

Joint Education Appropriations Committee

Wednesday, January 29, 2020
Iowa State Capitol

Dr. Steve Schulz, NIACC President
Mary Bloomingdale, NIACC Director of Financial Aid

Future Ready Iowa Last Dollar Scholarship impact

- During the Fall 2019 semester, over 6,000 Iowans received \$6,839,802 in tuition and fees
- 78.8 percent of those were over the age of 20
- 21.2 percent were recent high school graduates
- We are expecting more enrollments in the 2020-2021 academic year

Challenges

- Administrative Burden for Financial Aid offices
 - Numerous hand calculations to determine eligibility/amount of awards
- Late release of funds & releasing eligible programs made it difficult to recruit, academic scheduling, prepare for larger sections etc.
- Labor intensive administrative rules for two groups of students
- Recent High School graduate issues
 - Prerequisite rules
 - Maintaining continuous full-time status in program (i.e. ADN students)
- 19 year olds are ineligible

What does a Last Dollar Scholar look like at NIACC

- Fall 2019
Group 1 – 95 students
Group 2 – 196 students
- Health-related programs are Group 2 majority
- Automotive and Diesel are Group 1 majority
- Income levels show that the larger the income, the more dollars awarded
- Awards ranged from \$125 to \$3,735 with the average award being \$1,355

NIACC Students receiving Last Dollar Scholarship

Breakdown by Income level/average Fall semester award

Average by Income Group	Count of ID	Average of PAID
\$0 - \$15,000	42	\$322.17
\$15,001 - \$30,000	53	\$553.98
\$30,001 - \$50,000	45	\$785.78
\$50,001 - \$75,000	47	\$1487.06
\$75,001 - \$100,000	53	\$2164.87
\$100,001 - \$999,999	51	\$2579.96

Thank you for your support!

- The Last Dollar Scholarship pays the tuition & fees for the student
 - Allows other scholarships/grants to pay for fees, tools, housing, school-related expenses
 - Reducing loan debt
- Need to work together to make program more efficient and effective administration
 - Improve communication with student
 - FAO will be able to counsel on financing education more accurately
 - Earlier timing of programs will allow better implementation and preparation for both the schools and students
 - Easier to administer/FAO enabling better service to our students

What is Concurrent Enrollment?

The concurrent enrollment program, also known as dual credit, promotes rigorous academic and career technical education (CTE) opportunities to high schools students.

The courses are offered through contractual agreements between K-12 districts and community colleges.

The courses are college courses.

Benefits

- Promotes rigorous high school academics
- Increases student motivation and academic confidence
- Provides additional meaning to the senior year in high school
- Expands curriculum options for academically advanced and vocational students
- Lowers costs of postsecondary education for students and their families
- Exposes students to experiences that have the potential of increasing:
 - o Critical thinking
 - o Collaborative problem solving
 - o Behavioral skills such as persistence and self-regulation
 - o Education and career navigation skills

Benefits (cont.)

Research supports that dually enrolled students, when compared to nonparticipating students, perform better in the following:

- 11 percent more likely to persist through the second year in college
- 12 percent more likely to enter college within seven months of high school graduation
- Less likely to change their college major
- Students with 19+ credits are significantly more likely to graduate college with a second major

Funding

- The State of Iowa school foundation funding formula distributes state aid to K12 school districts based on enrollment.
- The number of students enrolled forms the basis of calculating how much state funding a district will receive. A district's headcount may be weighted (receive additional funds) based on specific programs:
 - o Special education
 - o English as a Second Language (ESL)
 - o At-risk programs
 - o Alternative high school completion
 - o Concurrent (dual) enrollment

Weighted Funding

- Weighted funding is provided to the K12 districts for paying community colleges, through negotiated contracts, to provide college courses.
- The contracts are negotiated at two different rates: one for career & technical training and the other for arts & science courses.
- Tuition charges are generally set at amounts below what a student on the college campus would pay.

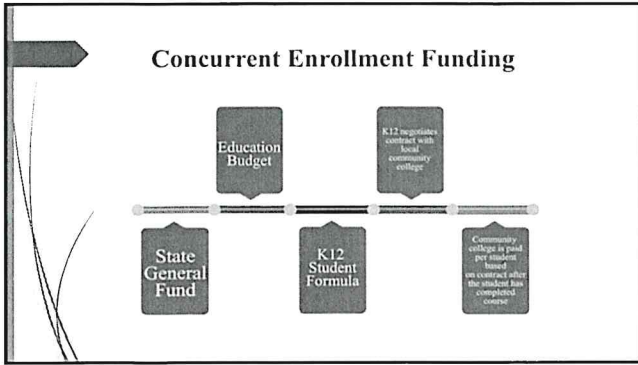
Example 1

K12 Concurrent Enrollment Course

\$120 per student/three credit hour course,
+ college-provided books and classroom materials

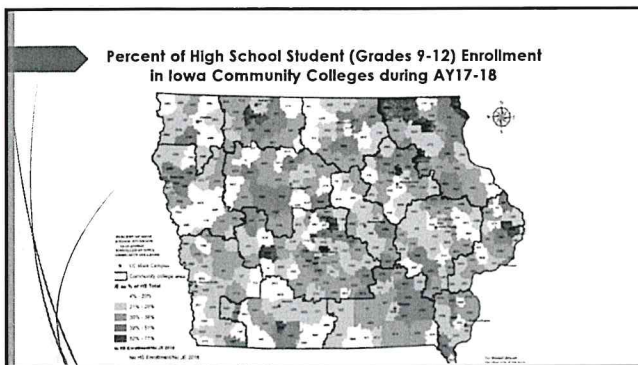
On-campus Course

@ \$600.00 = tuition (3 X \$160) + fees + books



Student Participation – FY2017-18

51,000 students enrolled
423,544 semester hours
183 earned an Associates Degree
by the end of their high school senior year



2019 Legislative Changes – SF603

- Authorizes schools districts with enrollments of 600 or fewer to utilize concurrent enrollments classes to meet the 'offer and teach' requirements for science and math units.

No data through the Community Colleges

- Allow districts with enrollments of 600 or more to enter into agreements to meet the requirements or science, math, CTE units.

No data through the Community Colleges

- Expanded the definition 'full-time' to mean enrollment in 24 or more credit hours per academic year. The student is responsible for the costs of any credits over 23 credit hours.

Data not available till after the 2020 Spring Semester ends.

2019 Legislative Changes – SF603

- Allows accredited nonpublic schools to enter into concurrent enrollment contracts with community colleges.

To date:

9 nonpublic schools have entered into direct service contracts

21 nonpublic schools access Concurrent Enrollment classes through their public school counterparts

26 nonpublic schools do not participate

Reasons Why Students/Districts Do Not Participate

- Distance and transportation costs and issues
- Scheduling conflicts
- Not enough qualified/credentialed faculty (e.g. must have a masters degree in area of study)
- Not enough interested/qualified students to make a class feasible
- Textbook and supply costs

Challenges Moving Forward

- Current formula does not address increases in tuition and textbook costs
- Current formula does not address the cost of materials by students in CTE classes. Example: Welding
- Impact of the new Iowa Assessment on concurrent enrollment
 - Must be proficient in Mathematics, English, and Science to be eligible
 - It appears 13,964 fewer students are proficient in reading, math, and science this year (with the new ISASP) – meaning a significant decrease in students eligible for college credit courses under senior year plus.
- Availability of qualified instructors to support current level of course taking patterns

Questions
