Growth Allocation Factors

High School Graduation Rate:

The high school rate is the percent change in number of high school graduates for the most recent two years available at the time of the computation. Each community college district has high schools designated to them by the Department of Finance. In addition, if the average of the last three years (includes the most recent percent change) of high school graduate change is higher than the most recent year, then the three year average is used instead of the lower actual recent rate change.

Sources: Department of Finance, Series K-12 Public, CCD Enrollment History and Grade Progression Series.

Adult Population Rate:

The adult population rate is computed in several steps. 1. The total population for the current and preceding years are computed for each district using city/county population estimates from the Department of Finance (DOF). 2. The K-12 growth is computed using the Department of Finance K-12 Public data for each community college district. 3. These district K-12 figures are adjusted to statewide estimates of under 18 years old. 4. The adjusted K-12 estimates are subtracted from the total populations computed for each district. 5. These adult population estimates for each district are adjusted to DOF estimates of statewide adult population growth. 6. The resulting adjusted estimates of adult population are used to compute the percent change in adult population change.

Sources: Department of Finance, Series K-12 Public, CCD Enrollment History and Grade Progression Series; Department of Finance, E-1 Report, City/County Population Estimates

The Blended Rate

The blended rate is combination of the adult population rate and the high school graduation rate using the most recent weekly student contact hours (WSCH) from the Chancellor's Office MIS Unit. 1. The WSCH per district is grouped into WSCH for students 22 years and older and students 21 years and younger. 2. The full time equivalent student figure for each district is computed by dividing the WSCH per district (from step 1) by 15. 3. The FTES number for the students 22 years or older is multiplied by the adult population change rate. The FTES number for students 21 years or younger is multiplied by the high school graduation rate. 4. The results from step 3 are then added together, then divided by the district's total FTES (from step 2) to yield a blended rate.

Sources: Chancellor's Office Management Information System

The Underserved Rate:

The district's participation rate is determined by using the most recent computed adult estimate (see above) and corresponding fall enrollment. Then the ratio of the difference between the district's participation rate and the statewide participation rate to the district participation rate is computed. If the computed ratio is less than zero, then zero is used as the underserved rate. If the computed rate is greater than zero, then it becomes the underserved rate.

Sources: Chancellor's Office Management Information System.

Additional Rules:

1. ***The Blended Rate cannot be lower than the adult population change rate.***
2. ***The High School Graduation Rate is the higher of either the computed current change or the average of the prior three years.***