



College Promise: History and Program Design

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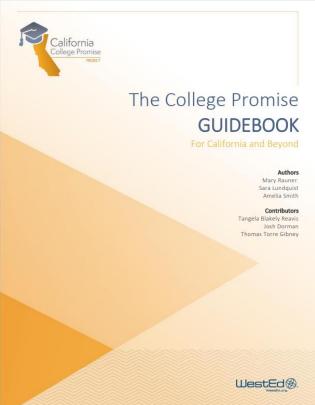
College Promise Project at



WestEd

Six years of:

- Research and evaluation
- Professional development
- Technical assistance





Overview



- Definition of College Promise
- Postsecondary Education
 Demand and Barriers
- History and Current Status
- Characteristics and Features



What is College Promise?

College Promise programs incentivize college enrollment, persistence, and completion by offering financial, academic, and other support services to students based on where they live or where they attend school.

Why College Promise?



- 65% of all jobs require at least 2 years of postsecondary education or training
- Achieve60AZ
- College graduates:
 - More likely to be employed
 - Improved health
 - Significantly less likely to be incarcerated
 - Contributes to local, state, and federal economies.

Barriers to Access and Completion

- Increasing cost of higher education: Over 10 years:
 - Cost of living increased 45%
 - Income declined 7%
- Growing economic and racial inequities
 - Increase in share of college students who attend 2year institutions
 - Lower rates of overall access and completion
 - 27% in 1970, to 33% in 2015
 - Especially for low-income students/ students of color



Impact of Pandemic and Recession

Enrollment decreased

- All undergraduate enrollment: 4% all institutions; 10% 2year colleges
- First-year enrollment: 13 %
- Mostly low-income students, students of color

College plans changed

- 75% of students changed plans:
 - 39% continued plans in different format (higher-income students)
 - 37% cancelled plans (mainly certificate or associates degrees low-income & students of color)

Growth of College Promise



- Started in early 2000s
 - Steady growth for 15 years
- 2015
 - America's College Promise (SOTU 2015)
 - College Promise Campaign
 - High visibility statewide (Tennessee, Oregon, and Minnesota), and local (Kalamazoo, Long Beach) programs



Current Status

- Today
 - ~400 programs across the country
 - Most are local, ~ 30 are state-level programs
 - California: State support for local community college programs
- America's College Promise legislation
 - Federal-state partnership for students from lowincome families





- Wide range of designs
- Bi-partisan
- Supported by:
 - colleges, universities, cities, foundations, private corporations, local/state governments
- Majority: local community college programs
- Increasing number of state programs
- Growing research base

Characteristics and Features



- Cross-sector partnerships
- Student eligibility, participation, and continuation requirements
 - Need, Merit, other
 - Traditional age/Adult
 - Enrollment level (PT/FT)
- Program benefits
 - Financial support
 - Academic support & student services
- Communication



Collaborate Across Sectors

- Partner with K-12, CC, 4-year institutions, business, and government
- Identify shared goals
- Collaborate early (But it's never too late!)



Design Program to Meet Shared Goals

- Use data to determine impact of eligibility, participation, and continuation requirements
 - Is the design equity-centered?
 - Will your target populations be excluded?
 - Will the requirements be cumbersome for students and program administrators?
- Regularly evaluate and improve design

Consider Incorporating Financial, Academic & Student Services Support

Financial Support

- Tuition
- Fees
- Books & Materials
- Transportation
- Childcare
- Housing
- Food
- Stipends

Academic Support

- High School
 - Tutoring
 - Mentoring
 - FAFSA & College Application support
 - Summer academic programs
- College
 - Tutoring
 - Workshops
 - Learning communities
 - Group study sessions
 - Early alert feedback

Student Services

- High School
 - Transition to college programs
 - Career counseling
 - Campus visits
- College
 - First year seminars/cohort programs
 - Coaching
- Counseling
- Advising
- Peer mentoring
- Workshops

Communicate to Students, Families, and Communities





- Communicate program components and eligibility requirements
- Message clearly, early, and often
- Use multiple communication modalities



Develop a Sustainable Financial Plan

- Financial plan should withstand political and economic shifts.
 - Identify diverse funding sources
 - Design a program you can afford (pilot program)
 - Build an endowment
 - Ensure you can keep your Promise



