

SHEEO 2024



ERIC FRIEDLANDER



DR. JOHN GREGORY



DR. LILLY MASSA-MCKINLEY



CARRIE WELTON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM ET | Massachusetts Room, 48

Leveraging Cross-Agency Partnerships to Improve Postsecondary Access and Completion

Eric Friedlander, Dr. John Gregory, Dr. Lilly Massa-Mckinley, Carrie Welton

Session Overview

TICAS Context and Basic Needs Approach



Kentucky Student Success Collaborative Basic Needs Action Network



State Agency Perspectives: Panel Discussion



Audience Q&A

Basic Needs Defined

“Basic Needs (BN) ” are non-academic costs such as food, housing, transportation and childcare that create material hardship.

“Basic Needs Insecurity (BNI) ” refers to the effect of material hardship on students’ ability to enroll and complete a postsecondary credential.

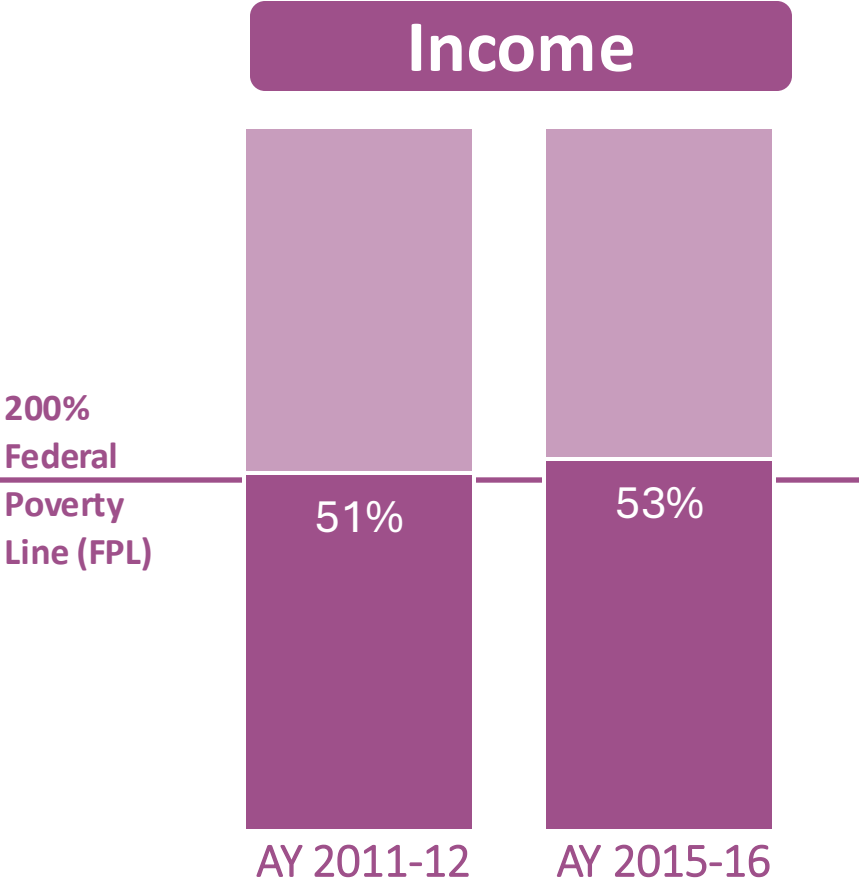


As states strive to increase the number of residents completing a postsecondary credential basic needs insecurity has become a greater focus as it is correlated increased anxiety, depression, poorer health and less successful postsecondary outcomes for students, especially students from systemically marginalized communities.



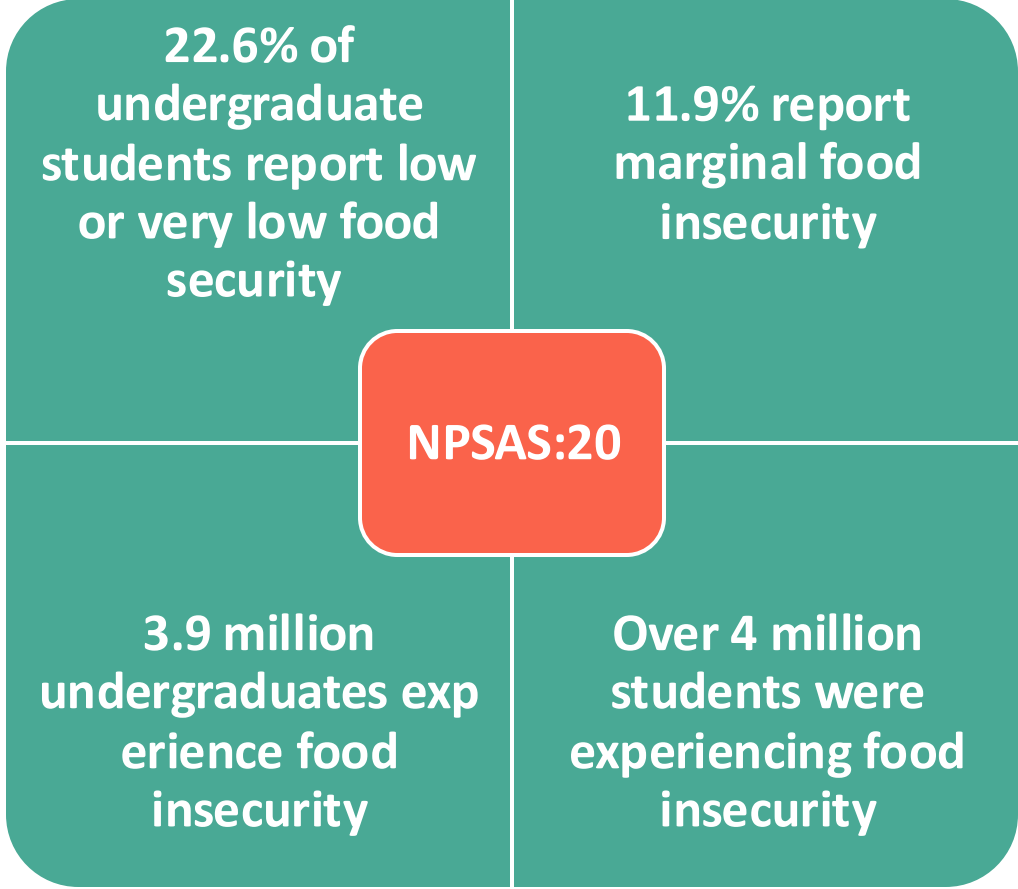
The combination of insufficient Federal and state programs that provide basic needs support for people with low incomes restrict postsecondary education and route people into low wage work & “employment & training” programs that produce less successful outcomes than postsecondary credentials.

Evidence of Basic Needs Insecurity

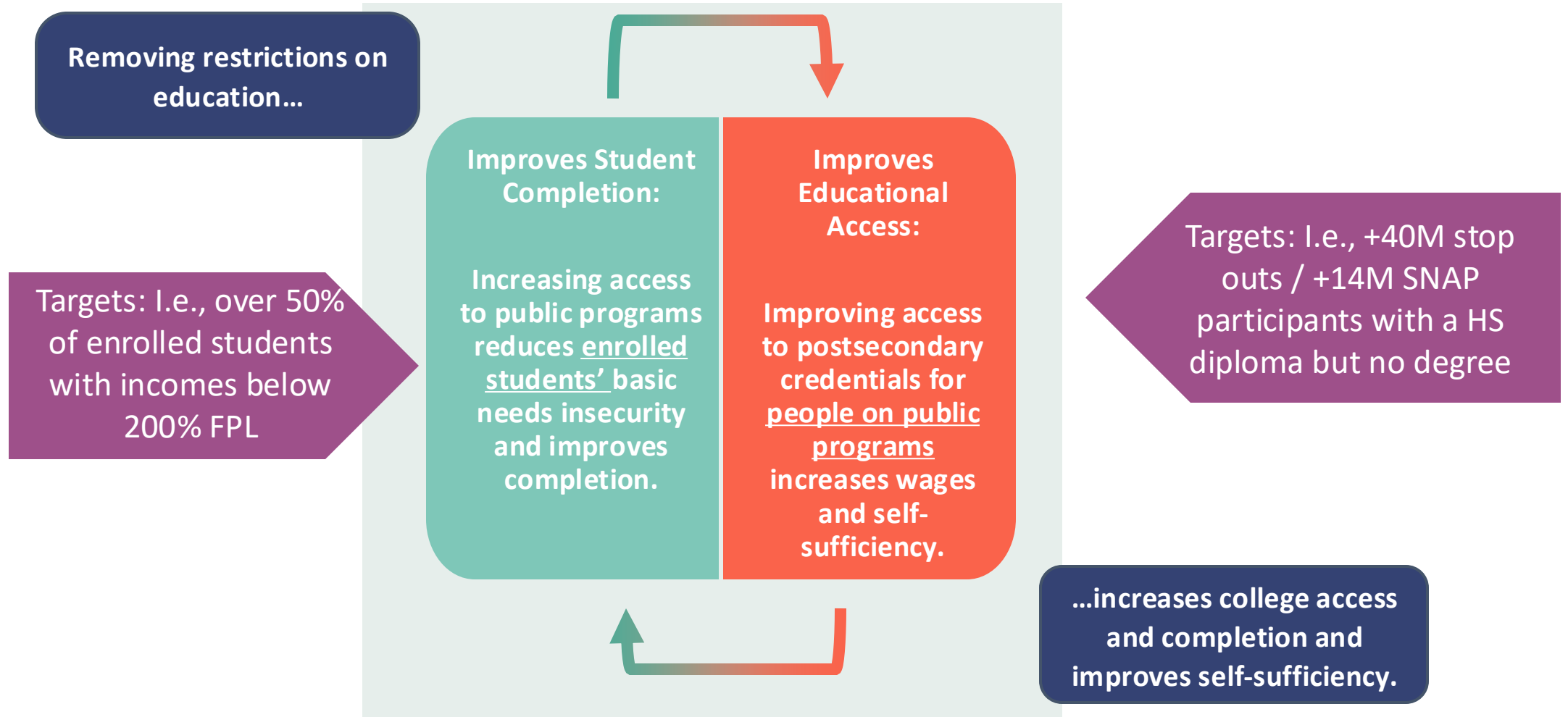


Over 50 percent of undergraduate students who enrolled in academic years 2011-2012 and 2015-2016 had incomes below 200 percent of the poverty line.

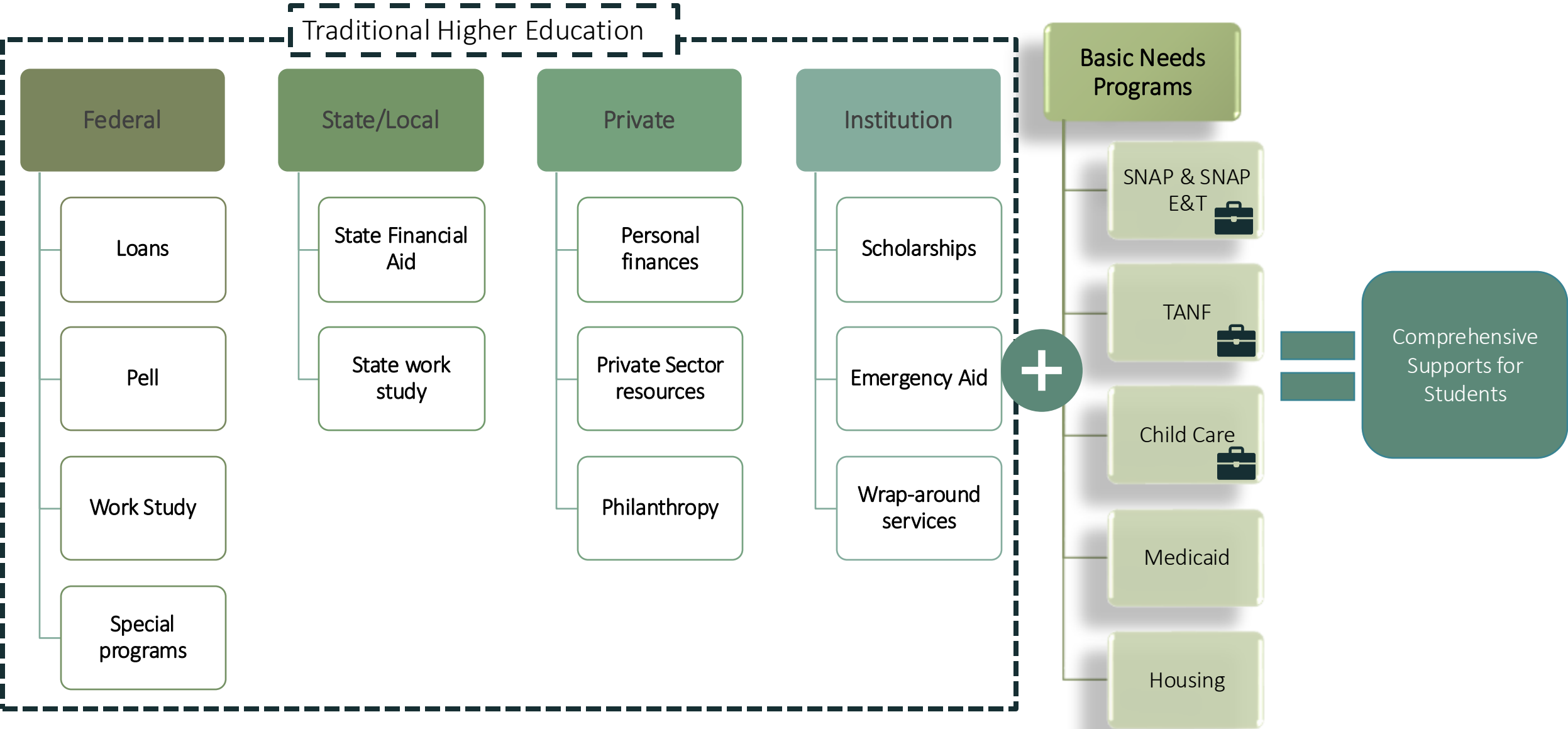
Food Insecurity



What We Do: Improving Federal and State Access to Basic Needs Supports



New Vision for Student Aid*



*Not a comprehensive list of all available supports

These programs contain a workforce development component

Key Takeaways

#1

Many people could enroll & complete postsecondary credentials but face barriers that make it harder to combine work & education

#2

Demand for postsecondary credentials are projected to increase, with implications for individual, states, and the economy

#3

Federal & state programs can align to improve educational access that leads to better wages, lower unemployment, and less use of government programs.

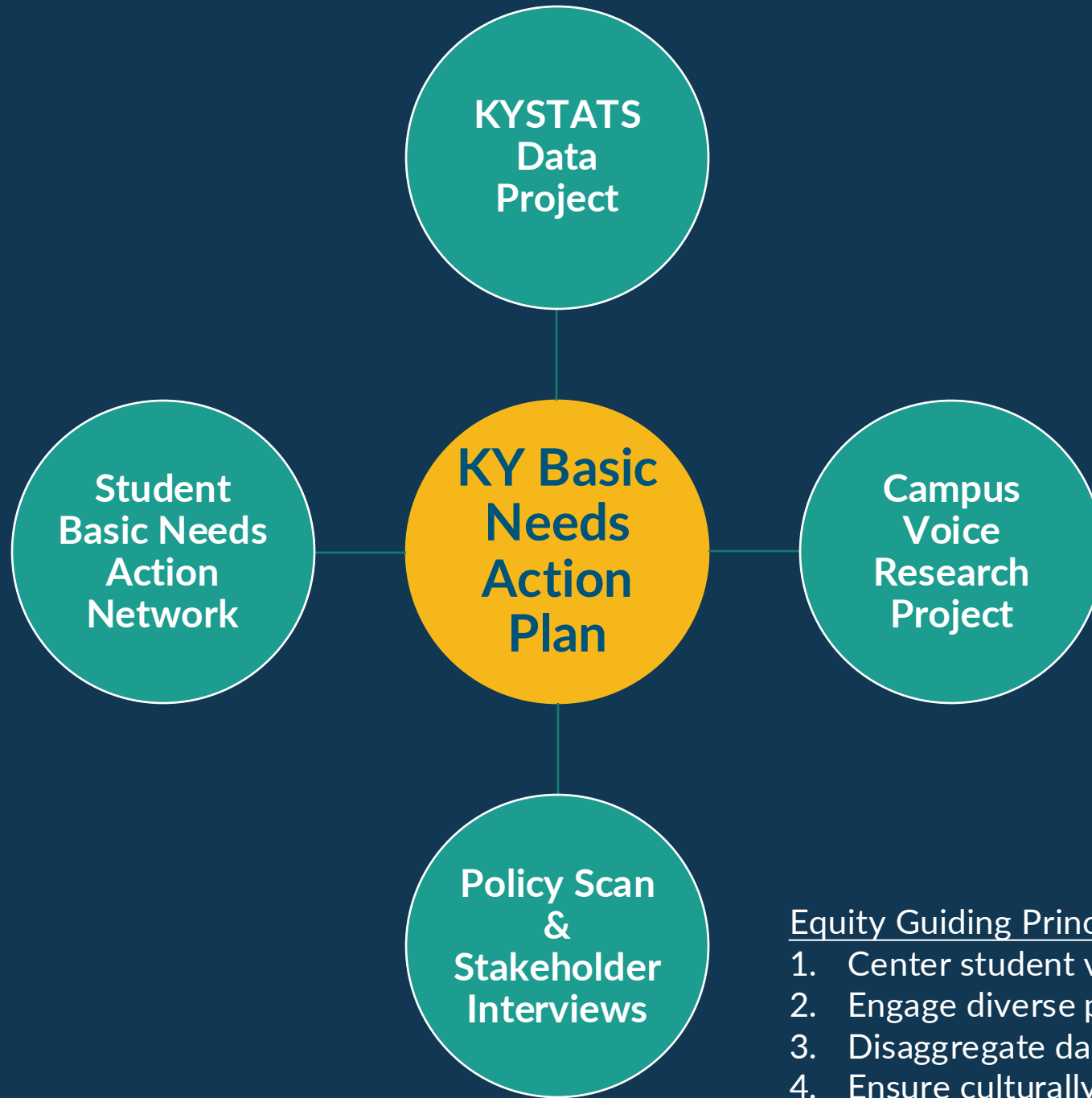


The Kentucky
Student Success
Collaborative

Student Basic Needs



KY Basic Needs Equity Audit



Equity Guiding Principles:

1. Center student voice
2. Engage diverse project teams
3. Disaggregate data by race, region, and income
4. Ensure culturally competent responsiveness



➤ Supporting Student Basic Needs

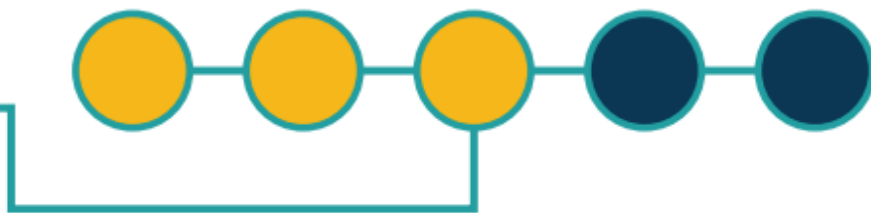
**More than half of all college students
struggle to have their basic needs met**

*Forcing them to choose between their
educational goals and paying their bills*

College Students Are Struggling



In 2020 nationally,
nearly **3 in 5** college
students experienced



basic needs insecurity

Lacking access to stable sources
of food, shelter, and other
living essentials

*A national student financial
wellness survey found:*





Basic needs insecurity jeopardizes student success

25%

consequently
drop a class

15x

higher likelihood
to fail a class

<20%

graduate
in 5 years

**Just
20%**



of students who pause
their education for
financial reasons
will eventually graduate

2 in 5 students attending a college or university in KY received a Pell grant,

the federal grant program for students with the greatest financial need



Within the KY Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), the percentage climbs to 59%

Low-income individuals are **5x more likely to move out of poverty if they attain a college degree**

Yet, students with low income are opting out of college

In Kentucky, enrollment among students with low income **has been declining for nearly a decade**



Enrollment declined 11% at community colleges during the pandemic among students with low income

Supporting Basic Needs Leads to Success

Within 1 year,

more than 80%

of KCTCS graduates
who received SNAP
benefits either

Re-enroll in a
KCTCS program

Earn 200% above the
federal poverty line



Just 8% of adults using SNAP benefits in Kentucky **have an associate's or higher degree**



That's **92% of recipients who could potentially reach financial self-sufficiency** through postsecondary education degrees and credentials

60x30 Goal

Removing financial barriers and investing in basic needs support
are essential elements of Kentucky's strategy to achieve the 60x30 Goal



By 2030,
60% of KY population
will hold a postsecondary
degree or credential

To reach this goal, we must:

Increase access to basic needs
supports for college students

Increase access to postsecondary education
for individual's receiving state supports

Action Network Momentum

Pre-Action Network Launch

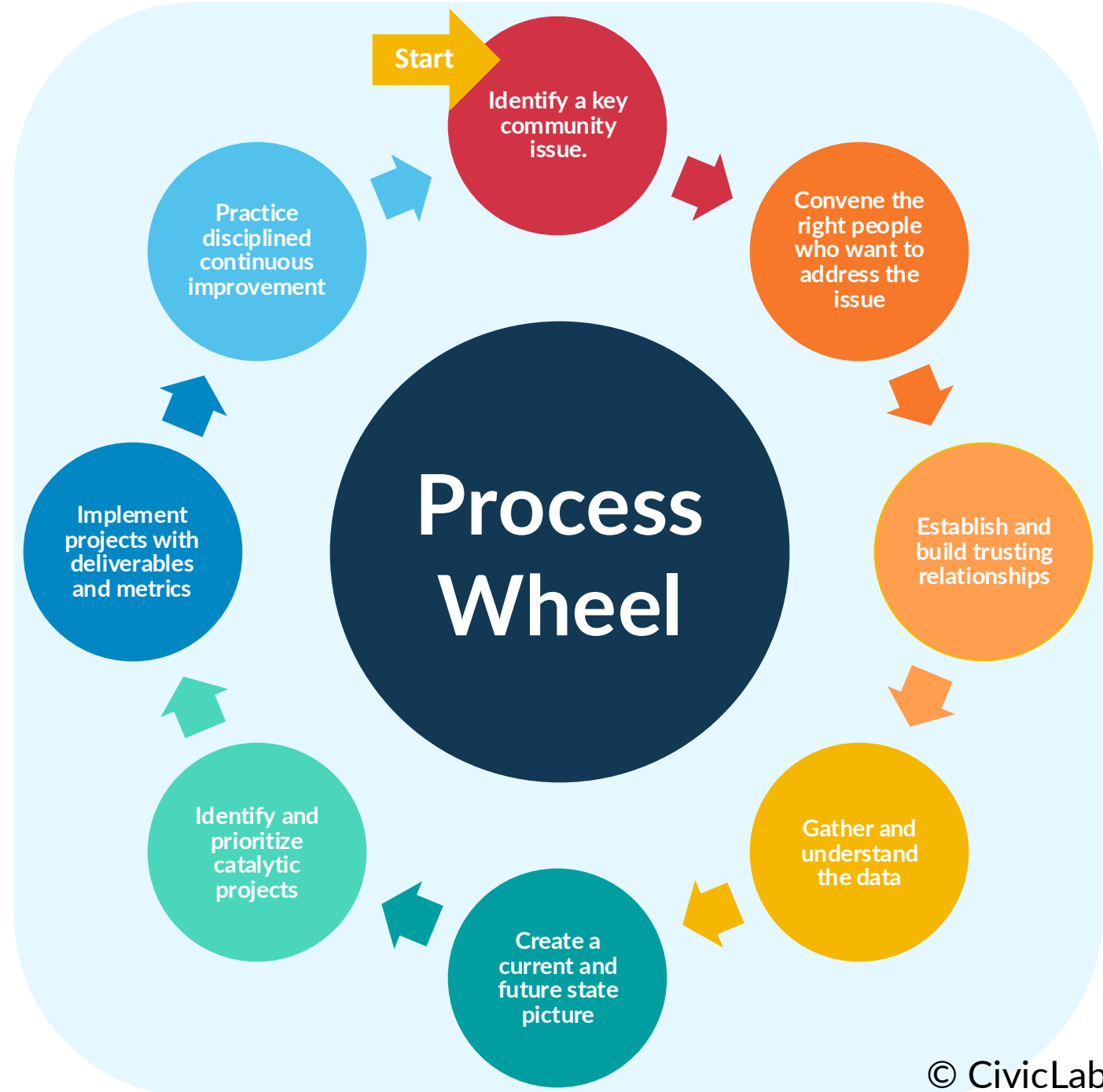
- Identify key community issue (objectives of the action network)
- Convene the right people who want to address the issue

Meetings 1 – 3

- Establish and build trusting relationships
- Gather and understand the data and the current state picture

Meetings 4 – 6

- Visualize future state picture
- Identify and prioritize catalytic projects
- Develop strategy with concrete action steps to address objectives



Panel Discussion & Q&A

SHEEO 2024



ERIC FRIEDLANDER



DR. JOHN GREGORY



DR. LILLY MASSA-MCKINLEY



CARRIE WELTON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM ET | Massachusetts Room, 48

Leveraging Cross-Agency Partnerships to Improve Postsecondary Access and Completion

Eric Friedlander, Dr. John Gregory, Dr. Lilly Massa-Mckinley, Carrie Welton