



Marquette Alger College Access Network

Planning Group Meeting 1
November 21, 2011



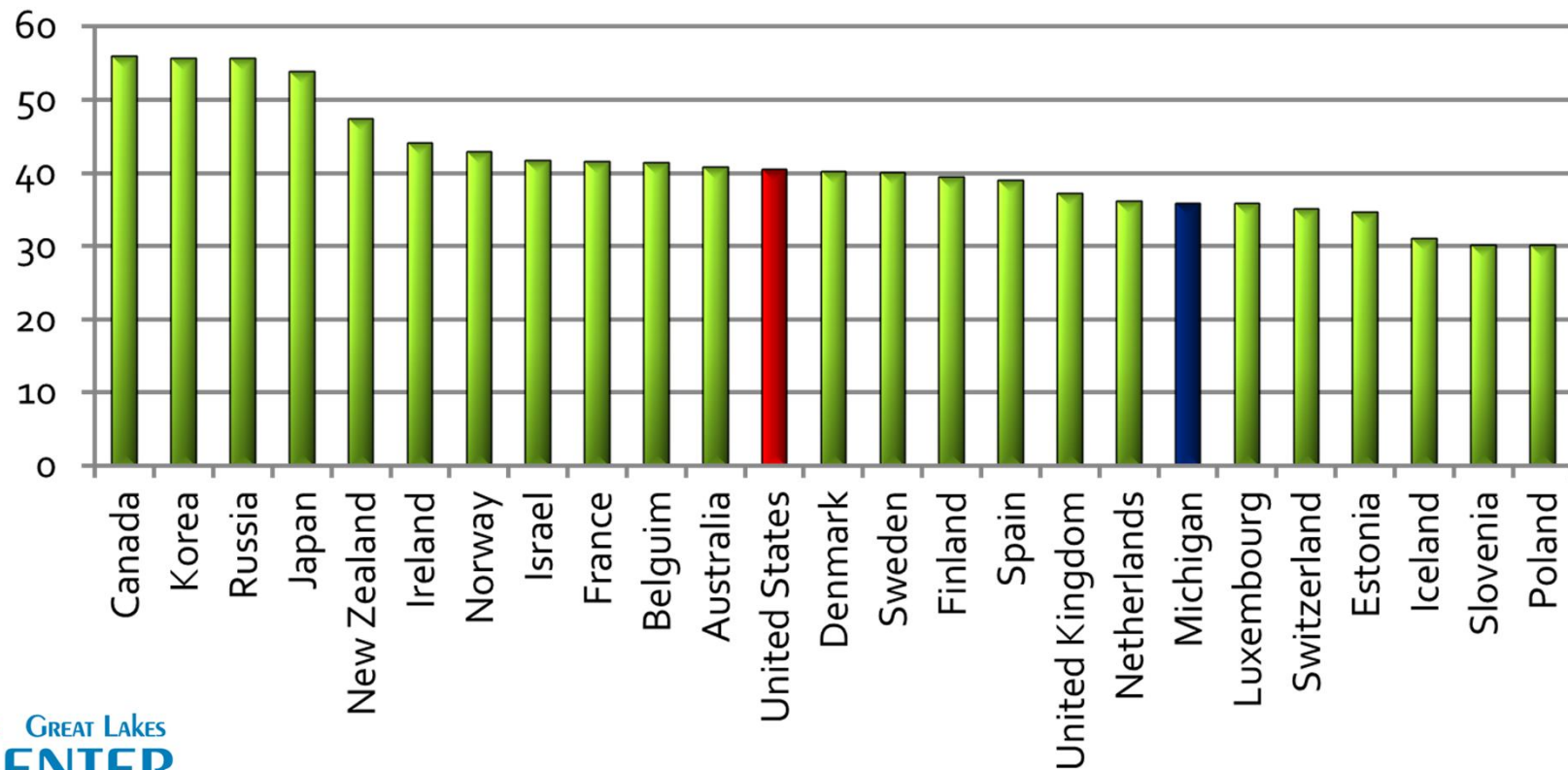


Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Why form a local college access network?
- Overview of Michigan College Access Network (MCAN) and local college access networks (LCAN)
- Goals and objectives of the planning period
- Creating a working structure for planning group
- Asset mapping
- Collecting baseline data

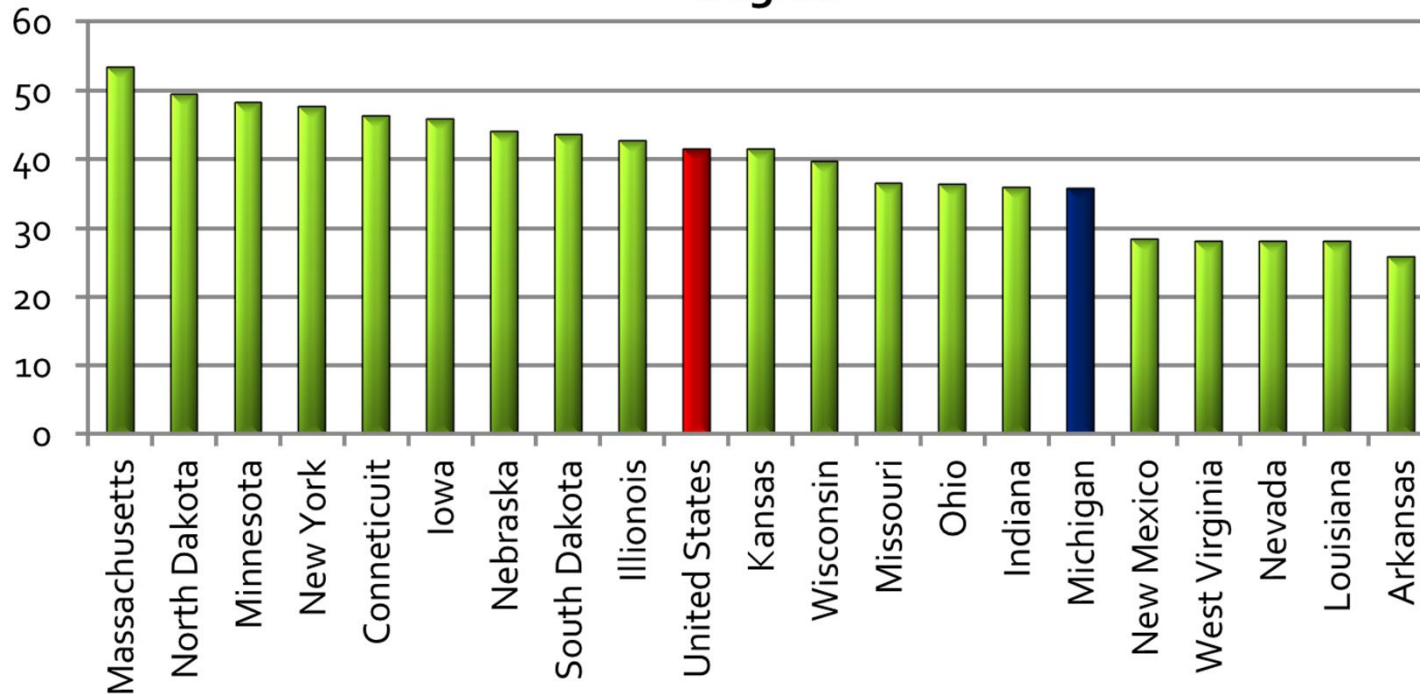
Global Perspective on College Access

Percentage of Adults (25-34) with a Two or Four Year Degree



National Perspective

Percentage of US Adults (25-34) with a Two or Four Year Degree



From 28% - 59%

Growth in the Share of Jobs Requiring
Postsecondary Education from 1973-2008

Today's Help Wanted

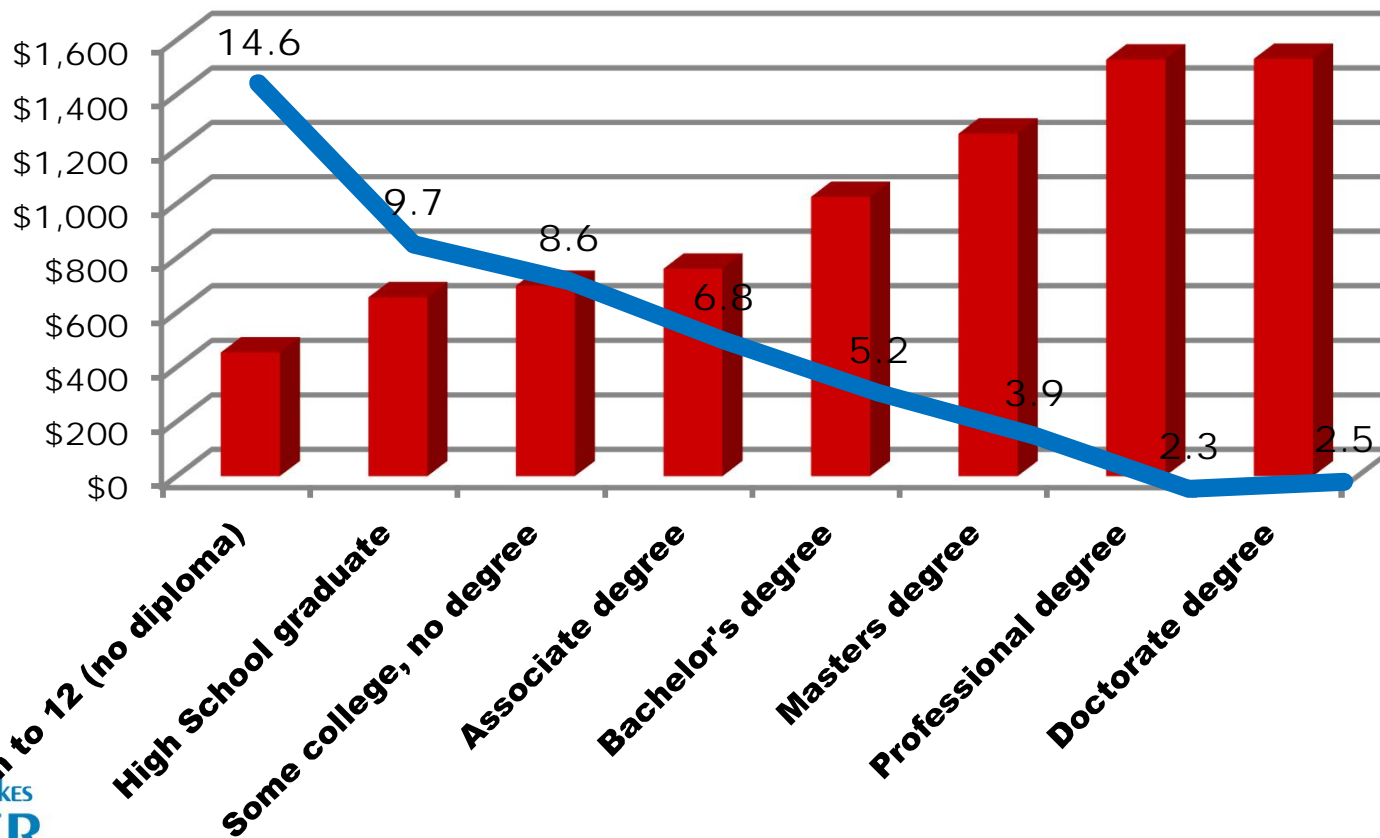
59%

28%



Economic Benefits

Median weekly earnings and unemployment by educational attainment, 2009





MCAN's Mission

To **dramatically increase the college participation and completion rate** in Michigan, particularly among low-income students, first generation students, and students of color.



MCAN's Goal

Increase the proportion of Michigan residents with college degrees or high-quality credentials to:

60% by 2025

MCAN's History

- 2004: Cherry Commission Report Released
- 2008:
 - 2008 College Access Challenge Grant
 - College Access Working Group
- 2009:
 - Governor's Education Summit
 - Kresge Foundation Grant
 - Launch KnowHow2GO campaign
- 2010:
 - Announce first 27 Local College Access Networks
 - 2010 College Access Challenge Grant
 - Exit the Governor's Office
 - Michigan College Access Portal goes live
- 2011:
 - MCAN 1st Conference
 - Expanding network to include additional LCAN's



LCAN Development

- Support the creation, expansion and sustainability of high-quality, community-based college access strategies through technical assistance and funding opportunities
- Grant opportunities
 - Planning
 - Startup

Local College Access Networks

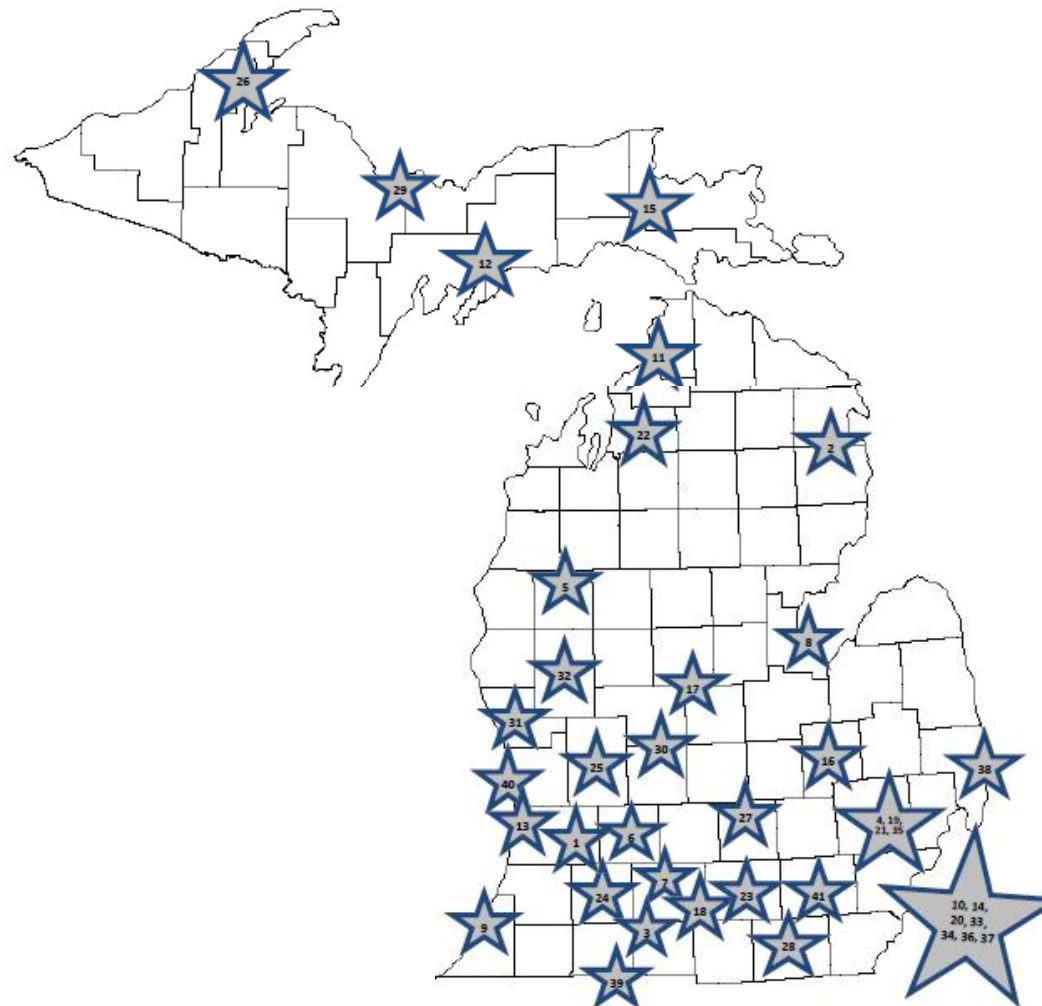
- Community-based college access **coordinating** body
- Supported by a team of community and education leaders
- Committed to building a college-going culture and dramatically increasing the college going/completion rates within their community
- Coordinates programs, services and resources that lower the barriers preventing students (particularly low-income and first generation) from pursuing postsecondary education
- Integrates Michigan College Access Portal, KnowHow2GO and other statewide initiatives at community level

Local College Access Networks

Local College Access Networks

(updated October 2011)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Allegan County CAN | 21. Huron Valley |
| 2. Alpena CAN | 22. Ironmen CAN (Mancelona) |
| 3. Athens/Tekonsha/Union City CAN | 23. Jackson College Access Center |
| 4. Auburn Hills—Access Higher Education | 24. Kalamazoo Area CAN |
| 5. Baldwin College Access Center | 25. Kent County CAN |
| 6. Barry County CAN | 26. Keweenaw CAN |
| 7. Battle Creek CAN | 27. Lansing CAN |
| 8. Bay Commitment CAN | 28. Lenawee County CAN |
| 9. Benton Harbor CAN | 29. Marquette Alger CAN |
| 10. Brightmoor CAN | 30. Montcalm-Ionia CAN |
| 11. Char-Em College Access Alliance | 31. Muskegon Opportunity |
| 12. Delta/Schoolcraft CAN | 32. Newaygo County CAN |
| 13. Destination Education (Holland/Zeland) | 33. North End/Central CAN |
| 14. Downtown Detroit CAN | 34. Osborn CAN |
| 15. EUP CAN DO IT! (Eastern UP) | 35. Pontiac Promise |
| 16. Genesee County CAN | 36. Project ACE (Western Wayne) |
| 17. Gratiot-Isabella CAN | 37. Springwells Village CAN |
| 18. Greater Albion CAN | 38. St. Clair County KnowHow2Go |
| 19. Hazel Park Promise | 39. Sturgis SUCCESS |
| 20. Highland Park CAN | 40. Tri-Cities Area CAN (Grand Haven) |
| | 41. Washtenaw CAN |



LCAN Basics

- LCANS should:
 - Assess the college access needs of students and their families in their communities
 - Identify community assets for addressing those needs
 - Plan for systematic change that will improve college readiness, enrollment and completion
 - Implement efforts to address gaps, strengthen what works, and lower local barriers that impede students from arriving at college ready to succeed in completing a degree or credential

LCAN Structure

- Staffing (full time vs. part time coordinators)
- Executive committee vs. advisory council
- Fiscal agent
 - Community college
 - ISD
 - Community foundation
 - others
- *Fiscal agent should not be the face of the LCAN or viewed as a program of the fiscal agent*



Network vs. Program

- **Coordinating** existing resources and empowering others in the community to scale up
- **Leveraging assets** to increase effectiveness and avoid overload and burn-out
- Working on one program with a silo mentality does not get us closer to the **Big Goal**



LCAN Leadership Team

- K-12 School District/ISD
- Post-Secondary Education
- Parents and Students
- Nonprofit
- Government
- Business
- Philanthropy



LCAN Leadership Team

- Represent constituencies and community-at-large
- Worker bees vs. decision makers
- Know what kind of skills are needed to drive the mission
- Who else do we need at the table?



First Steps for LCAN

Gather Baseline Data

- College aspiration rates
- ACT college readiness scores
- College enrollment rates (National Student Clearinghouse)
- FAFSA completion rates
- College retention and completion rates



First Steps for LCAN

Asset mapping

- GEAR UP
- Upward Bound
- Youth-serving organizations
- Community Foundations
- What else?



Next Steps for Planning Phase

- Meeting schedule
- At next meeting:
 - Present asset map
 - Finalize the planning group structure
 - Begin discussing framework of Collective Impact