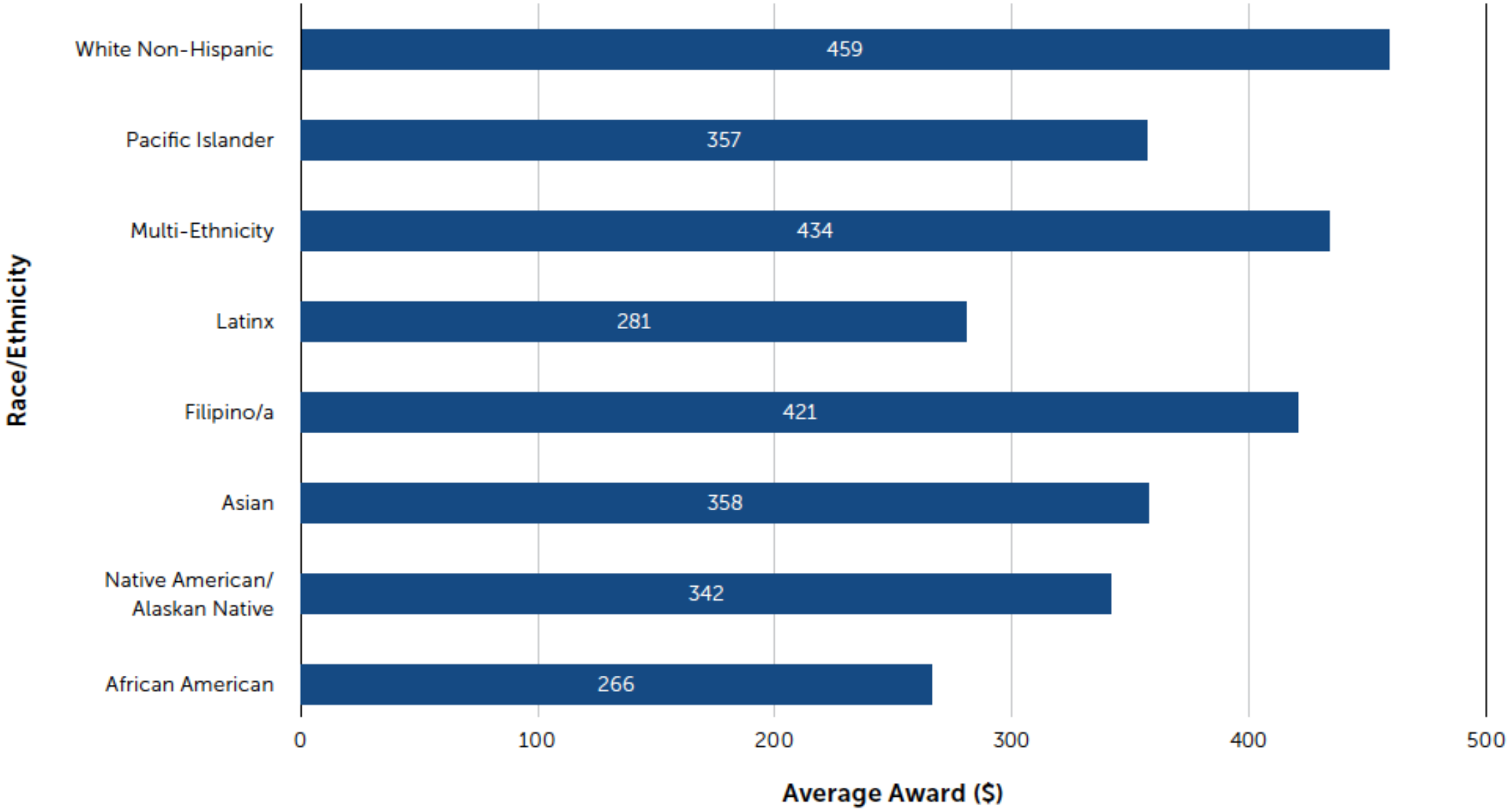


Figure 3. Average Awards by Race/Ethnicity



Where?

- Over 40 per
  allocated d
  four Califor
  Orange

Figure 4. Geography of AB 19 Funds Awarded in California

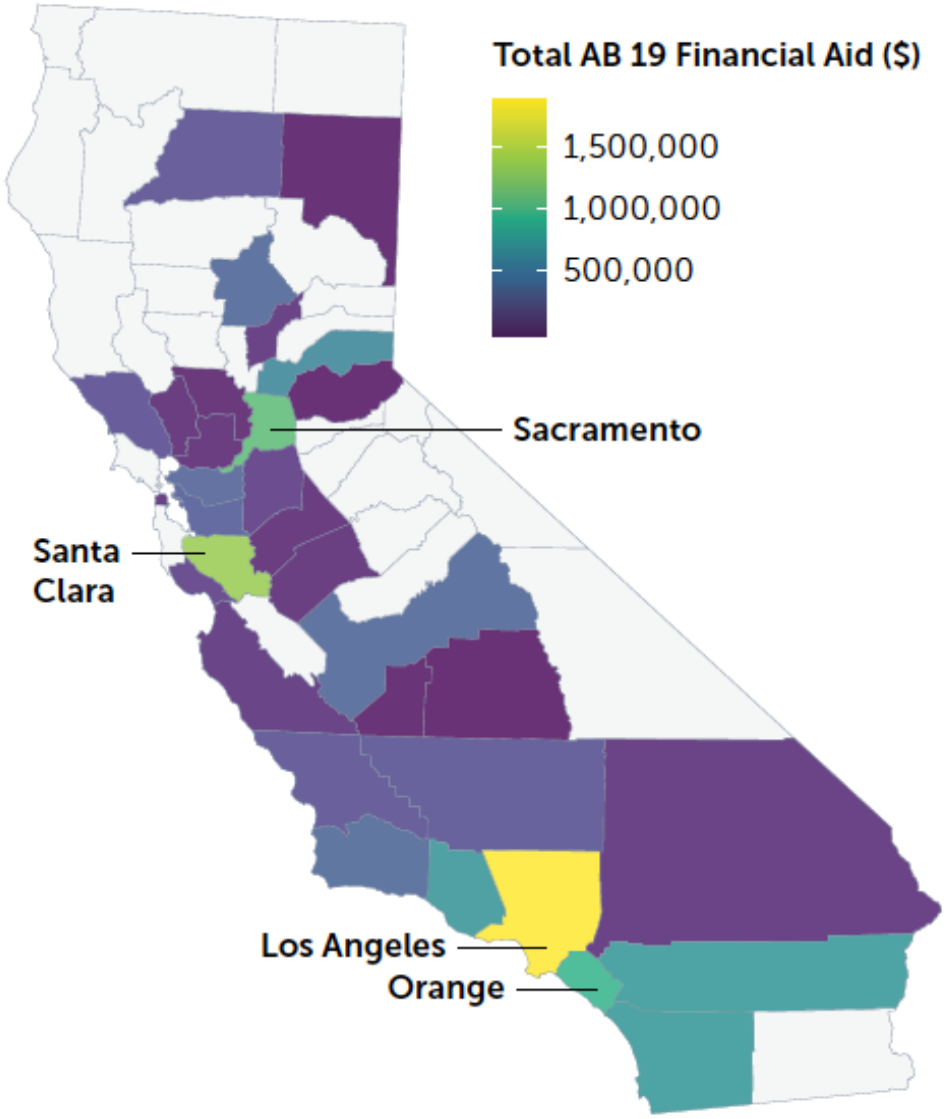
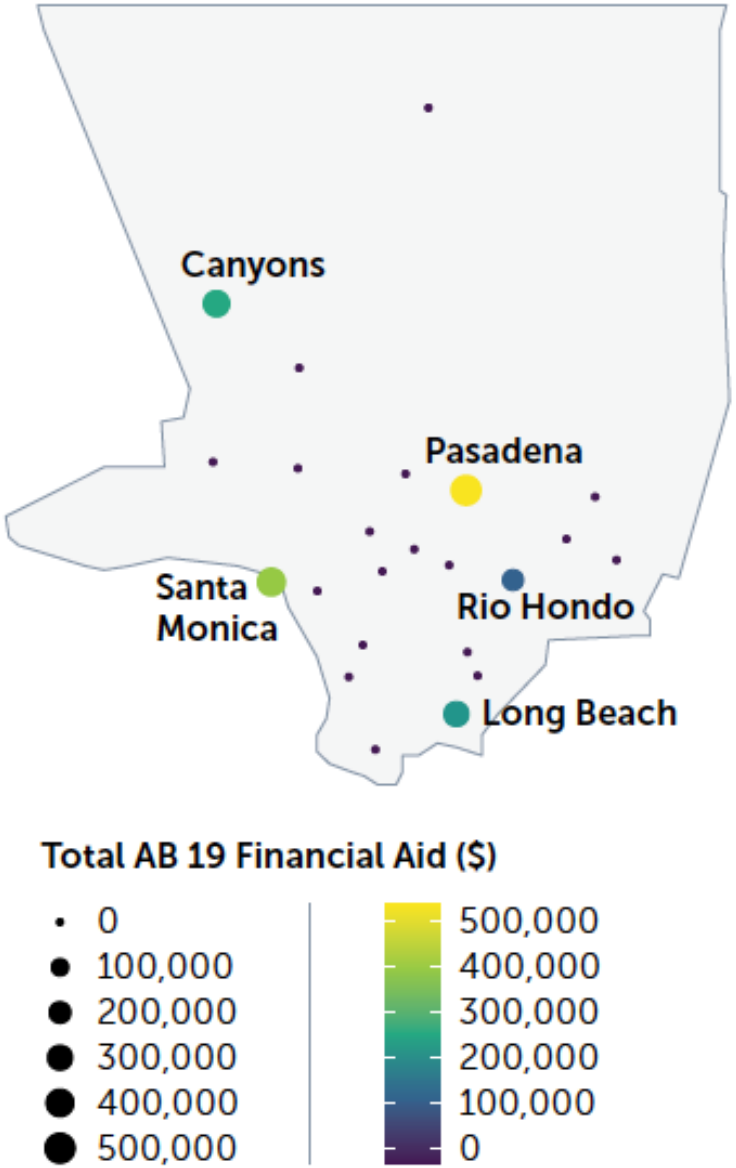


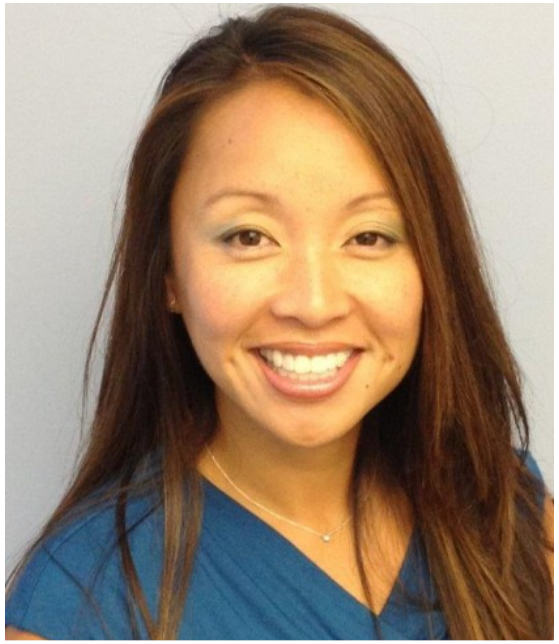
Figure 5. Geography of AB 19 Funds Awarded in LA County



Recommendations

- Revise eligibility criteria
- Invest in a public campaign to clarify what is being promised and to whom
- Invest in studies that examine the impact, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity dimensions of the program

Panelist Q&A



Tammeil Gilkerson, President of Laney College

Johanna Lacoe, Research Director, California Policy Lab

Patrick Perry, Division Chief of Policy, Research & Data, California Student Aid Commission

Cecilia Rios-Aguilar, Associate Dean for Equity & Inclusion and Professor of Education, UCLA Graduate School of Education & Information Studies Faculty Director, PACE

Table conversation

- Introductions
  - Your name & role
- Discussion questions
  - What messages need to be sent to students, families, and communities about the current initiatives (at both state and local levels) to address issues of college affordability?
  - How can policy-makers and institutions ensure that programs/financial aid/grants/scholarships will reach vulnerable and marginalized groups of students?
  - How can we strengthen partnerships across regions to support existing efforts to address issues of college affordability?

Group Shareout

Next up…!

- Quick break: coffee, tea, and snacks
- Be back downstairs in the Magnolia Ballroom by **3:00pm** for the closing keynote: *Paul Tough*