



California Community Colleges

Fiscal & Policy Webinar

A Monthly Webinar Series by the Office of
Institutional Supports & Success

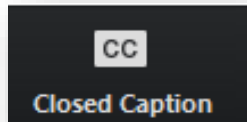
March 24, 2022

Housekeeping Announcements

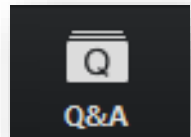


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Enter questions for the presenters, and read their responses.

Agenda

- Presentation: What Can We Learn from K-12 about Enrollment Trends?
- State Budget Update
- State Legislative Update
- Student Housing Update
- Q&A



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What Can We Learn From TK-12 Enrollment Trends?

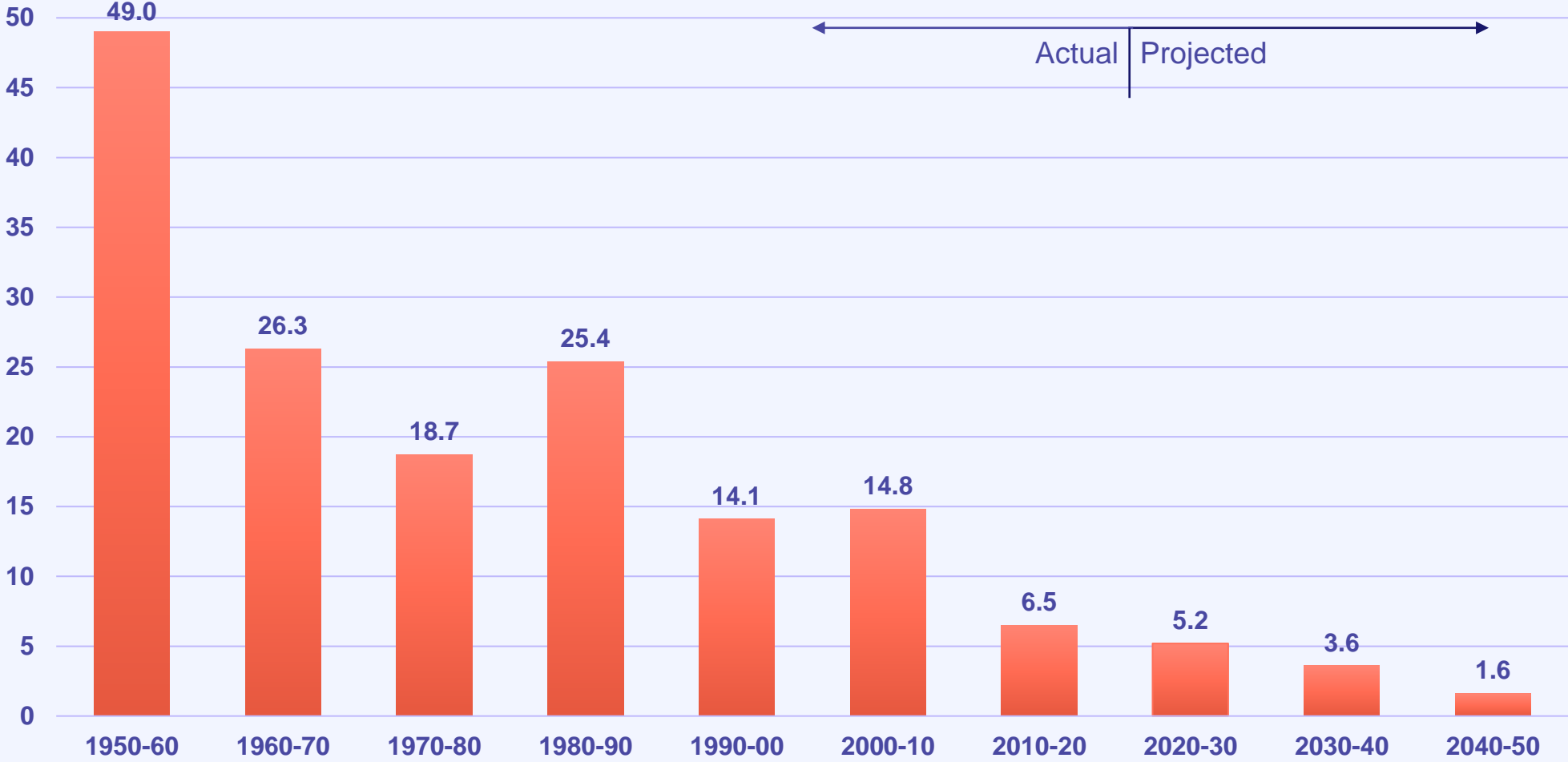
California Community Colleges
Fiscal and Policy Webinar

Michael Fine, CEO, FCMAT
January 2022

The Big Picture: Declining Population

- California lost population for the first time in state history
 - Birthrates are down, death rates are up, net migration is down
 - Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) estimates that total fertility rate (TFR) for 2020 is 1.52, down from 2.20 in 2007; a TFR of 2.1 is considered necessary to avoid population decline
 - Fewer teen pregnancies, higher college going rates, college debt, housing costs and broader economics – such as the struggle of young adults to establish financial independence and their own households – all contribute
 - Average age for first marriage for women has surpassed 30 for first time
 - Percent of women in 20s living with parents is 46%
 - Percent of men in 20s living with parents is 51%

Percentage of Growth of Calif Population



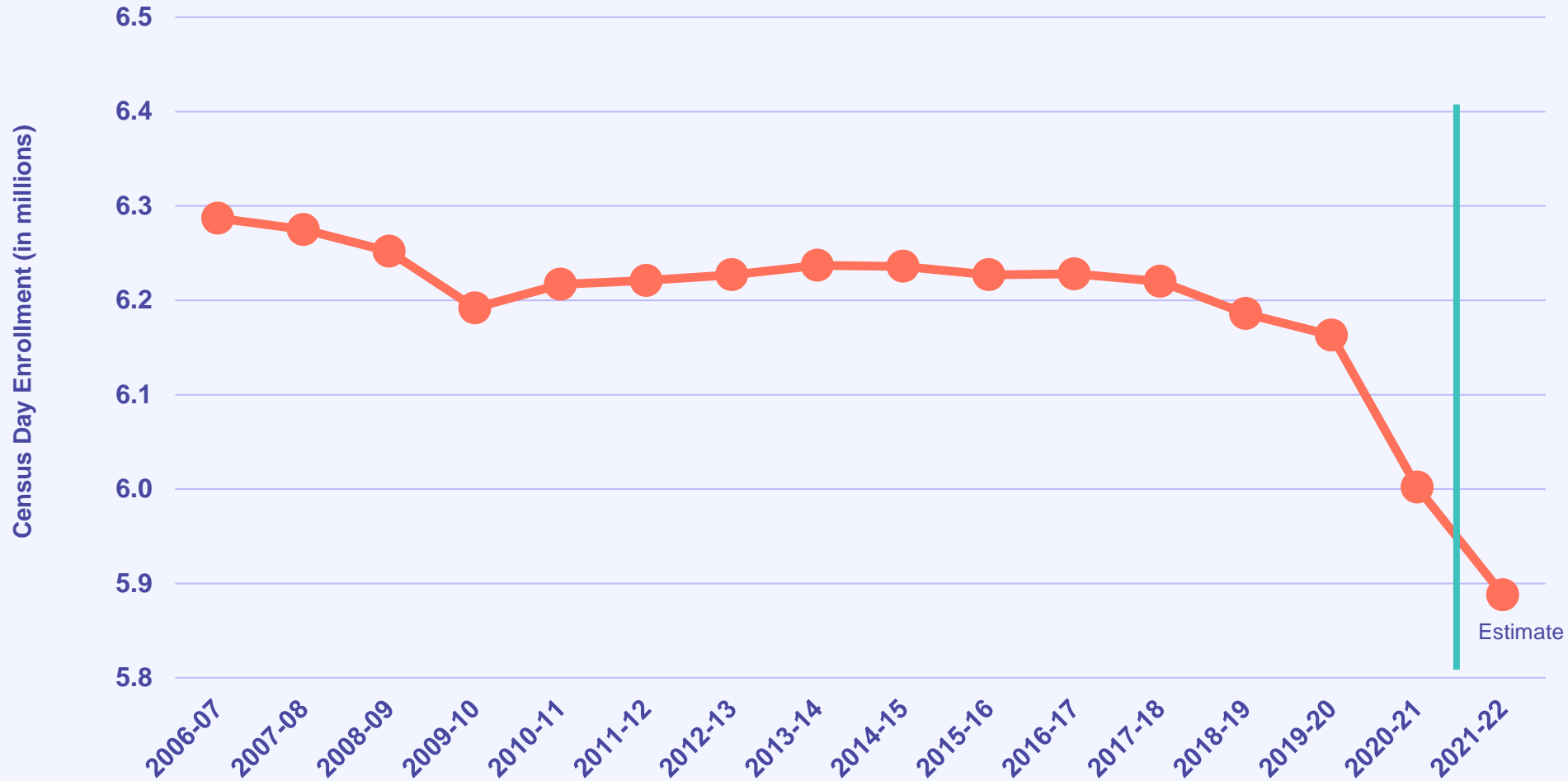
Lots of Talk About Migration Out

- Based on early analysis of 2020 census data, PPIC reports
 - International immigration has slowed, but generating interest is the large migration out of California to other states
 - During the past decade, 6.1 million people moved to other states, while only 4.9 million moved to California from other states
 - Those that move here are more likely to be working age, employed, have higher education levels and earning high wages – concentrated among young college graduates
 - Those that left California cited jobs (49%), housing (23%), or family (29%) as the primary reason

Declining Enrollment Trends

- Pre-pandemic over 60% of California's traditional public schools were experiencing declining enrollment
 - Between 2018-19 and 2020-21, noncharter enrollment dropped in every county except one, and that county grew by only .7%
- Before the pandemic, schools were experiencing enrollment declines
- In 2020-21, enrollment dropped 2.6%, or 160,000 students, 10 times the rate experienced in the five years preceding the pandemic
- Kindergarten enrollment averages around 8.5%, but in 2020-21 it represented only 7.7%, the lowest share of enrollment in a decade
- In addition to kindergarten, low-income, Black and Native American student subgroups showed the greatest declines

Declining Enrollment is Not New



Year	Census Day Enrollment (in millions)
2006-07	6.287
2007-08	6.275
2008-09	6.252
2009-10	6.192
2010-11	6.217
2011-12	6.221
2012-13	6.227
2013-14	6.237
2014-15	6.236
2015-16	6.227
2016-17	6.228
2017-18	6.22
2018-19	6.186
2019-20	6.163
2020-21	6.002
2021-22	5.888 (Estimate)

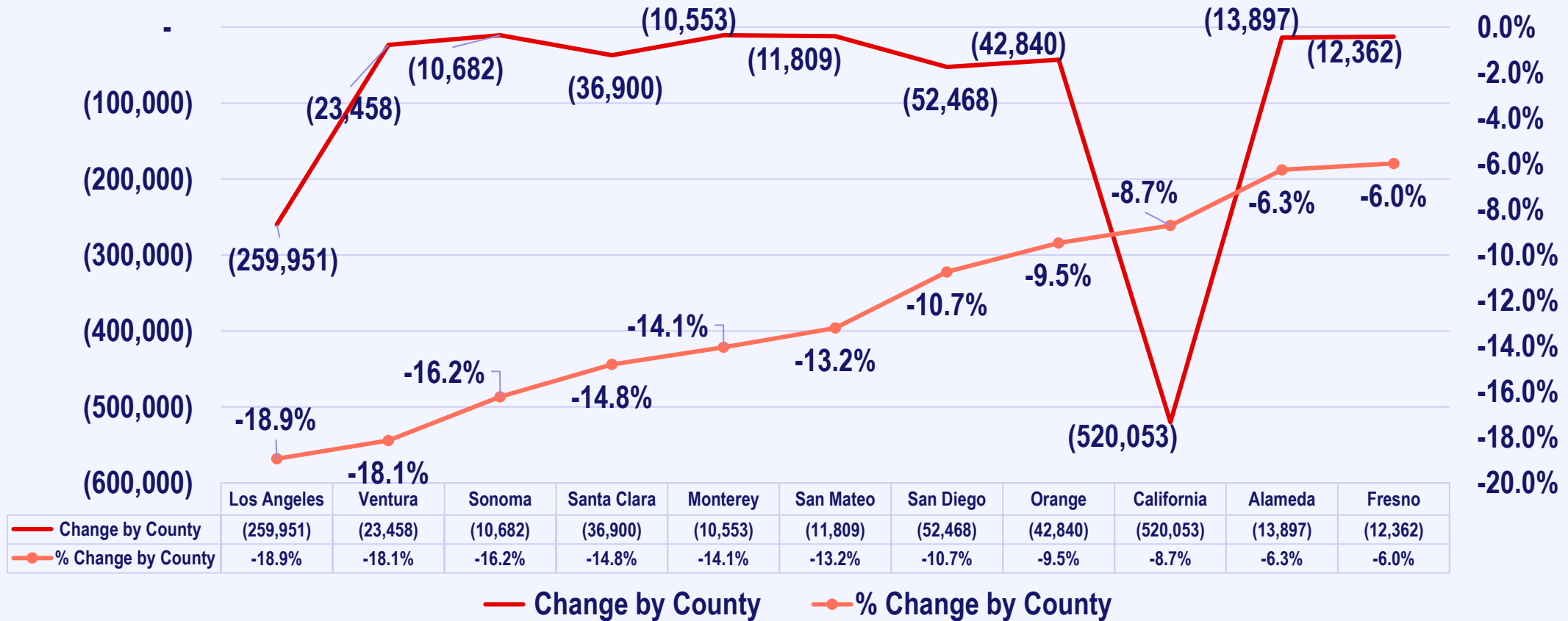
Was the Pandemic a Bust or a BIG BUST?

- Preliminary enrollment data from fall 2021 shows some rebound in both kindergarten levels, but overall trend remains downward

Change from Prior Year	Fall 2020	Fall 2021
Overall Enrollment	-2.6%	-1.9%
Kindergarten	-9.4%	+0.3%
Transitional Kindergarten	-22.7%	+9.7%

- The lower kindergarten cohort in 2020 extends to first grade in 2021, with fall 2021 first grade down 4.3% over fall 2020; largest decreases in grades 1-5 and 7-9

Change in School Age Population from 2021-22 to 2030-31



Source: Department of Finance

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P-1 Average Daily Attendance Affirms Trend

- First Principal Apportionment (P-1) data released on February 18 is the first official look at 2021-22 data and affirms downward trend across all grade levels and school types
- Compared to 2019-20 (the last ADA reported)
 - 88% of school districts reported lower ADA
 - 67% of charter schools reported lower ADA
 - 56 of 58 county offices of education reported lower ADA
 - 538 school districts (more than half) reported declines between 5% and 15%
 - 125 charter schools reported ADA increases of 30% or more

P-1 ADA Affirms Trend (Cont.)

Fiscal Year	Grades TK/K-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-12
2019-20 Annual ADA	1,774,173	1,318,029	918,473	1,850,689
2021-22 P-1 ADA	1,552,895	1,209,546	822,260	1,783,953
2019-20 to 2021-22 Change	(221,278)	(108,483)	(96,213)	(66,736)
Percent Change	-12.47%	-8.23%	-10.48%	-3.61%

Fiscal Year	School Districts		Charter Schools		COEs				Statewide	
	ADA	Change	ADA	Change	Alt Ed ADA	Change	Dist. Fund ADA	Change	ADA	Change
2020-21	5,208,722	5.17%	666,993	0.80%	13,744	0.13%	19,804	0.29%	5,909,263	0.24%
2021-22	4,728,058	-9.23%	640,596	-3.96%	6,813	-50.43%	18,248	-7.86%	5,393,715	-8.72%
2019-20 to 2021-22 Change	(471,639)	-9.07%	(21,071)	-3.18%	(6,913)	-50.36%	(1,498)	-7.59%	(501,121)	-8.50%

Reported ADA/Proxy ADA



California Community Colleges



22-23 Governor's Budget

Observation from a recent PPIC report

- **Online learning expanded dramatically.** The largest and most immediate effect of the pandemic was the move to online learning. Looking ahead, remote instruction is likely to take on a much larger role in higher education than in the past.
- **Ensuring students have the resources they need**—including access to technology—continues to be vital. Other policy and program changes, including flexible scheduling and online student services, would provide further support.

Source: “*The Pandemic’s Effects on Higher Education*”, March 15, 2022.

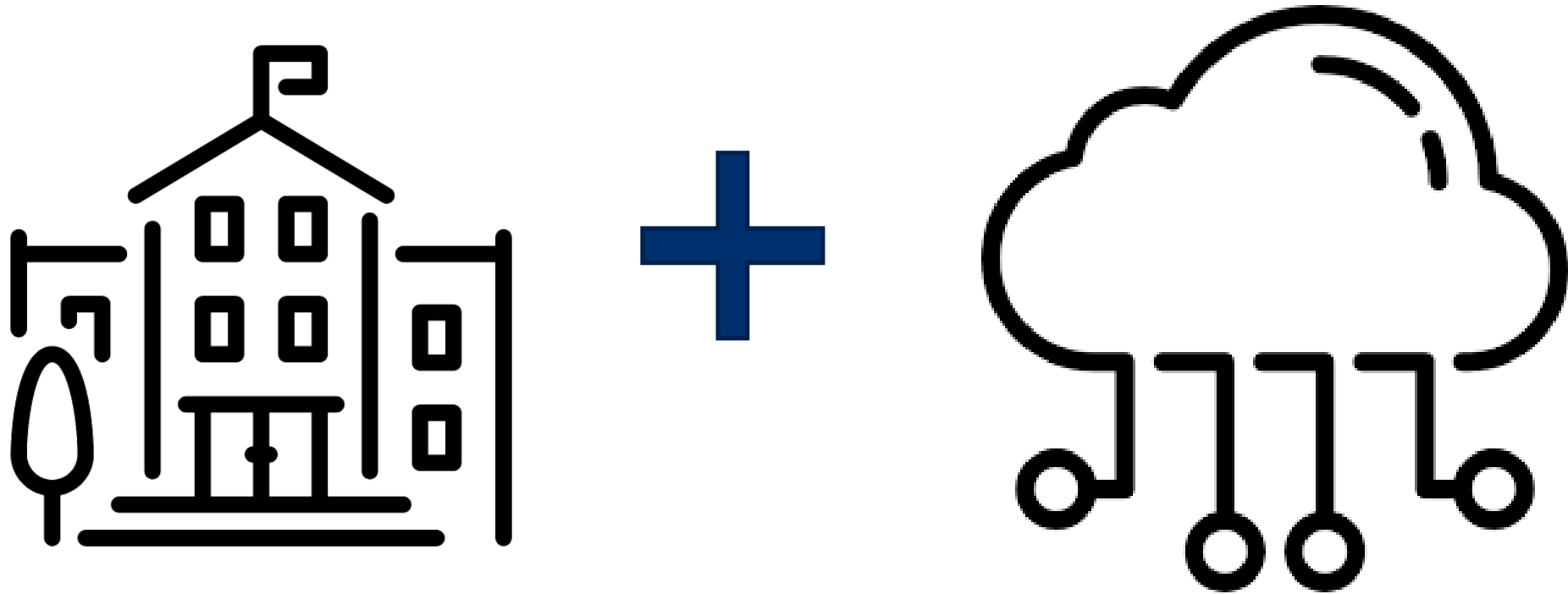
Reliance on technology is essential and growing...

Districts have accelerated the digitization of their instruction, supports, and interactions.

Districts are no longer just brick-and-mortar institutions, they are cloud-based, technology-dependent institutions.

Data challenges and limited capacity risk undermining key reforms that advance student success.

Districts are operating concurrent campuses

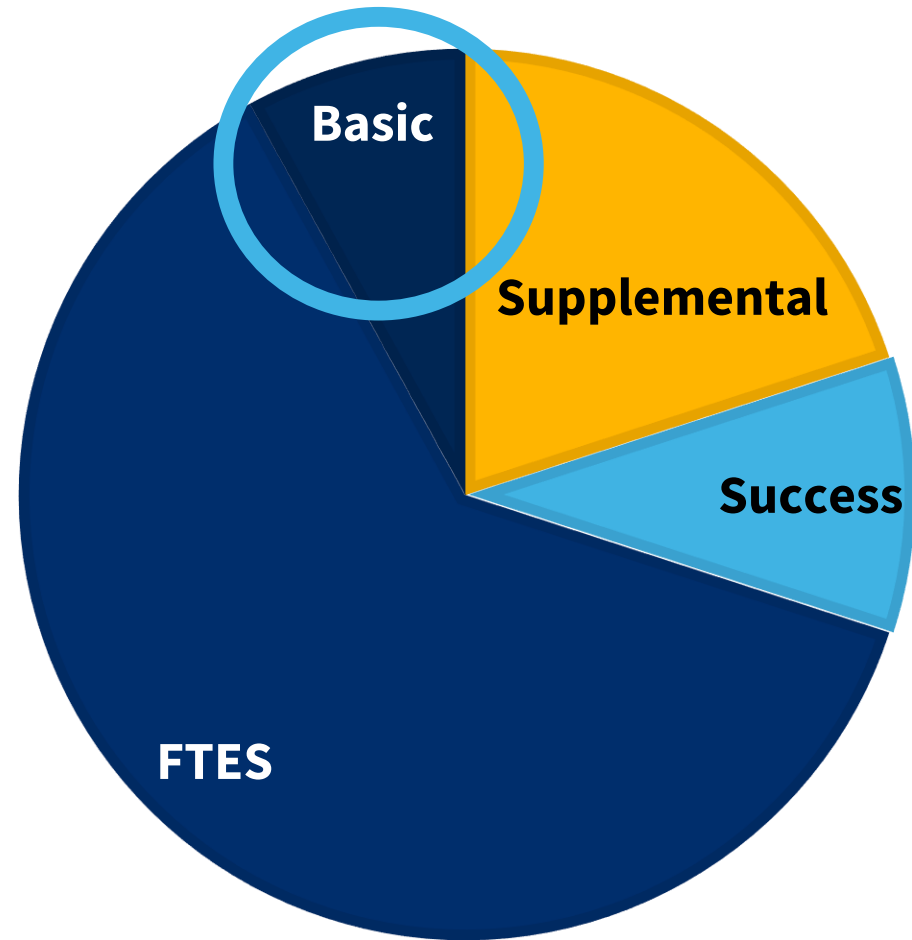


Advocacy Concept: Tech Basic Builds on the Existing Basic Allocation

I. Base = Basic + FTES

II. Supplemental

III. Success



Benefits of the Tech Basic

- **Recognizes that online learning expanded dramatically and will continue to be prominent.** Looking ahead, remote instruction is will play a much larger role in higher education than in the past.
- **Ensuring students have the resources they need**—including access to technology and online student services.
- **Provides higher per student funding.** This is especially critical in an era of inflation, with greater student needs, and momentum toward equitable student success.



California Community Colleges

State Legislative Update

David O'Brien

Vice Chancellor of Government Relations

AB 75 (O'Donnell)/SB 22 (Glazer) Statewide educational facilities bonds

Both bills would place multi-billion dollar facilities bonds on November 2022 election ballot

- AB 75 - \$12 billion bond for K-14
- SB 22 - \$15.5 billion bond for higher ed (CCC, CSU, UC)
- Legislature must approve by June 30th in order to make the November ballot

Note that it is likely **only one will make the ballot**

AB 1505 (Rodriguez) Faculty Obligation Number

Would require the CCC Board of Governors to adopt regulations that require the fall of 2023 full-time faculty obligation number for each CCD to be set to the actual full-time faculty number reported for the fall of 2022 and annually adjusted pursuant to these regulations.

AB 2232 (McCarty) HVAC Systems

Would require all K-12 schools, CCC, CSU, and UC campuses to ensure that facilities that have HVAC systems meet minimum ventilation rate requirement. In addition it requires:

- The annual inspection for HVAC systems to include verification that the filters are installed correctly and replaced where needed,
- Schools and campuses to ensure that all classrooms are equipped with a carbon dioxide monitor

AB 2627 (Bauer-Kahan) Personal information: Community Colleges

Would authorize a state or local agency to enter into a MOU with a community college district for the purpose of sharing personal information about users to facilitate outreach and access to support resources, unless the user has not granted permission for that disclosure.

SB 886 (Wiener) CEQA exemption: student housing

This bill would exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act a student housing project or a faculty and staff housing project carried out by a public university or college if the project meets certain requirements.

Stay Informed

For Government Relations please visit:

<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations-Policy-in-Action>

Government Relations information is routinely distributed using the listserv:

- ADVOCATES@LISTSERV.CCCNEXT.NET
- Send an email from the address to be subscribed to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.CCCNEXT.NET and put **SUBSCRIBE ADVOCATES** in the body of a BLANK, NON-HTML e-mail. NO SUBJECT OR SIGNATURES.

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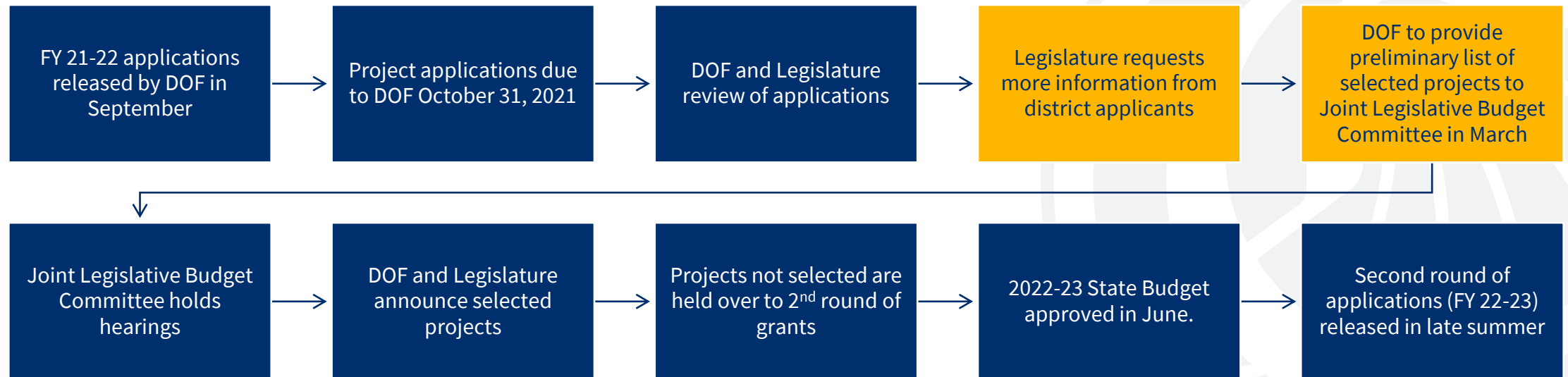
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Update on the SB 169 Higher Education Student Housing Grants Process

DOF & Legislature Student Housing Grant Update



Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program Overview

- The Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program will receive \$2 billion
 - \$500 million in FY 21/22
 - \$750 million in FY 22/23
 - \$750 million in FY 23/24
- \$25 million towards planning grants total

2021-22 Approved Construction Projects

- *Proposed* for 2021-22 appropriation
- Five (5) community college projects
 - *Imperial Valley College/San Diego State
 - Fresno City College
 - *College of the Siskiyous
 - Ventura College
 - *Sierra College
- \$218.9 million in project costs

* Campuses that provide some student housing

Eligible Construction Grant Applications

- Seven (7) construction grant projects deemed eligible
- \$332 million in project costs
- DOF is not recommending the projects be funded with the \$500 million one-time General Fund
- The Department of Finance will further review these applications and new submissions for inclusion in 2022 and 2023 Budget Acts

Eligible Construction Grant Applications

Applicant	Proposed Grant Amount	Students Housed
Bakersfield College	\$ 60,245,000	154
College of the Canyons	\$ 61,858,000	100
Compton College	\$ 80,389,000	250
Cosumnes River College	\$ 44,144,000	145
Lake Tahoe Community College District	\$ 39,369,000	100
Napa Valley College	\$ 31,000,000	124
Santa Rosa Junior College	\$ 15,000,000	70

2021-22 Approved Planning Grant Projects

- Proposed for 2021-22 appropriation
- 75 campuses
- \$18.2 million in planning costs



21-22 Grant Selection Next Steps

Assembly & Senate Review

- Has the college spent any funding on planning?
- Does the college have access to non-state funds to contribute?
- Does the campus have housing?
- Percentage of students that are enrolled full-time
- Percentage of students that are Pell eligible
- The Legislature can also propose to fund additional grants above the \$1 billion dedicated for CCCs.



**Enter
Questions into
the Q&A Box**

Don't Miss the Next System Webinar



California Community Colleges

**Chancellor's Office System Webinar:
Moving the Needle and Ensuring Equity in
Equal Employment Opportunities**

Wednesday, April 6, 2022 | 9 a.m. – 10 a.m.



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Thank you!

Next Fiscal & Policy Webinar:

Thursday, April 28

11:00 AM

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