

#### Welcome! Please share in the chat:

- 1. Name and community college (service area or affiliation)
- 2. Answer the poll question: Which best describes you?

# Thank you



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# Today's Roadmap

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Recap Draft Commission Recs
- 3. Special Guest: Brendan Batchelder, Student Advisory Council

4. Next Steps & Resources

# Agenda for September 12 Meeting



TEXAS COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY COLLEGE FINANCE Chairman Woody Hunt

AGENDA

1100 Congress Avenue Texas Capitol Extension, Room E1.010 Austin, Texas

10:00 AM, Monday, September 12, 2022

**Call to Order** 

Welcome & Remarks

Invited Testimony: Commissioner Harrison Keller, THECB

Invited Testimony: Ashley Bliss Lima, Jobs For the Future (JFF)

**Presentation and Discussion of the Draft Recommendations** 

Lunch Break

**Public Testimony** 

**Discussion on Future Meetings** 

Adjournment

All meeting materials, including agendas, presentation slides, and archived videos, are posted here:

https://www.highered.texas.gov/legi slative-media-resources/texascommission-on-community-collegefinance/

# Agenda for September 12 Meeting

"Truly game-changing opportunity for the future of Texas community colleges"

"A win-win opportunity for the state"

"Transformational is the word of the day"

"This is groundbreaking – a real moonshot to prosperity"

"This is something that has to be done and now is the time to make this kind of investment"

## Category #1: State Funding for Outcomes

### STATE FUNDING FOR OUTCOMES

- 1.1 Develop modern finance model that distributes state funding based on **measurable outcomes**
- 1.2 Ensure community colleges can access foundational levels of funding through state-funded guaranteed yield

Funding levels should be based on individual colleges' **current outcomes** and **specified fixed dollar amounts** for:

- **Credentials of value**: degrees, certificates, and other credentials from credit and non-credit programs that equip students for continued learning and greater earnings
- 2 **High-demand fields**: credentials of value awarded in fields and sectors that are critical to the Texas economy
  - **Transfer success:** students who transfer to 4-year universities

Calculation should include adjustments for:

Higher costs of educating students who need **additional support services** (low-income, academically underprepared, adults who want to reskill/upskill)

#### Higher operating costs for smaller colleges

Colleges receiving additional state funds would participate in shared services or inter-institutional partnerships

## Category #1: State Funding for Outcomes

Recommendation	Questions / Clarifications
1.1 Outcomes Funding	How will dual credit progression and transfer be defined and weighted?
	What will qualify a student as economically disadvantaged (Pell, TEOG, both)? What will be the weights for economically and academically disadvantaged students?
	As data systems improve, what additional long-term outcomes should be included?
1.2 Guaranteed Yield	How will thresholds for "low taxable property values" and/or "effort" be calculated and set?
	Should colleges receiving guaranteed yield "be expected" to participate in shared services?

Poll Question: According to the same poll, what percentage of Texans would support basing community college funding more on student outcomes than traditional input measures like enrollment?

A. 22%

B. 44%

<mark>C. **65%**</mark>

D. 83%

### Category #2: Affordability for Students

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#### **AFFORDABILITY** FOR STUDENTS

- 2.1 Increase funding for **Texas Educational Opportunity Grants** and link state performance measures between TEOG and **TEXAS Grants**
- 2.2 Provide financial aid for dual **credit** for economically disadvantaged students
- 2.3 Expand partnerships among colleges and private employers for paid work-based learning opportunities



### Category #2: Affordability for Students

Recommendation	Questions / Clarifications
2.1 Financial Aid	Is the goal to support "at least 70% of qualified low-income students" time-bound?
	What additional flexibilities are needed to expand aid to those not currently served by TEOG?
2.2 Dual Credit	Instead of "financial aid," should this instead be called a "reimbursement" since funding is not expected to require a student application and will flow to the college based on qualified FRL status?
	How will a "fixed rate" for tuition and fees be set? Would it need to vary based on type of course (e.g., CTE vs. academic)?
2.3 Paid work-based learning	Does this include any additional or targeted state investment (e.g., Texas College Work-Study program already requires a 50/50 split with private employers)?

Poll Question: According to the same statewide poll, what do Texans value most about community colleges?

A. Award "very valuable" credentials (48% + 37% "somewhat valuable")

B. Save students money compared to 4-year institutions (69%)

C. Award credits that can be transferred to a 4-year institution (68%)

D. Provide educational opportunities for people who live in the community (65%)

## Category #3: Investments in College Capacity



#### INVESTMENTS IN COLLEGE CAPACITY

- 3.1 Provide one-time **seed** grants for programs in highdemand fields that meet regional and state workforce needs
- 3.2 Support and facilitate **shared services** and stronger interinstitutional partnerships
- 3.3 Update state policies to help colleges provide high-quality **non-credit credential programs** that are convertible and stackable with credit-bearing programs



Insights from the **Texas Reskilling and Upskilling through Education** (TRUE) program can inform how seed grants are designed and distributed

programs developed in partnership with employers

Grants would be administered through **THECB**,

Priority should be given to short-term workforce

in consultation with TWC

Shared services might include:

- Support for inter-institutional partnerships
- Master service agreements
- State technology infrastructure

Conducting a state crosswalk of non-credit to credit courses and programs will:

- Improve **transferability of workforce education courses** across institutions and throughout students' pathways
- Facilitate and improve the **mobility of credit** awarded for students' prior work experience
- Advance Tri-Agency Workforce Initiative efforts to clarify and streamline **educational and career pathways**

### Category #3: Investments in College Capacity

Recommendation	Questions / Clarifications
3.1 Seed grants	What methodology will be used for "high-demand fields"?
	Should this funding be more consistent than a one-time competitive grant? Or will growing outcome-based funding help sustain?

Poll Question: According to the same poll, what percentage of Texans believe it is important for community college credentials to align with skills needed by employers?

A. 32%

B. 48%

C. 73%

D. 91% (67% said "very important", 24% "somewhat important")

Discussion Question: What are your reactions to these recommendations? Any that you are enthusiastic to see included? Any key details you are especially eager to see?

# Special Guest: Brendan Batchelder



# Fact Sheets by the Student Advisory Council

#### MAKING COMMUNITY COLLEGE AFFORDABLE FOR ALL TEXAS STUDENTS

Texas community college students are struggling financially. The cost of higher education is increasing, yet state financial aid is not keeping pace. Community colleges can be a smarter, more affordable option than four-year universities for some Texans, but they are not supported as such. Only about 10% of first-year community college students from households with \$0 Expected Family Contribution (EFC) received TEOG funds, compared to 32% at public four-year colleges receiving TEXAS grants. [1] Misperceptions about the true cost of attending community college make the affordability gap and unmet financial needs worse, leading to lower completion rates.





of community college students at the lowest income level receive TEOG.[2] Financial aid in Texas is not meeting students' basic needs.[3] • 16% faced homelessness, • 42% faced food insecurity,

55% faced housing insecurity

The Student Advisory Council (SAC) has identified three policy recommendations to address the affordability gap for Texas community college students:

L Equalizing need-based financial aid support for qualified low-income students at two-year and fouryear colleges by increasing state investment in Texas Educational Opportunity Grants (TEOG). In 2021, 43% of all Texas postsecondary students and 68% of all freshman and sophomores were enrolled in public 2-year colleges.[4] Despite the fact that community college students' unmet financial need is comparable to that of students in public four-year institutions, the TEXAS Grant is funded at the times the amount of the TEOG for students attending public 2-year colleges.[5] Increasing TEOG funding to serve the same percentage of eligible students as the TEXAS Grant program (from 25% to 65%) would cost an additional STZM.[6]

1.6.2 Burns, B. and Blage, K. Okay 2003, A review of states grant adi in Trans. Urbain Institute Visiolington DC. 3.1 Phys/Important Institution Physical Review of Institution Institu



This fact sheet was created by Daisy Donjuan, Esther Ishimwe, Nautika Trotty, and Victoria Hoover. They are members of the Student Advisory Council, a program organized and supported by Young Invincibles, The Education Trust in Texas, Every Texan, and Breakthrough Central Texas as a joint initiative of the Texas Postsecondary Advocates Coalition for Equity (TX PACE). Learn more at <u>https://www.txpace.org/student-advisory-council</u>

#### MAKING DUAL CREDIT ACCESSIBLE TO ALL TEXAS STUDENTS

Dual credit participation has shown to increase postsecondary retention, success and completion [1] and now represents roughly 25% of total community college enrollment across Texas. Yet cost and access to course offerings vary widely for high school students based on their zip code.

Due to current funding constraints, some Texas community colleges cannot afford to expand access through tuition waivers, with student costs ranging as high as \$4,140,[2] In contrast, other community colleges have aggressively expanded access, especially to serve students from low-income backgrounds, but may struggle to sustain their efforts long-term without additional state funding.

Community college districts in Dallas, El Paso, South Texas, and Austin offer significant discounts to dual credit students, while others offer no discount or, in some cases, charge more than regular tuition.



Source: TACC/College websites. Some colleges are excluded if their websites do not contain dual credit tuition information. Difference is calculated as one dual credit hour - one regular, in-district tuition hour. Fees are excluded. For colleges with multiple dual credit rates for ISDs, the highest of the values was taken.

1 Troutman, David, et al. (2018). Dual Credit Study: Dual Credit and Success in College, The University of Texas System 2 https://assets.nationbuilder.com/aimhinetenas/pages/27/attachments/original/1659458222/Coakiton\_Report\_Recommendations\_07.212022.pdf?859458222



This fact sheet was created by Angel Donjuan Garcia, Christian Elizondo, Kristie Davis, and Isabel Torres. They are members of the Student Advisory Council, a program organized and supported by Young Invincibles, The Education Trust in Texas, Every Texan, and Breakthrough Central Texas as a joint initiative of the Texas Postsecondry Advocates Coalition for Equity (TX PACE). Learn more at https://www.txpace.org/student-advisory-council.

#### VALUING TRANSFER SUCCESS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

About 31% of Texas community college students transfer to four-year institutions within six years. This represents over 82,000 students, yet only 42% of these students earn a bachelor's degree compared to 47% nationally.[1] Credit transfer challenges are an important contributing factor: roughly 17,000 students failed to transfer a combined 70,000 courses to Texas public universities; and 5,500 of these students failed to transfer 5 or more courses, a full semester's worth of coursework.[2] This comes at an enormous cost to students and the state, which ranks 29th nationally in adults ages 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher.[3] Ensuring transfer efficiency and success will save Texas students and taxpayers valuable time and money while building a Talent Strong Texas.

Community colleges play an essential role in supporting student goals to attain bachelor's degrees that fuel the state's economic growth and lead to higher wages for Texans.

70% of all Texans who complete a bachelor's earn credits at a community college.[4]

Texans ages 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher (49%) are more than twice as likely than those with an associate's degree (24%) to earn at least \$50,000 per year.[5]

Wasted transfer credits cost Texas an estimated \$350 million every year, \$227 million to students and \$123 to the state.[6]



https://www.dtv.org/petatachemen/dffTDn-eoB-+Ad3-Abb-AdBaeclBaeklCarfileaap) https://www.dtv.org/petatafhorping-cond-transfici-ri-tease-collega-and-convention/ 2028 U.S. Cemus Bureas, based on ACS 5-yee estimates. Reports 5550 L CEGO2A. CIGO2A. CIGO2A https://bccognite/deabl/sel/2022/COSCecus\_pinger.ge.ex\_ack\_\_\_reset-org/u.pdf https://poproteenter.highered transa.gov/meeting/achoing-committe-augooring-documents/traccof-presentation-todd-williams-dec-U-202V/ https://bccognite/deabl/sel/2022/COJInneter.geficiency\_report.gef



This fact sheet was created by Brendan Batchelder, Cristina Navarro, Kay Trent, and Talia Christian. They are members of the Student Advisory Council, a program organized and supported by Young Invincibles, The Education Trust in Texas, Every Texan, and Breakthrough Central Texas as a joint initiative of the Texas Postsecondary Advocates Coalition for Equity (TX PACE). Learn more at https://www.txpace.org/student-advisory-council.

# TXCCCF Next Steps

- October 18: The Commission will reconvene one final time to approve the final draft of the their report. This will likely be a public meeting held virtually.
- November 1: The final approved report will be delivered to the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Legislature.
- January 10: The first day of the 88th Legislative session.

# Events & Resources

- Want to ensure community college finance reform is informed by the lived experiences of students? Follow the work of the <u>Student</u> <u>Advisory Council</u> or contact <u>jfeinstein@edtrust.org</u>.
- Texas Postsecondary Advocates Coalition for Equity (PACE) meets monthly! Email <u>aurora.harris@younginvincibles.org</u> for meeting and membership inquiries.
- Want to stay up-to-date on the progress of community college finance reform in the 88th Texas Legislature? Sign up for action alerts from the <u>Aim Hire Texas Policy Coalition</u>, a non-partisan statewide partnership of business and education organizations advocating for strategic and data-driven community college finance reform in the upcoming legislative session. Visit <u>AimHireTexas.org/Policy</u> or text AIM to 50457.



## Aim Hire Texas-Policy Coalition (AHT-PC) Purpose

Coalition organizers will...

- **INFORM** members and organizations about issues related to community colleges and workforce development before, during and after session through email updates, opinion editorials, social media, etc
- EQUIP organizations with digital assets to customize for their use in grassroots efforts, and provide tools for individuals and organizations to connect with their elected officials.

Sign up for email updates/ action alerts: Text AIM to 50457

**If your organization wants to join:** Email lilac.ding@commitpartnership.org

Visit our website at: <u>AimHireTexas.org/Policy</u> or scan the QR code below

So coalition members can...

• **ADVOCATE** based on your own interest with the support of Aim Hire Policy Coalition which will share information and its position on legislation with partner organizations

