# Increasing Educational Attainment, Building a More Competitive Workforce

#### A STRATEGIC AGENDA

for Kentucky Postsecondary and Adult Education





A Presentation to the Rural Access Workgroup October 31, 2012

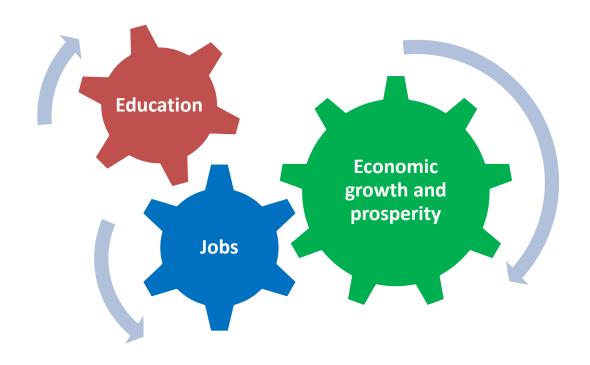
#### **Presentation Overview**

- > Education, Jobs, and the Economy
- > Identifying Kentucky's Underserved Areas
  - Educational Attainment
  - Economic Conditions
  - The Education Pipeline
- NCHEMS Findings and Policy Recommendations

### Which Comes First, Educated Workers or Jobs for Educated Workers?

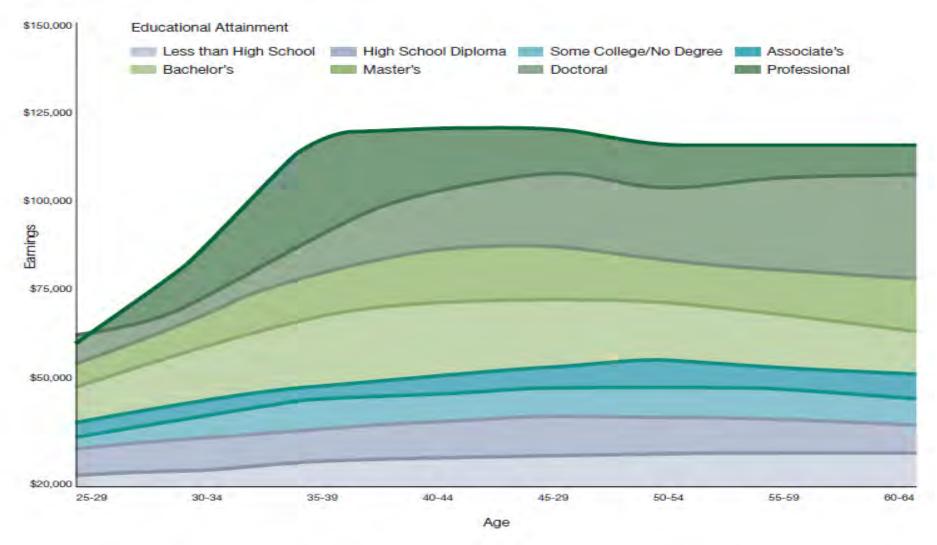


## **Educational Attainment & Jobs are Inextricably Linked**



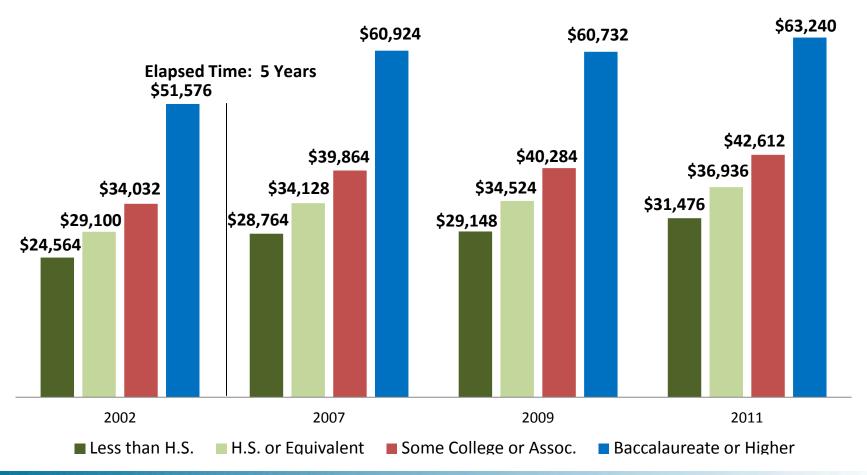
# In Kentucky and the Nation, Education Still Pays

FIGURE 2: LIFETIME EARNINGS TRAJECTORIES, 2009 DOLLARS

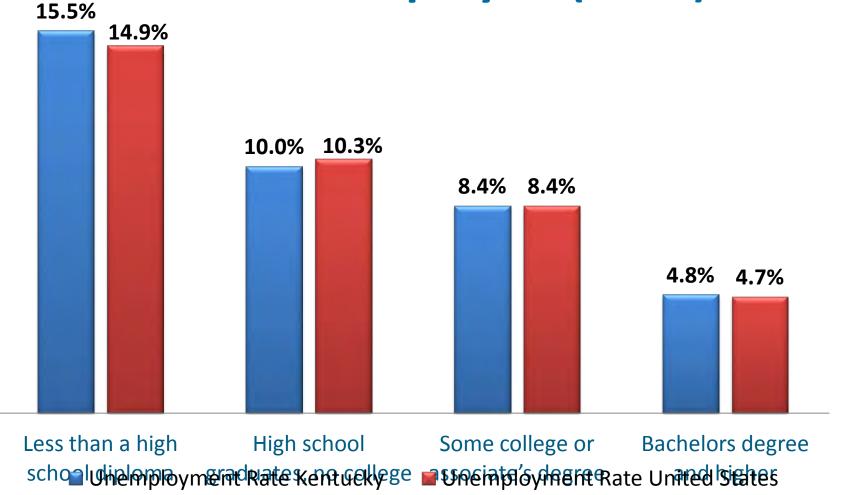


The College Payoff, Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce

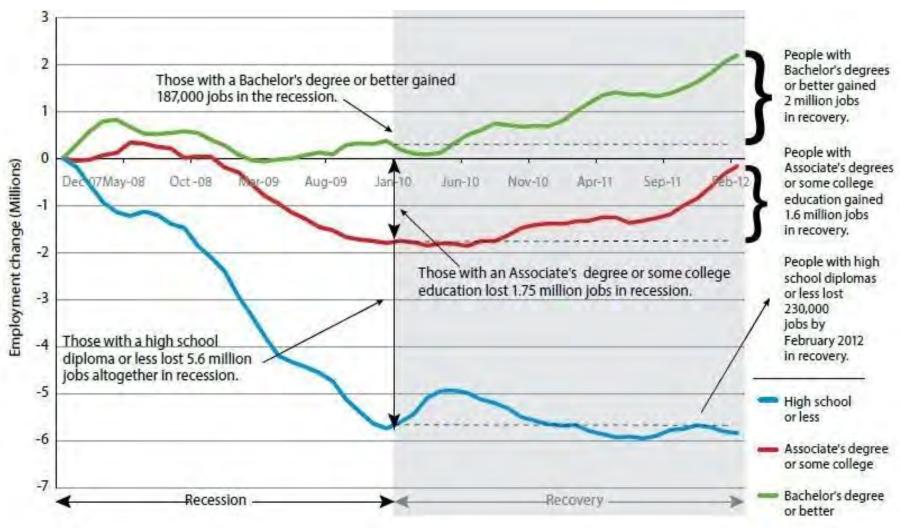
### Average Earnings by Education Level in Kentucky



## College Graduates are Much Less Likely to be Unemployed (2010)

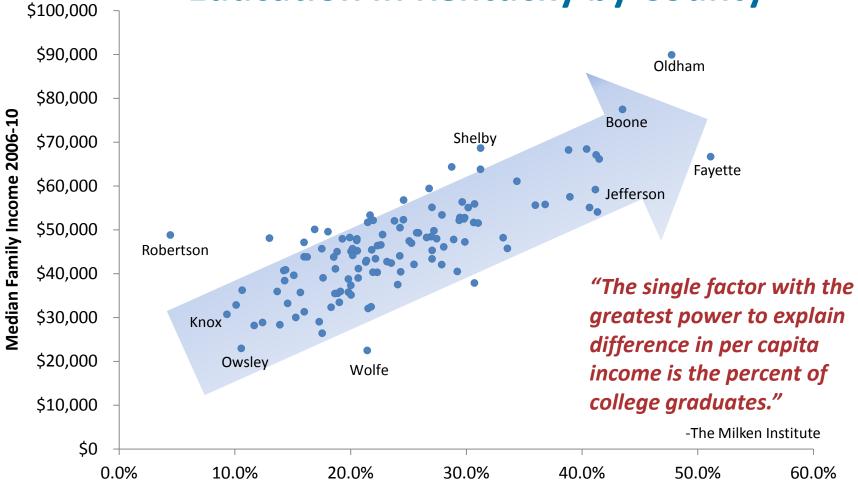


#### **Effects of Recession, by Education Level**



The College Advantage: Weathering the Economic Storm, Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce

### The Link Between Earnings and Education in Kentucky by County



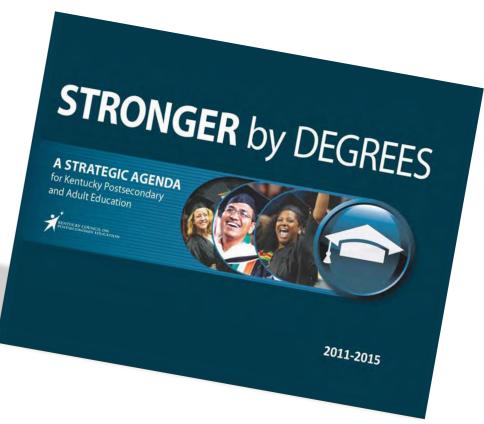
Percent of 25-44 year-olds with an Associate or higher degree

"No matter how you cut it, education pays...Moreover the difference in earnings between those who go to college and those who don't is growing – meaning, postsecondary education is more important than ever."

The College Payoff, Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce

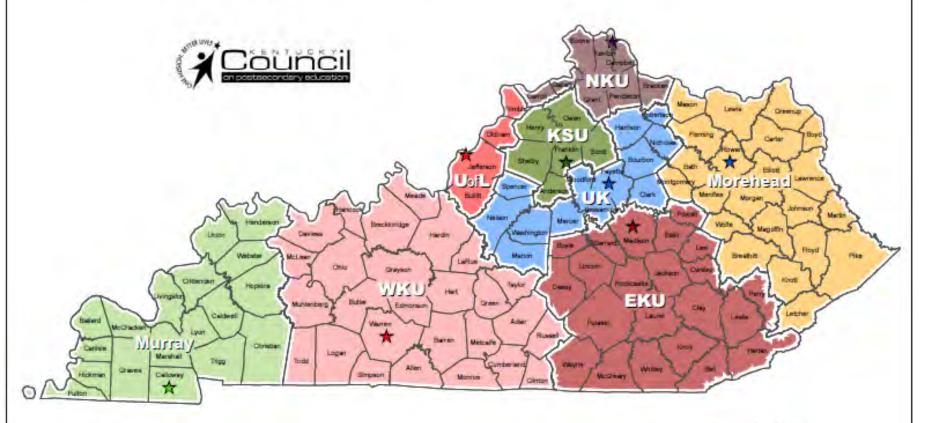
# The CPE Strategic Agenda Calls for a Regional Approach to Increasing Educational Attainment

- Establishes metrics and targets for educational attainment in University Areas of Geographic Responsibility
- Also measures college readiness and collegegoing in these regions



#### **Areas of Geographic Responsibility**

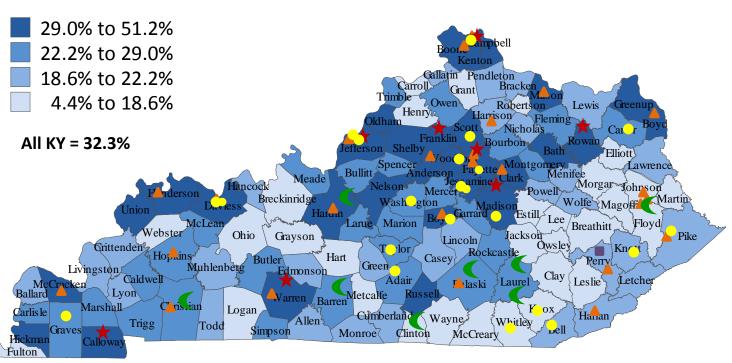
**Public Four-Year Postsecondary Institutions** 



August 15, 2006

### **Educational Attainment**

### Percent of Young Adults (Age 25-44) with an Associate Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-10 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

From June '12 NCHEMS Report to the CPE

State Supported Institutions

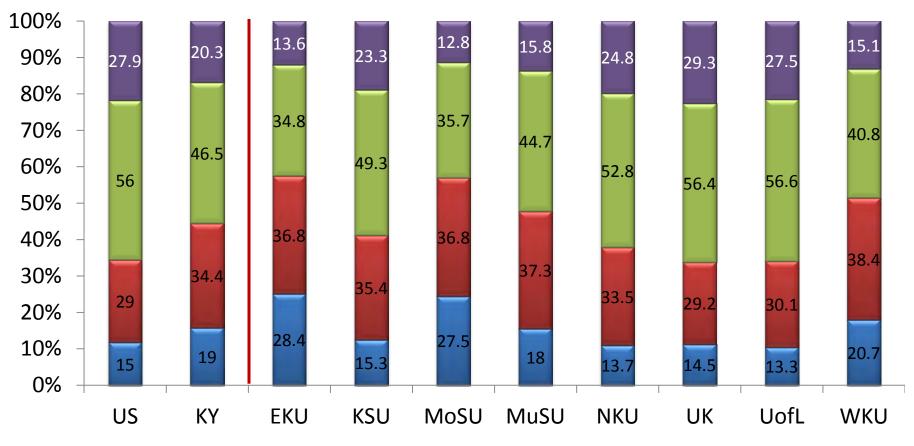
Community & Technical College System

Licensed, In-state, Regionally Accredited, Non-profit, Independent Institutions

Regional Postsecondary Centers

**University Center of the Mountains** 

### Educational Attainment Levels by University Geographic Area of Responsibility, 2011



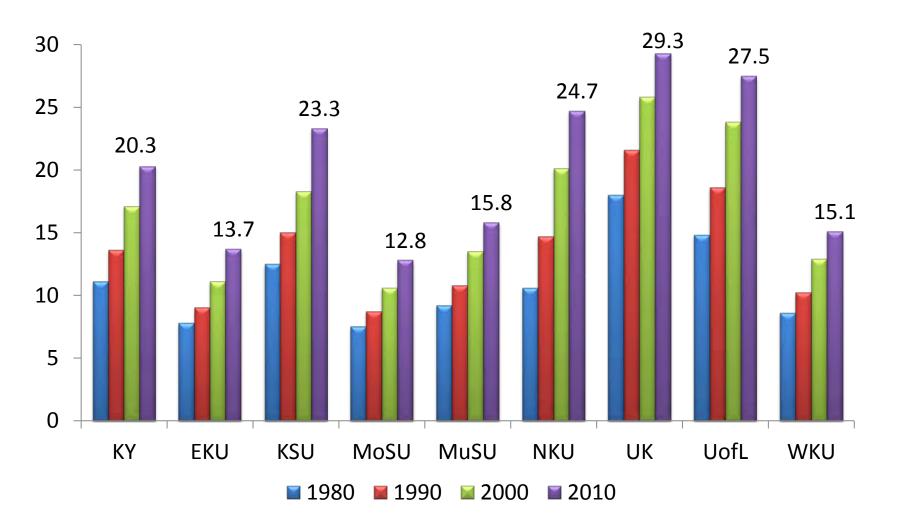
- Less than High School Diploma or Equivalent
- High School Diploma or Equivalent

■ Some College, Associates Degree

■ Bachelor's Degree and Above

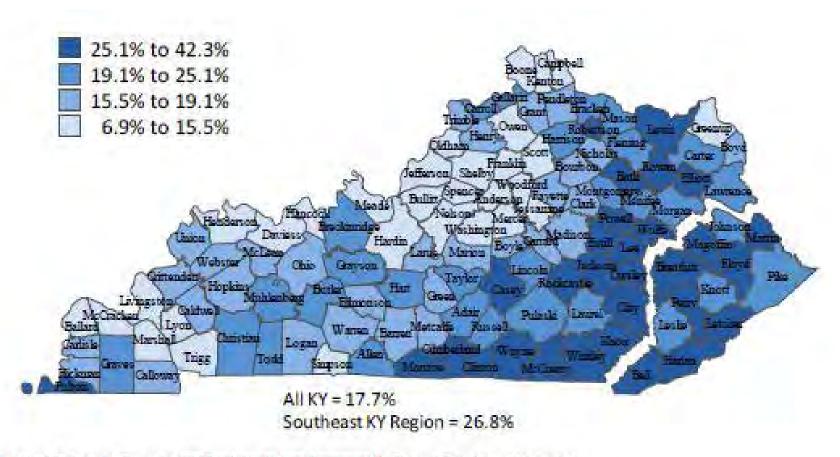
Source, P-20 Data Collaborative, County Fact Book 10/31/12

### Percentage of Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher in University Areas of Geographic Responsibility



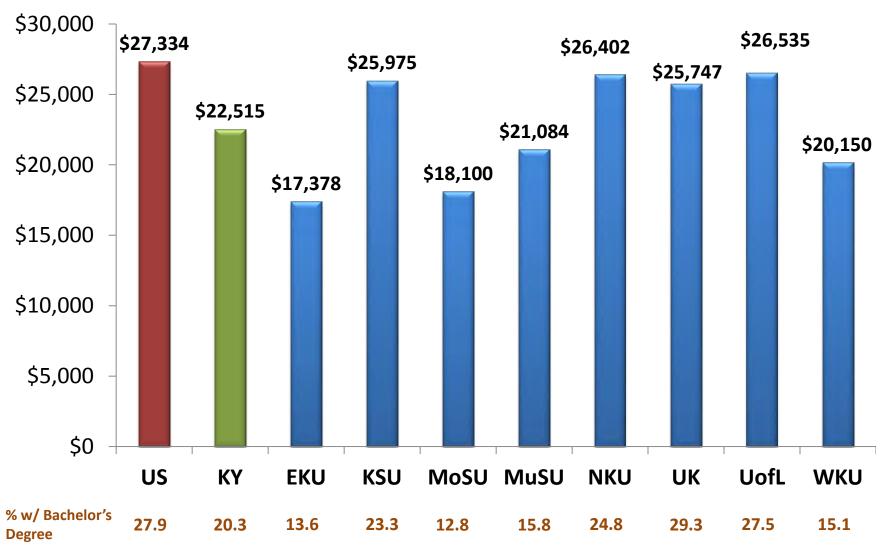
### **Economic Conditions**

### Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2006-2010

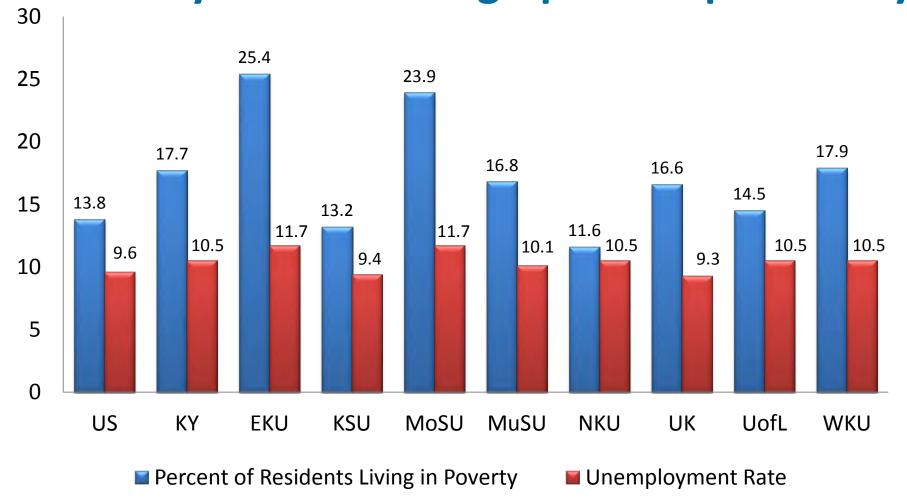


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-10 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

### Per Capita Income by University Geographic Areas of Responsibility



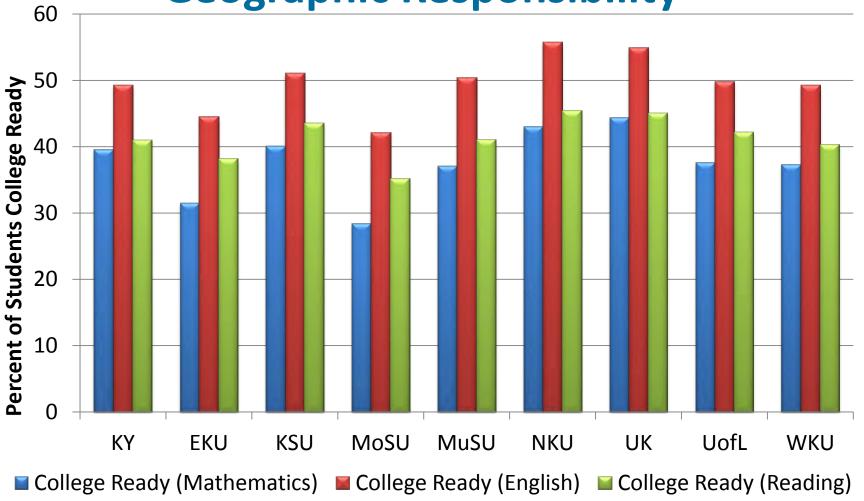
### Poverty and Unemployment Rates by University Areas of Geographic Responsibility



Source, P-20 Data Collaborative, County Fact Book

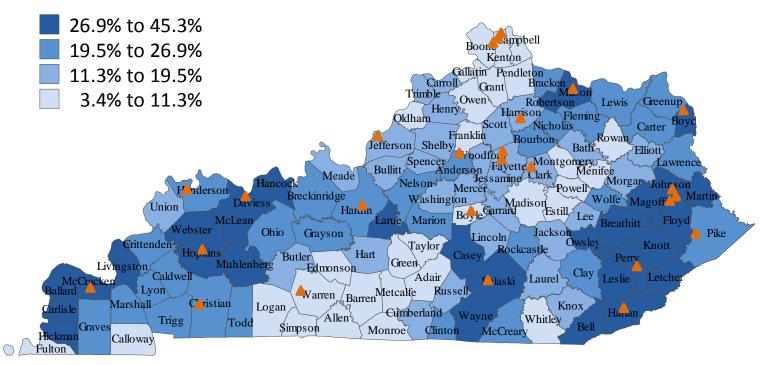
# The Education Pipeline: College Readiness, Completion, Participation

### College Readiness by University Areas of Geographic Responsibility



Source, P-20 Data Collaborative, County Fact Book

### Percent of High School Graduates Going Directly to <u>KCTCS</u>, 2008-10



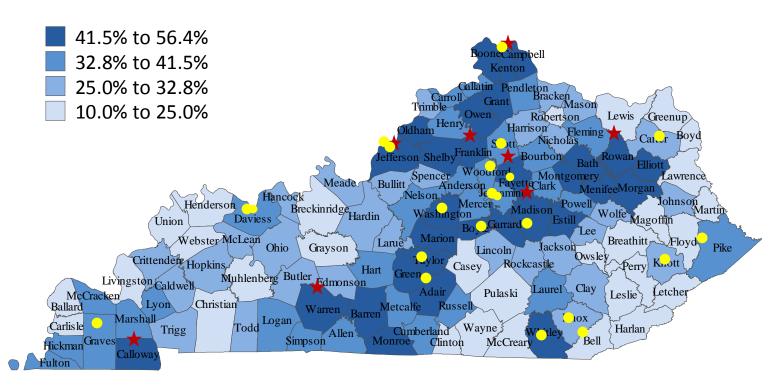
Source: Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

All KY = 17.1%

Community & Technical College System

From June '12 NCHEMS Report to the CPE

### Percent of H.S. Graduates Going Directly to a Kentucky Four-Year Institution, 2008-10



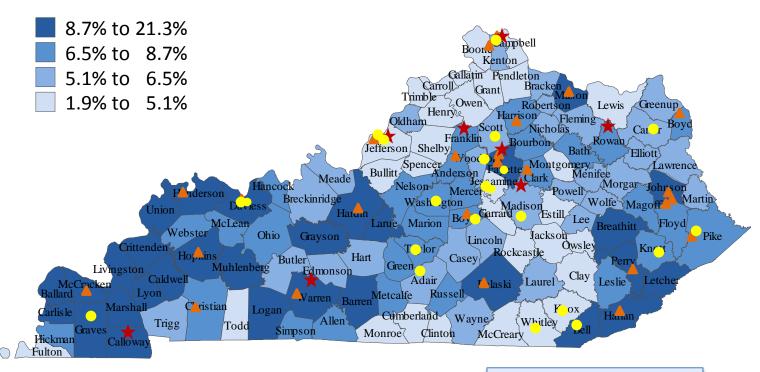
Source: Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

All KY = 38.1%

State Supported Institutions
Licensed, In-state, Regionally Accredited, Non-profit, Independent
Institutions

From June '12 NCHEMS Report to the CPE

### Percent of <u>Young Adult Population</u> (Age 25-44) With No College Enrolling for the First Time, 2008-10



Source: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education.

All KY = 6.9%

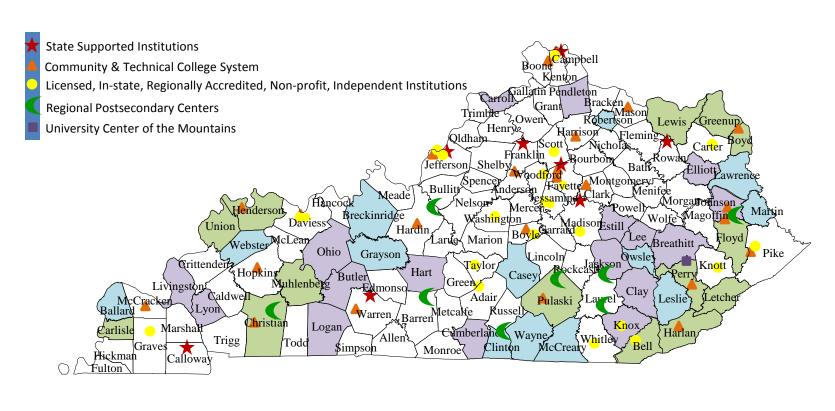
★ State Supported Institutions

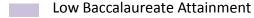
Community & Technical College System

Licensed, In-state, Regionally Accredited, Non-profit, Independent Institutions

91% attend KCTCS 6% attend 4-yr Public 3% attend 4-yr Private

#### **Underserved Counties in Kentucky**





Low Graduates Direct to 4-Year

Both

From June '12 NCHEMS Report to the CPE

## NCHEMS Policy Observations and Recommendations

#### **NCHEMS Observations**

- Access to baccalaureate programs is most limited in counties that have relatively small populations (are rural) and have no nearby four-year institutions.
- Low participation rates in community colleges tend to be found in:
  - Urban counties that have community colleges.
  - And also have numerous four-year college options.
- The missing capacity is at the four-year level.

#### **NCHEMS Recommendations\***

- Make a baccalaureate education affordable to residents of the region by providing scholarship assistance.
- Establish entities similar to the University Center of the Mountains hosted or co-located with community colleges.

<sup>\*</sup> Recommendations are from March 2012 Report to the Governor, and Follow-up Presentation to the Council in June 2012

- Provide funding to KCTCS institutions/entities that hosts the regional, collaborative centers to ensure consistent student support services through to the bachelor's degree.
- Reinforce the concept of "responsibility" regions, not regions that are protected markets for specific public universities.

- Develop a proactive, concentrated strategy to deal with regions and pockets of low levels of preparation and access to and opportunities to complete bachelor's degree programs.
- Revise finance policies (state appropriations, tuition policy, and student aid) to increase incentives for institutions to collaborate in efforts to increase baccalaureate degree completion in areas of high need.

- Institutional finance policies should:
  - Reward community colleges for hosting four-year programs/institutions and for providing the needed student services.
  - Provide incentives for universities to deliver bachelor's degree programs at community college sites.
  - Encourage collaboration rather than competition between community colleges and universities (especially for lower-division students).

- Provide incentives for community colleges and university centers to become multi-provider centers (programs available from several four-year institutions with student services provided by the community college or host center)
- Student financial aid policies should encourage students to:
  - Complete coursework at a community college.
  - Transfer to and complete a bachelor's degree program.

- Develop selected 2-plus-2 accelerated programs in high-need/high demand areas available statewide, providing for:
  - Dual Admission (students admitted simultaneously to community college and universities)
  - Coordinated path to bachelor's degree at universities