



# Education that goes to work.

Kansas Community Colleges • kacct.org

January 28, 2013

Members of the Joint House and Senate Education Committee

Senator Steve Abrams, Chair

Representative Kasha Kelley, Chair

Ranking minority member Senator Anthony Hensley

Ranking minority member Representative Ed Trimmer

## **Testimony of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees (KACCT)**

Re: Post-Secondary Career and Technical Education

Madame Chair Kelley, Chairman Abrams and Committee Members,

Thank you for your appreciation of community colleges and for giving us this time before you. I am here today on behalf of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees. I am Carl Heilman, President of Barton Community College, and President of the Community College Council of Presidents.

Kansas community colleges are the open door to higher education, we remediate those who come to us and are not college ready; we provide associate degrees and transfer of quality affordable credit hours to the universities. We are the hub of our communities, working with business and industry, local associations, leaders and partners and we are a leading employer in our communities. In short, we fuel our communities' economies and we prepare students for life, the workforce and transfer for professional degrees.

Of state approved credit hours at Kansas two year public colleges, community colleges provide: about 80% of the career and technical education, and 96% of the academic credit hours.

Together that's 90% of all credit hour productions. Credit hours form certificates and degrees and are a basis for transfer. They are the currency of higher education.

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Today, you have asked about Career and Technical Education. The Governor supports enhancing career and technical education in Kansas to prepare high school students for colleges and careers and to prepare a work ready workforce for business and industry who are here and those business and industries seeking to relocate. We need funding to do what the Governor and what community colleges want to do. We get only about 18% of our funding from the State. The remainder is from our local taxpayers, students and other resources.

The cost model for career and technical education put into place a couple of years ago by SB 143 is a good model. It seeks to pay more for the most expensive technical training and looks at demand in Kansas. But when we figured out how underfunded technical education in Kansas was - \$60 Million – KBOR asked for and received \$8 Million. That was 13% of what it costs, at the point in time it was figured. Enrollments and programs continue and change to fit needs. Over the years, if never completely funded, what happens is needless complexity.

We need money put into the formula to be able to produce the ready workforce desired in Kansas and to give students the opportunity for a meaningful, productive life, which includes earning a sufficient wage. At the same time it makes Kansas work ready and able to provide a workforce for current and future business and industry and economic growth.

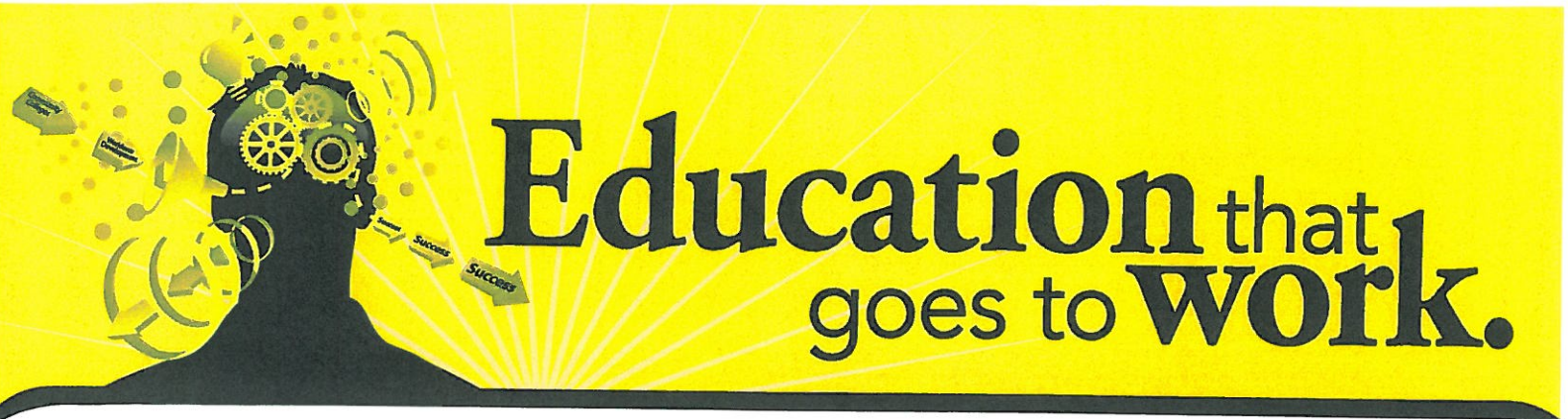
To do what is asked and needed, we need funding for the career and technical education formula that directly supports the work we are doing on our campuses for students and business and industry and is being regulated at the state level.

For continuity purposes, we need at least \$8 Million put directly into our career and technical education programs. Funding only 13% of what it costs, will not meet student, college nor business and industry needs.

In addition, we can increase the WorkKey credentialed students on our community college campuses by 15% for \$150,000. WorkKeys provides a comprehensive system for employers to refine their applicant pool, match candidates to jobs, and identify skill gaps that hinder productivity. We can work with Commerce to find synergies and cost savings with outreach located on community college campuses. Between WorkKeys and third party credentials for technical education, and having the career and technical funding directly infused to our colleges, we can deliver.

I would be glad to stand for questions.

Attachment (2)



# Education that goes to work.

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## Education that goes to work.

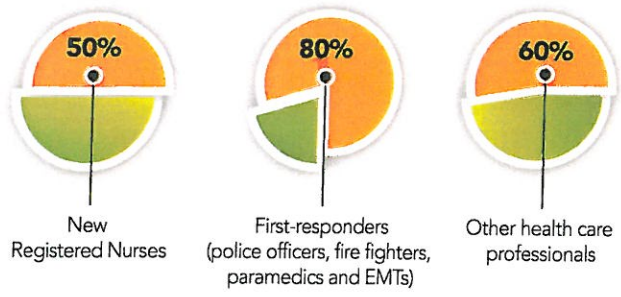
Kansas was rated 17th in Forbes' 2011 *The Best States for Business and Careers* for labor supply. Education of more skilled workers through the Governor's technical training initiative for secondary students and tiered funding for postsecondary technical education can further increase our skilled labor supply.

We educate skilled workers that attract business, increase worker income, add tax revenue to the state and improve the lives of our students and their families.

## Kansas Community Colleges.

- Awarded more than **7,500** associate degrees and nearly **3,000** technical certificates to our skilled students.
- Prepared nearly **28,000** students for transfer to another institution.
- Relied on 10% more local funding, but received 16% less state funding than the national average for community colleges.
- Employed more than **11,000** faculty and staff with a combined payroll of \$356 million and expenditures of \$339 million.
- Over **60%** of our students were employed part-time while attending college, working to get a higher education. (EMSI 2011, KACCT)
- About **90%** of our students remain in Kansas after graduation. (EMSI 2011, KACCT)
- Over **60,000** community college students brought into Kansas **\$192** million in federal grants and loans. (EMSI 2011, KACCT)
- Over **160,000** students attended our community colleges. (KHEER)

## Community Colleges Nationwide Educate:



Community colleges provide critical training for this highly educated workforce.

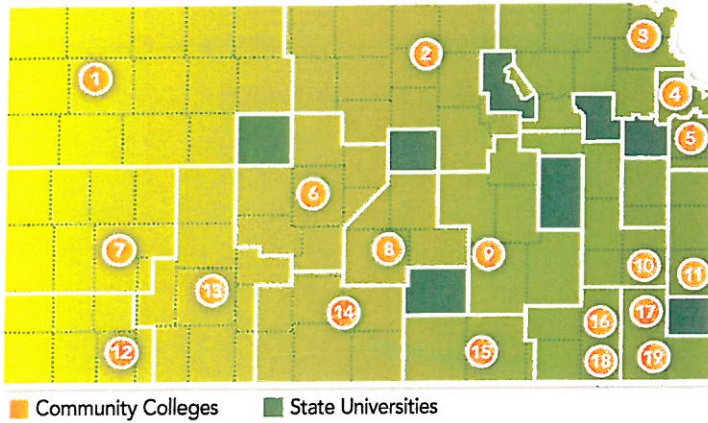
We deliver opportunity and access to skills and jobs.

## Investment analysis.

- Rates of return for students and taxpayers exceed alternative investment opportunities. Plus they create a wide range of social benefits and actually return more to government than they cost.
- Our taxpayers see a 4.7% rate of return; our students see 14.3%.
- Present value of state and local government benefits to total costs of 14 to 1.

## 19 colleges. One purpose.

There are 19 community colleges in the state of Kansas. We are strategically located throughout the state and offer different areas of expertise, yet are united by our efforts to advance postsecondary education and encourage economic growth within our state.



### Kansas Community Colleges

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 – Colby          | 11 – Ft. Scott    |
| 2 – Cloud County   | 12 – Seward       |
| 3 – Highland       | 13 – Dodge City   |
| 4 – KC Kansas      | 14 – Pratt        |
| 5 – Johnson County | 15 – Cowley       |
| 6 – Barton         | 16 – Independence |
| 7 – Garden City    | 17 – Neosho       |
| 8 – Hutchinson     | 18 – Coffeyville  |
| 9 – Butler         | 19 – Labette      |
| 10 – Allen         |                   |

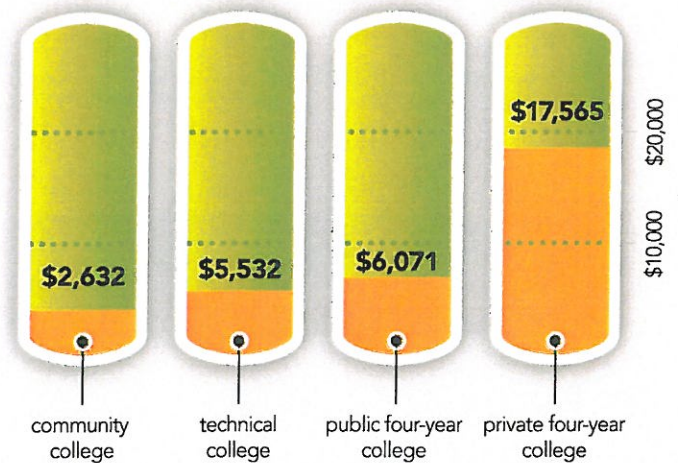


### Higher learning. Higher value.

- Half of Kansas jobs will require postsecondary training.
- Training for 60% of those jobs (nearly 2.7 million) can be delivered by community colleges.
- Community colleges will likely play a prominent role in providing the remaining 40% of jobs that will require a bachelor's degree (about 1.7 million jobs) by providing lower division education as part of a transfer function.

### Kansas One Year Average College Tuition & Fees

(National Center for Education Statistics)



### Ready for work, ready for life.

We are the most efficient educational system in Kansas. We are affordable, accessible to all and provide quality education. Our programs allow students to be ready for work—and ready for life.

Kansas Community Colleges. Education that goes to work.

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Kansas approved career and technical education credit hours**

Tiered CTE Credit Production Academic Year 2011-2012  
(Technical Education Credit Hours)

Tech College – 22%

Community College – 78%

Non Tiered Credit Production Academic Year 2011-2012

Tech College - 4%

Community College – 96%

All Credit Hour Production Academic Year 2011-2012

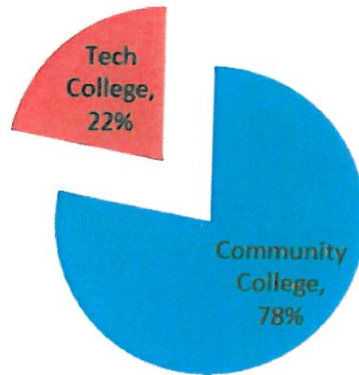
Tech College – 10%

Community College – 90%

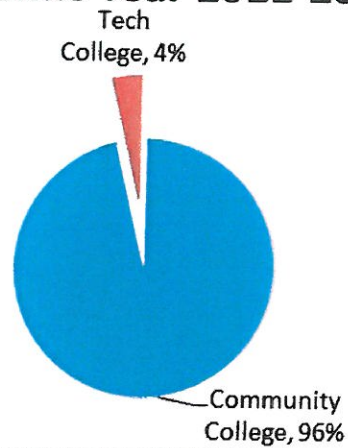
### **Charts below:**

1. Technical Education Credit hour Production (Tiered CTE)
2. Non-Tiered Education Credit Hour Production
3. All credit Hour Production

### Tiered CTE Credit Production Academic Year 2011-2012



### Non Tiered Credit Production Academic Year 2011-2012



### All Credit Production Academic Year 2011-2012

