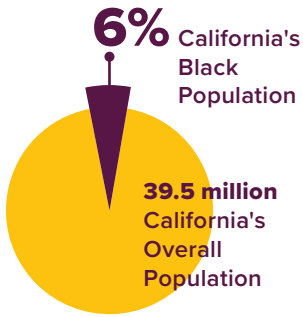
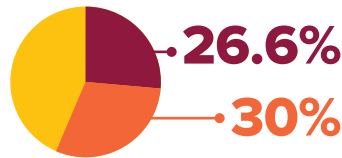


WHO ARE BLACK STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA'S COMMUNITY COLLEGES?

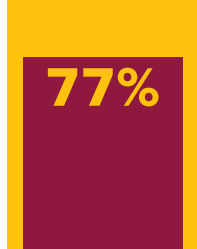
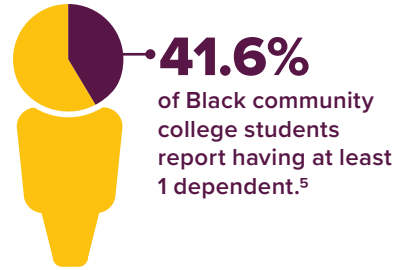


While 26.6% of Black adults (ages 25 and older) in California have earned bachelor's degrees (or higher), 30% have attended college but have not earned a degree.<sup>2</sup>



55% of the Black students who attend community college in the state identify as women. 52% are adult learners (25 years or older).<sup>3</sup>

The overwhelming majority (77%) of Black students attend community college part-time (fewer than 12 units in a term) due to employment, family, and other commitments.<sup>4</sup>

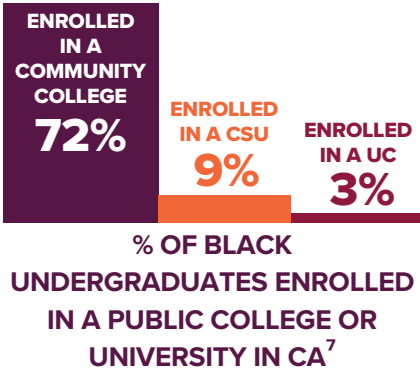
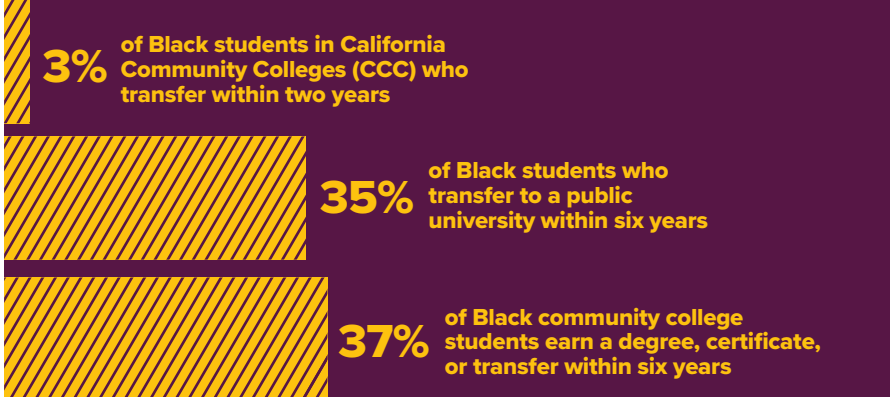


COLLEGE ACCESS

Nearly two-thirds of Black high school graduates are not eligible to apply for admission to the CSU or UC system because they have not completed the A-G course requirements.<sup>6</sup>

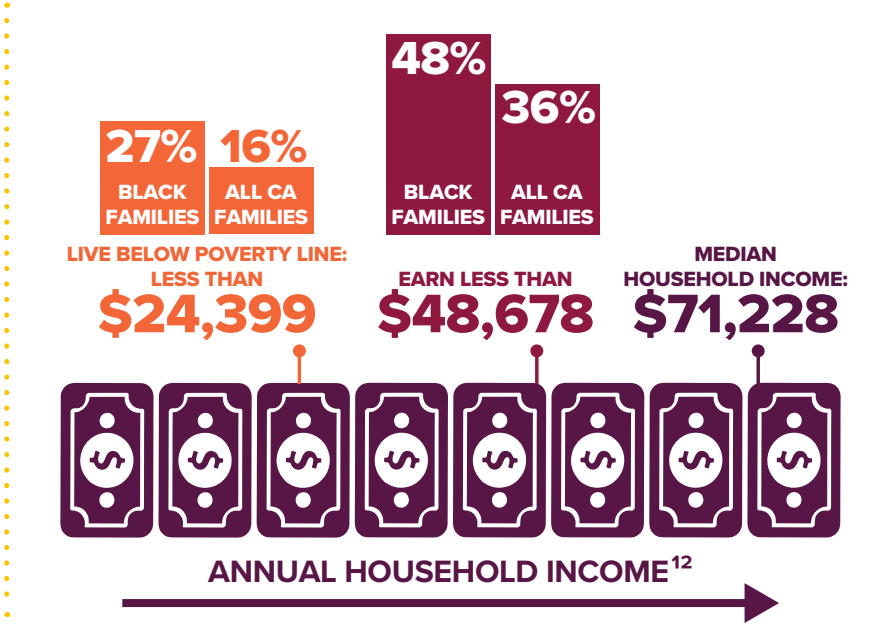


COLLEGE SUCCESS



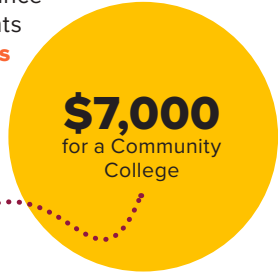
46% of Black students who transfer from a California Community College transfer to a CSU institution. 11% transfer to a UC institution.<sup>8</sup>

EXPOSURE TO POVERTY

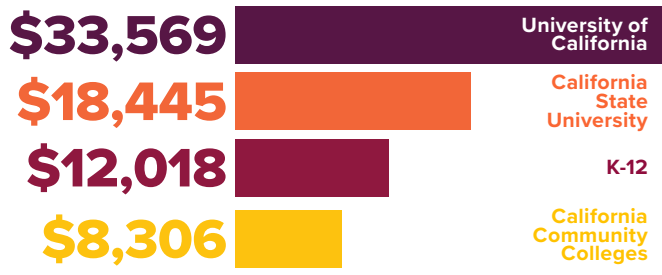


PAYING FOR COLLEGE

The total cost of attendance for low-income students after tuition and fees are covered is<sup>13</sup>



STATE FUNDS INVESTED PER FTES<sup>14</sup>



TYPE	NUMBER OF BLACK RECIPIENTS	% OF TOTAL
CALIFORNIA PROMISE	77,891	52%
PELL GRANT	35,992	24%
GRANTS (Non-Pell)	28,070	19%
LOANS	4,374	3%
SCHOLARSHIPS	1,884	1%
WORKSTUDY	1,199	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149,410</b>	

FINANCIAL AID AWARDED TO BLACK COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS BY TYPE:<sup>15</sup>

INSTITUTIONAL RECEPTIVITY

The ratio of BLACK STUDENTS to tenured BLACK PROFESSORS is

The ratio of WHITE STUDENTS to tenured WHITE PROFESSORS is<sup>16</sup>



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Increase the Cal Grant to Cover the Total Cost of Attendance
- 2 Update Cal Grant eligibility requirements to meet the needs of today's college student (e.g., adult learners who attend part-time)
- 3 Allow Students to Use the Cal Grant to attend Out-of-State Institutions (Portable Cal Grant)
- 4 Add race as a metric to determine the amount of funding colleges receive by way of the Student-Centered Funding Formula and Student Equity and Achievement funding
- 5 Maintain State investments in Student Equity and Achievement
- 6 Allocate COVID-19 stimulus monies with a race-conscious\* perspective
- 7 Equitize funding across public postsecondary education for lower division courses
- 8 Address and eliminate obstacles that currently prevent many Black students from learning about and completing the financial aid process

\*NOTE: "Race Conscious" – recognizing the realities of race for people of color and the ways in which institutional racism shapes educational access, opportunity, and success in both historical and contemporary U.S. contexts.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: US Census  
<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: US Census  
<sup>3</sup>SOURCE: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart. Analysis based on AY 2018-2019  
<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart. Analysis based on AY 2018-2019  
<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: Community College Success Measure (CCSM), 2015-2019.  
<sup>6-11</sup>SOURCE: Campaign for College Opportunity "State of Higher Education for Black Californians" 2019 report  
<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: US Census  
<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Campaign for College Opportunity "State of Higher Education for Black Californians" 2019 report  
<sup>14</sup>SOURCE: Community College League of California 2020 Fast Facts  
<sup>15</sup>SOURCE: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart. Analysis based on AY 2018-2019  
<sup>16</sup>SOURCE: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart. Analysis based on AY 2018-2019