

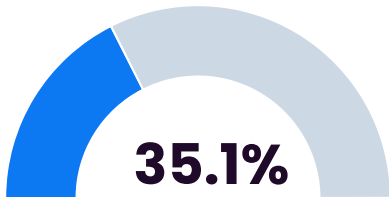


Metric Group 6: **Community & Student Support**



Chapter 6: Community & Student Support

Chapter Six focuses on seven metrics that reflect Santa Monica College’s commitment to community engagement and student support. Unlike traditional student success measures, these indicators assess how well the College is serving both its local K-12 pipeline and its enrolled students, particularly in terms of access to financial aid. The metrics are largely financial aid–related, including the number of students receiving Pell and California College Promise Grants, both of which align with Vision 2030 and the Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF). Because these measures are not considered student success outcomes, no target goals or institution-set standards have been set. Nonetheless, they offer valuable information about equity in access to resources, and areas where additional support may be needed.



6.1 SMMUSD Graduates Enrolled at SMC in One Year
CURRENT (2023-2024) ▼
PREVIOUS (2022-2023): 39.8%



6.2 Ever Received Pell Grant
(2023-2024) ▲ **12,181**
PREVIOUS (2022-2023): 12,053

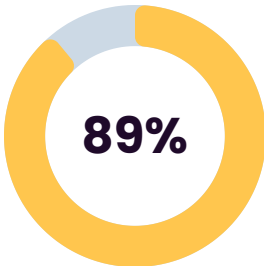
6.3 Ever Received College Promise Grant
18,758 (2023-2024) ▲
PREVIOUS (2022-2023): 18,479



6.4 Financial Aid Recipient Rate
CURRENT (2023-2024) ▲
PREVIOUS (2022-2023): 50.3%



6.5 Financial Aid Application Rate
CURRENT (Fall 2023) ▼
PREVIOUS (Fall 2022): 52.8%



6.6 Percentage of Students in Good Academic Standing
CURRENT (Fall 2022): ▼
PREVIOUS (Fall 2023): 89.9%

6.7 Number of AB 540 Status Students

2020-2021	1,365
2021-2022	1,165
2022-2023	1,101
2023-2024	1,071

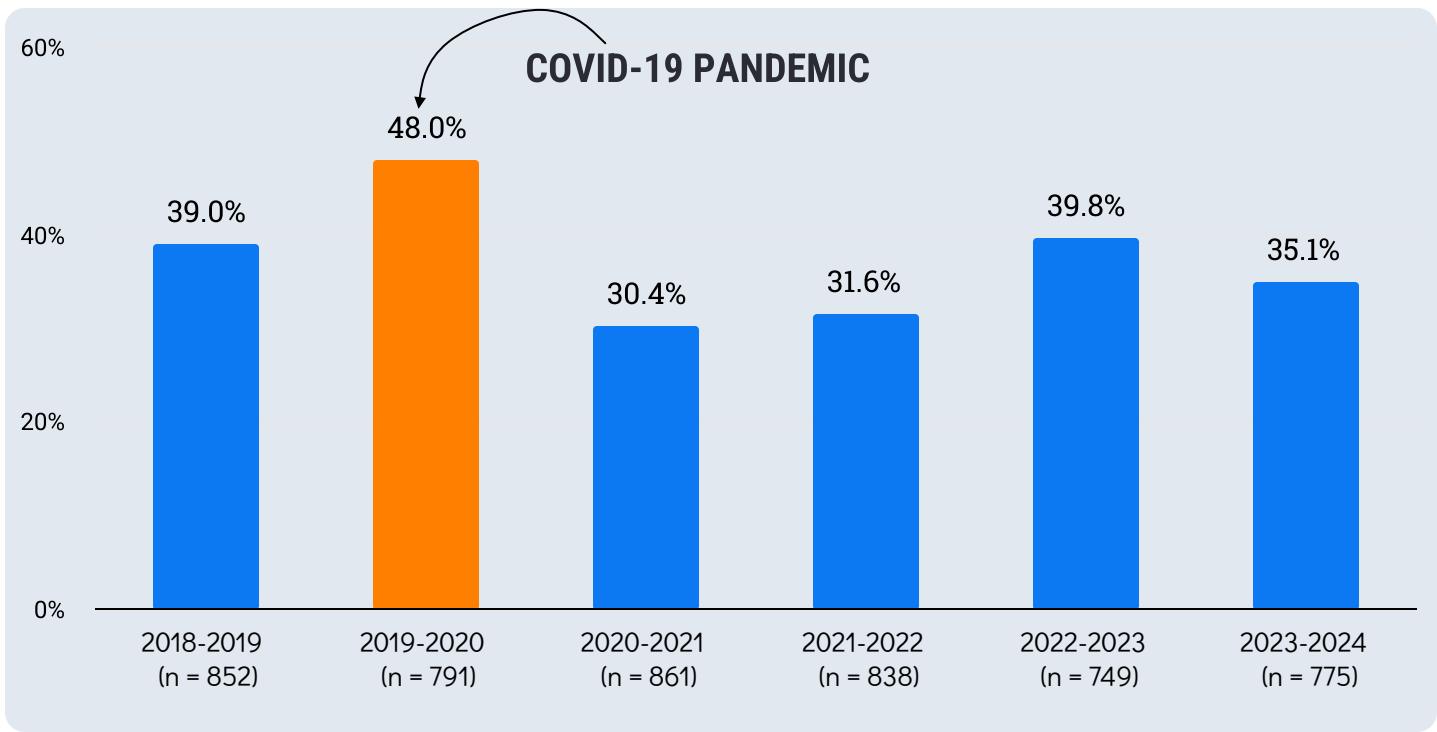


6.1 SMMUSD Graduates Enrolled at SMC in One Year

Description: Among all high school graduates from the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD) in a given academic year, the percentage who enrolled in at least one course at SMC during the following academic year. For example, graduates from 2023-2024 were tracked for SMC enrollment through the end of 2024-2025.

Data Source: SMC Office of Institutional Research/Chancellor's Office MIS, California Department of Education DataQuest

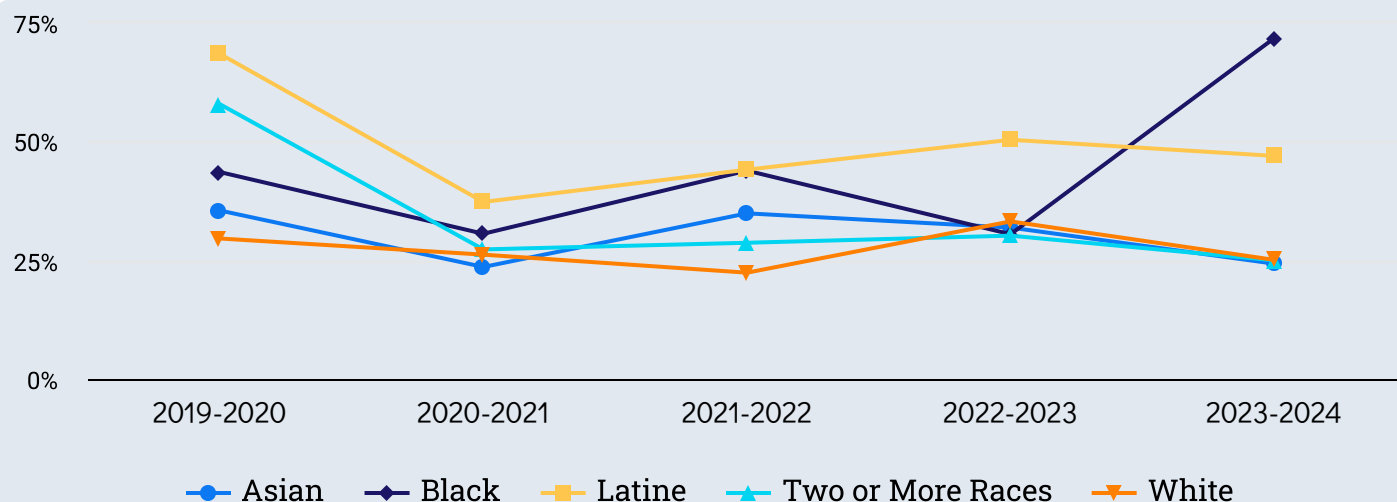
TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.1)



The percentage of SMMUSD graduates enrolling at SMC within one year has fluctuated over the past six years. The highest rate was 48.0% among the 2019–2020 graduating class, likely influenced by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in spring 2020, which may have led more students to stay local and choose a community college. Since then, enrollment has declined, hitting a low of 30.4% in 2020–2021, and gradually recovering to 39.8% in 2022–2023, to similar pre-pandemic levels (39.0% in 2018-2019), before dipping slightly to 35.1% in 2023–2024. These patterns highlight opportunities for targeted outreach, improved transition resources, and stronger community partnerships to increase local enrollment.



DATA DISAGGREGATED BY RACE/ETHNICITY (6.1)



Note: Racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 10 students in the cohort are suppressed from the chart to protect student privacy. Students with unknown or unreported race/ethnicity are also excluded.

Race/Ethnicity	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Asian	36.5% (n = 52)	23.6% (n = 55)	34.9% (n = 43)	31.9% (n = 47)	24.3% (n = 37)
Black/African American	43.6% (n = 55)	30.6% (n = 49)	43.9% (n = 41)	30.5% (n = 59)	71.8% (n = 39)
Latine (Hispanic)	68.5% (n = 251)	37.3% (n = 284)	44.1% (n = 254)	50.4% (n = 248)	47.0% (n = 264)
Two or More Races	57.9% (n = 57)	27.3% (n = 77)	28.7% (n = 87)	30.2% (n = 63)	25.0% (n = 76)
White	29.6% (n = 361)	26.2% (n = 381)	22.4% (n = 411)	33.2% (n = 331)	25.1% (n = 358)

The data show that SMMUSD graduates' enrollment rates at SMC vary significantly by race/ethnicity over the past five years. Hispanic students consistently enrolled at the highest rates, peaking at 68.5% in 2019–2020 and remaining above 44% in subsequent years. Black student enrollment also showed strong years, notably reaching 71.8% in 2023–2024, the highest single-year rate across all groups.

In contrast, Asian and White graduates from SMMUSD enrolled at lower and more variable rates. Asian student enrollment dropped from 36.5% in 2019–2020 to 24.3% in 2023–2024, while White student rates remained relatively low and flat, ranging from 22.4% to 33.2%. Students identifying as Two or More Races followed a similar declining pattern.

6.2 Number of Students Receiving Pell Grants

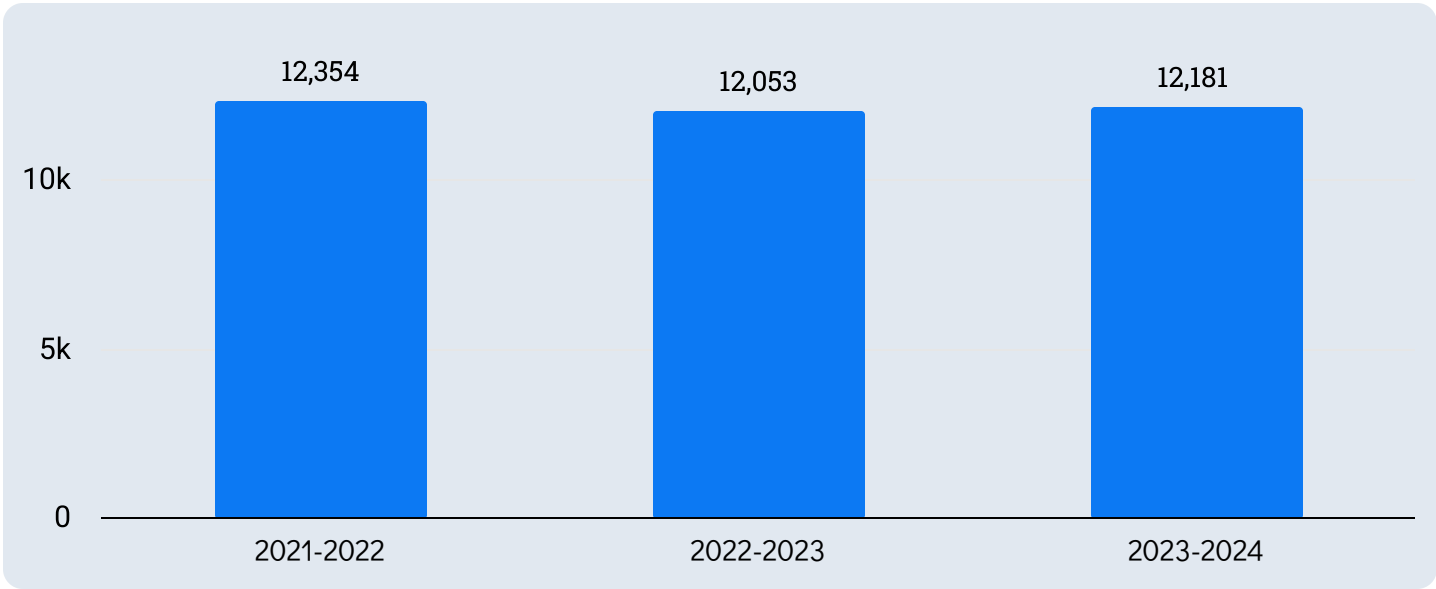


Description: The total number of students enrolled in the selected year who received a Pell Grant at any California community college with amounts greater than \$0 at any time up to and including the selected year.

Data Source: California Community College Chancellor's Office DataVista Metric 111S

Pulled from DataVista in July 2025. As DataVista is periodically updated, data values may change in future pulls.

TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.2)



Data for this metric has only been available for the past three years through the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) DataVista, following its inclusion under Goal 3: Equity in Support in Vision 2030: A Roadmap for California Community Colleges, launched systemwide in July 2023. The 2021–2022 academic year serves as the baseline.

The three-year average number of students who received Pell Grants is 12,196, with figures remaining relatively stable year over year.

Disaggregated data for this metric is not available on the DataVista website.

6.3 Number of Students Receiving California College Promise Grant (CCPG)

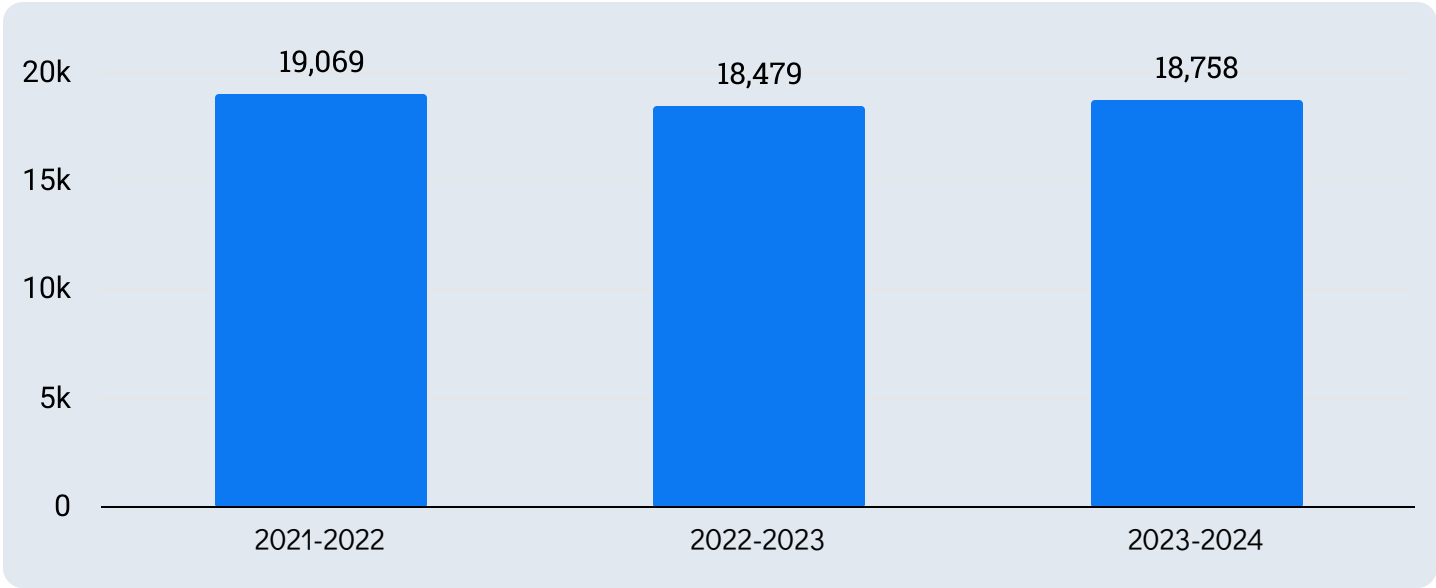


Description: The total number of students enrolled in the selected year who received a College Promise Grant/Board of Governor's Waiver at any California community college with amounts greater than \$0 at any time up to and including the selected year.

Data Source: California Community College Chancellor's Office DataVista Metric 115S

Pulled from DataVista in July 2025. As DataVista is periodically updated, data values may change in future pulls.

TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.3)



Data for this metric has only been available for the past three years through the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) DataVista, following its inclusion under Goal 3: Equity in Support in Vision 2030: A Roadmap for California Community Colleges, launched systemwide in July 2023. The 2021–2022 academic year serves as the baseline.

The three-year average number of students who received the California College Promise Grant (CCPG) is 18,769. The number peaked in the baseline year (2021–2022) at 19,069, dipped by 590 students to 18,479 in 2022–2023, and then rebounded by 279 students to 18,758 in 2023–2024.

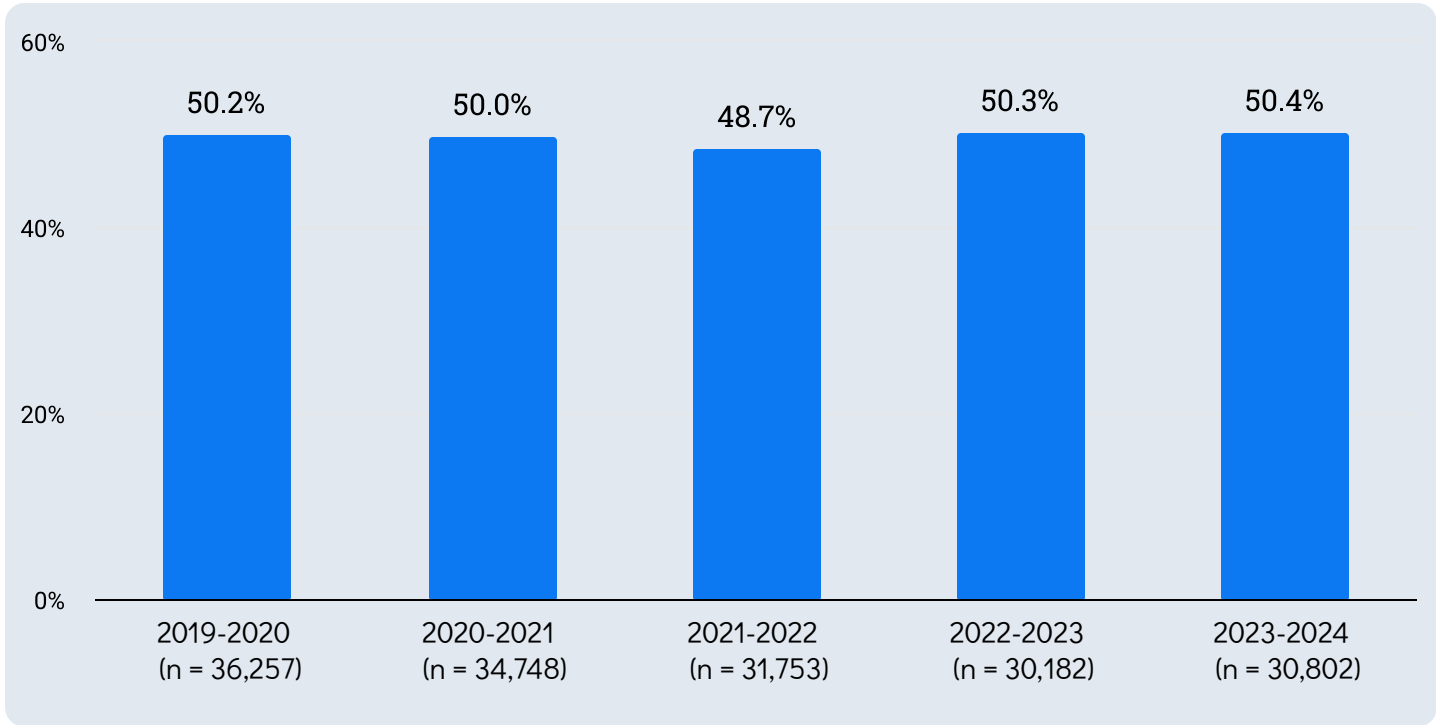
Disaggregated data for this metric is not available on the DataVista website.

6.4 Financial Aid Recipient Rate

Description: The percentage of credit students eligible for financial aid (U.S. Citizens, permanent residents, and undocumented students), who received any form of financial aid during the selected year.

Data Source: SMC Office of Institutional Research/Chancellor's Office MIS

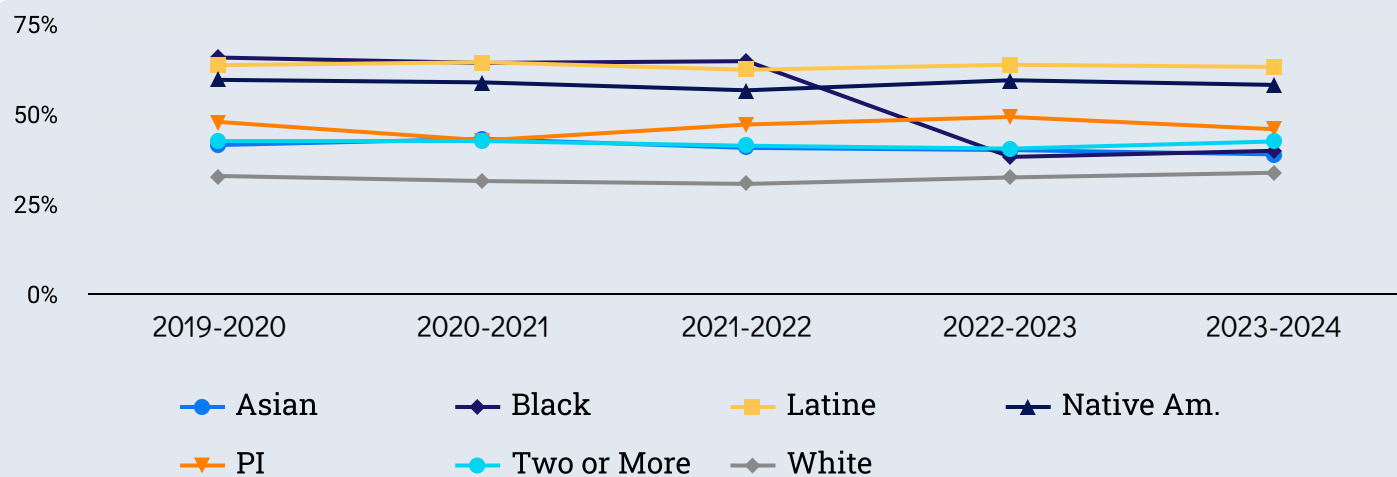
TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.4)



On average, about half of students who are eligible for financial aid receive aid. The proportion of eligible students who received aid has remained relatively stable over the last five years, experiencing a small dip in 2021-2022.



DATA DISAGGREGATED BY RACE/ETHNICITY (6.4)



Note: Students with unknown or unreported race/ethnicity are also excluded.

Race/Ethnicity	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Asian	41.1% (n = 3,618)	42.8% (n = 3,416)	40.3% (n = 3,299)	39.7% (n = 3,040)	38.5% (n = 2,985)
Black/African American	65.4% (n = 3,369)	63.9% (n = 3,008)	64.4% (n = 2,846)	67.8% (n = 2,924)	69.5% (n = 3,061)
Latine (Hispanic)	63.3% (n = 15,390)	64.1% (n = 14,702)	62.0% (n = 13,435)	63.4% (n = 12,746)	62.8% (n = 12,859)
Native American	59.2% (n = 71)	58.5% (n = 53)	56.3% (n = 48)	59.1% (n = 44)	57.8% (n = 45)
Pacific Islander	47.5% (n = 80)	42.4% (n = 66)	46.8% (n = 62)	48.9% (n = 45)	45.5% (n = 44)
Two or More Races	42.2% (n = 1,868)	42.2% (n = 1,934)	40.9% (n = 1,865)	40.1% (n = 1,831)	42.1% (n = 1,879)
White	32.5% (n = 9,899)	31.1% (n = 10,436)	30.3% (n = 9,412)	32.1% (n = 8,812)	33.4% (n = 9,196)

On average, Black, Latine, and Native American students received financial aid at disproportionately higher rates compared to other racial/ethnic groups, with Black students having the highest proportion, over two-thirds receiving aid each year. Asian and White students consistently received financial aid at the lowest rates over the past five years.

The percentage of eligible Asian students receiving financial aid declined steadily from 41.1% in 2019–2020 to 38.5% in 2023–2024, alongside a drop of over 600 in the number of eligible students. In contrast, the percentage of Black students receiving aid increased from 65.4% to 69.5% during the same period. While Latine students also experienced a decline in the number of eligible students, their aid receipt rates remained relatively stable, hovering around 63%.

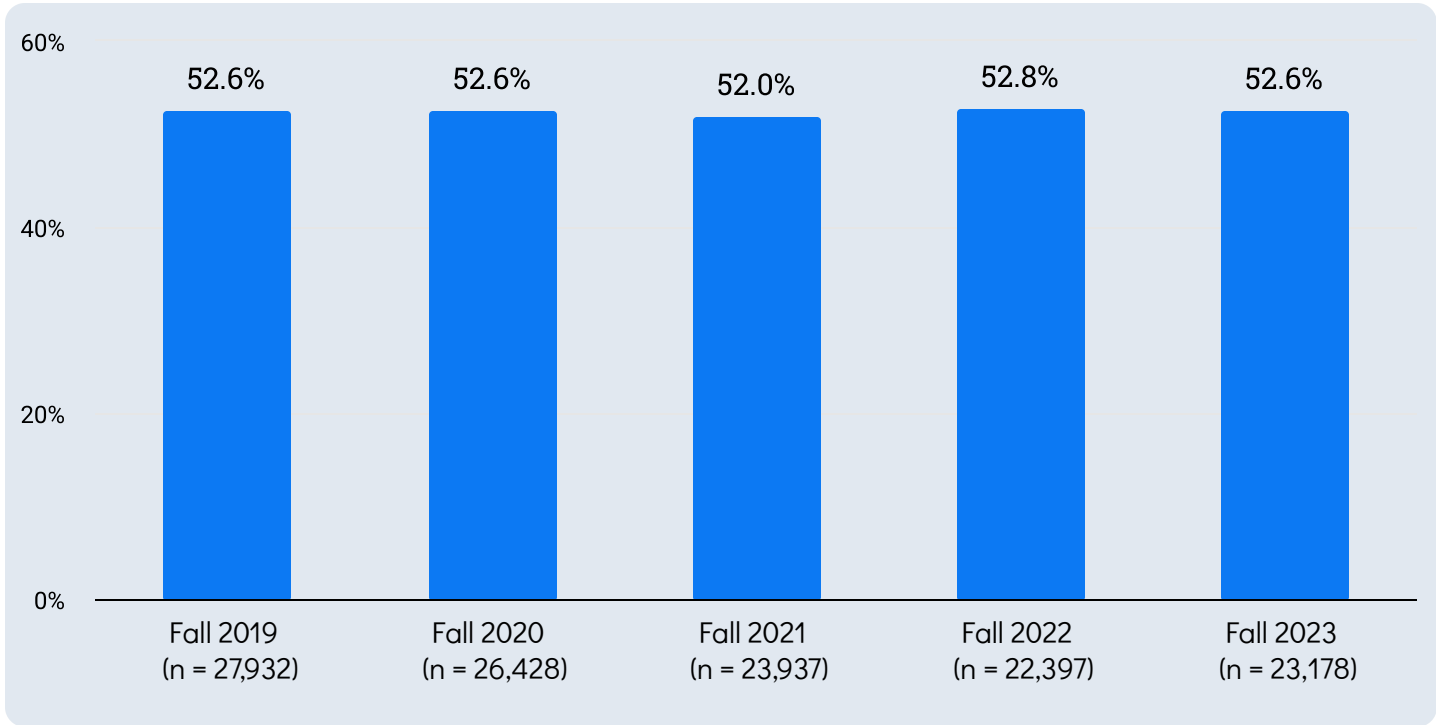


6.5 Financial Aid Application Rate

Description: The percentage of credit students enrolled in a Fall term who successfully completed a financial aid application for that same academic year (e.g., students enrolled in Fall 2023 who applied for financial aid for the 2023–2024 academic year).

Data Source: SMC Office of Institutional Research/Chancellor's Office MIS

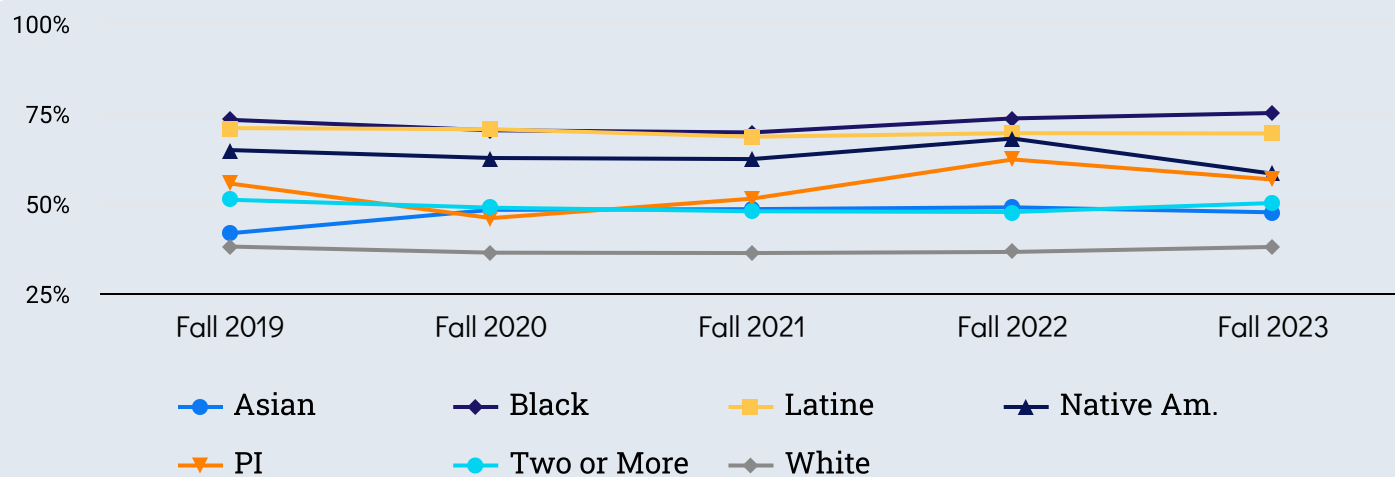
TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.5)



On average, just over half (52.5%) of credit students enrolled in the Fall term completed a financial aid application for the corresponding academic year over the past five years. This rate remained relatively stable across the five fall terms.



DATA DISAGGREGATED BY RACE/ETHNICITY (6.5)



Note: Students with unknown or unreported race/ethnicity are also excluded.

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023
Asian	41.6% (n = 2,831)	48.1% (n = 2,403)	48.3% (n = 2,222)	48.8% (n = 1,998)	47.7% (n = 1,972)
Black/African American	73.1% (n = 2,331)	70.2% (n = 2,094)	69.6% (n = 1,996)	73.5% (n = 1,982)	75.0% (n = 2,095)
Latine (Hispanic)	70.8% (n = 11,416)	70.5% (n = 10,962)	68.4% (n = 9,926)	69.4% (n = 9,327)	69.3% (n = 9,456)
Native American	64.7% (n = 51)	62.2% (n = 40)	62.2% (n = 37)	67.9% (n = 28)	58.1% (n = 31)
Pacific Islander	55.4% (n = 56)	45.8% (n = 48)	51.2% (n = 41)	62.1% (n = 29)	56.5% (n = 23)
Two or More Races	50.9% (n = 1,246)	48.7% (n = 1,306)	47.7% (n = 1,275)	47.5% (n = 1,205)	50.0% (n = 1,272)
White	37.9% (n = 6,674)	36.2% (n = 6,944)	36.1% (n = 6,340)	36.4% (n = 5,727)	37.8% (n = 6,068)

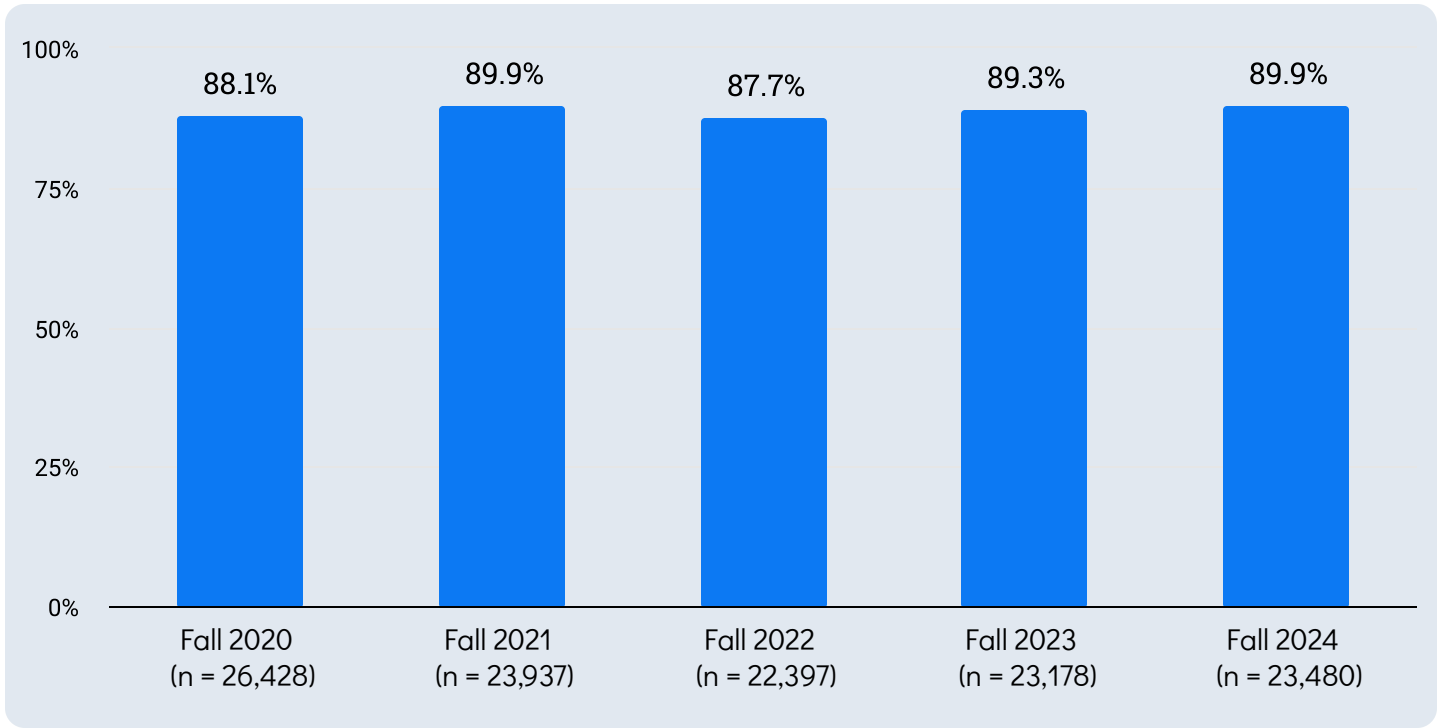
Over the past five Fall terms, Black/African American and Latine students consistently had the highest financial aid application rates, approximately 72% and 70%, respectively, indicating strong engagement with aid resources. In contrast, White students had the lowest rates, consistently around 36–38%. Asian students saw modest increases over time, though rates remained below the college average. Pacific Islander, Native American, and Two or More Races students had fluctuating rates, with smaller group sizes experiencing year-to-year variation. These patterns suggest a need for targeted support to increase application rates among groups with lower engagement.

6.6 Percentage of Students in Good Academic Standing

Description: The percentage of credit students enrolled in a Fall term who completed the semester in good academic standing (not being on academic or progress probation, disqualified, or dismissed).

Data Source: SMC Office of Institutional Research/Chancellor's Office MIS

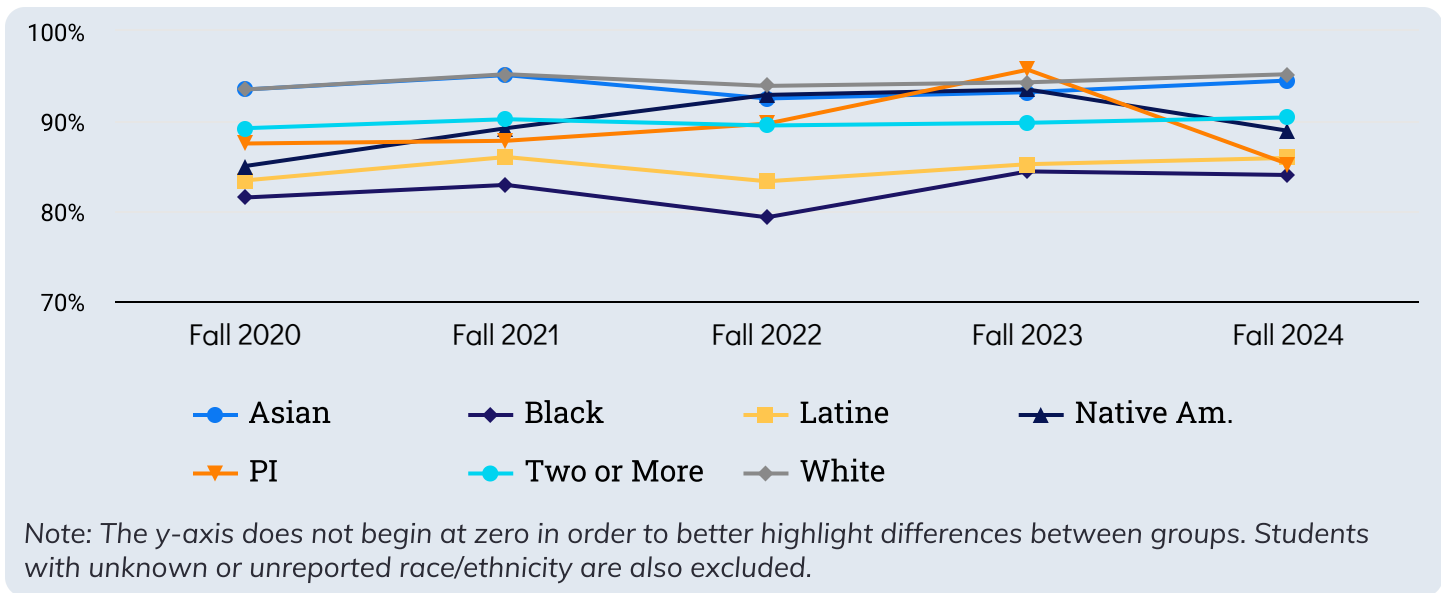
TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.6)



On average, approximately 90% of credit students enrolled in Fall terms finish the semester in good academic standing, meaning they are not on academic or progress probation, disqualified, or dismissed. This rate has remained consistently stable over the past five years.



DATA DISAGGREGATED BY RACE/ETHNICITY (6.6)



Race/Ethnicity	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 2024
Asian	93.5% (n = 2,403)	95.1% (n = 2,222)	92.5% (n = 1,998)	93.2% (n = 1,972)	94.5% (n = 1,888)
Black/African American	81.5% (n = 2,094)	82.9% (n = 1,996)	79.3% (n = 1,982)	84.4% (n = 2,095)	84.0% (n = 2,175)
Latine (Hispanic)	83.4% (n = 10,962)	86.0% (n = 9,926)	83.3% (n = 9,327)	85.2% (n = 9,456)	85.9% (n = 9,471)
Native American	85.0% (n = 40)	89.2% (n = 37)	92.9% (n = 28)	93.5% (n = 31)	88.9% (n = 27)
Pacific Islander	87.5% (n = 48)	87.8% (n = 41)	89.7% (n = 29)	95.7% (n = 23)	85.2% (n = 27)
Two or More Races	89.2% (n = 1,306)	90.2% (n = 1,275)	89.5% (n = 1,205)	89.8% (n = 1,272)	90.4% (n = 1,246)
White	93.5% (n = 6,944)	95.2% (n = 6,340)	93.9% (n = 5,727)	94.3% (n = 6,068)	95.2% (n = 6,329)

Over the past five Fall terms, academic good standing rates have remained high overall but show persistent racial/ethnic disparities. Black/African American and Latine students had the lowest rates of academic good standing, averaging around 82–85%. While Black students saw an encouraging increase from 79.3% in Fall 2022 to 84.0% in Fall 2024, their rates remain about 10 percentage points below their White and Asian peers. Latine students also improved modestly, but a consistent gap persists. White and Asian students consistently had the highest rates, averaging around 94–95%. Their rates remained stable across the five years, suggesting strong academic momentum among these groups. **The data indicate a need for race-conscious strategies that address the structural and academic barriers disproportionately affecting Black and Latine students.**

6.7 Number of AB 540 Status Students

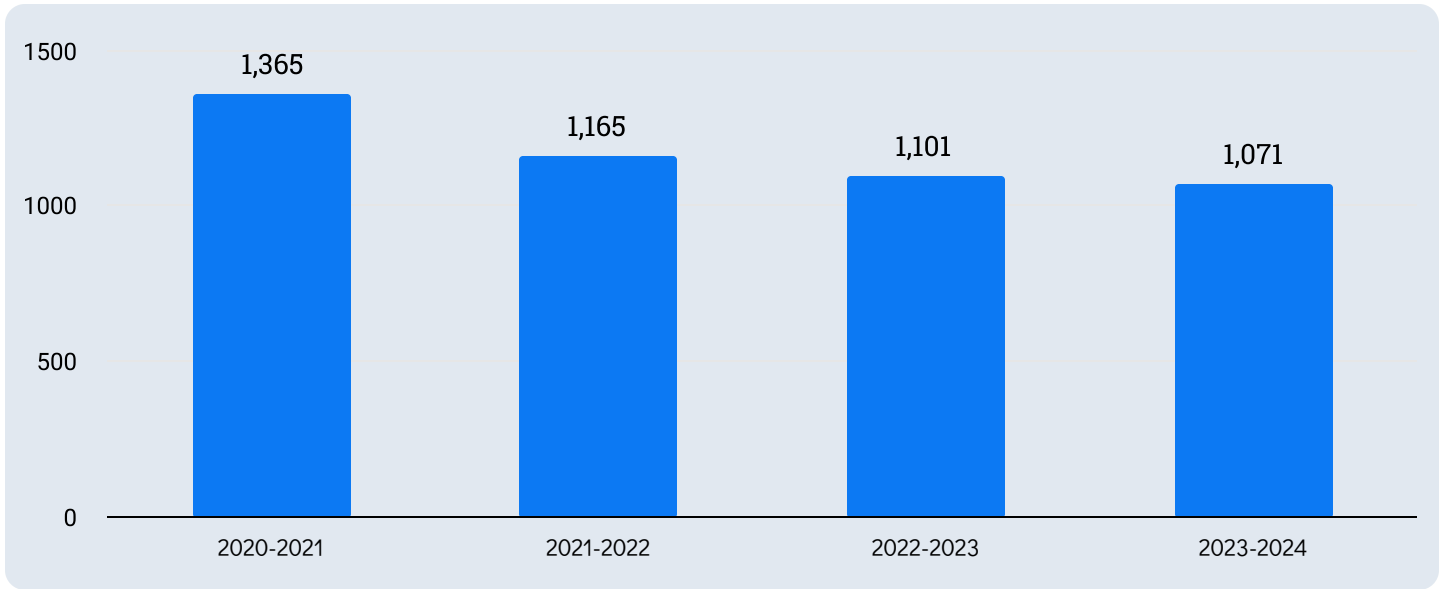


Description: The total number of students enrolled during the reporting year who were granted an exemption from paying nonresident tuition under California Education Code Section 68130.5.

Data Source: Student Centered Funding Formula Supplemental Allocation

Data updated as of May 2025, 2024-25 P1 data. Only four years of data are provided by the data source.

TRENDS ACROSS YEARS (6.7)



The number of students granted nonresident tuition exemptions under AB 540 has declined steadily over the past four academic years, from 1,365 in 2020–2021 to 1,071 in 2023–2024, a 21.6% decrease overall. This downward trend may reflect broader enrollment declines, changes in immigration or residency patterns, or barriers to meeting eligibility or documentation requirements.

Looking ahead, the current national political climate, marked by uncertainty around immigration policy, fluctuating protections for undocumented populations, and heightened fears within mixed-status families, future participation in AB 540 may continue to be affected. Students may be reluctant to share personal information or engage with institutions due to fear or mistrust.

To effectively support AB 540-eligible students, institutions must prioritize culturally responsive outreach, ensure staff and faculty are trained in immigration-related sensitivity and confidentiality, and invest in dedicated resources (e.g., Dream Centers, financial aid guidance, legal support) that affirm safety and belonging. Doing so is essential to fostering equitable access and academic success for this student population.