

Community-Engaged College Access: Model-building Expanded Service Delivery to Increase Post-Secondary Participation In High Poverty Contexts



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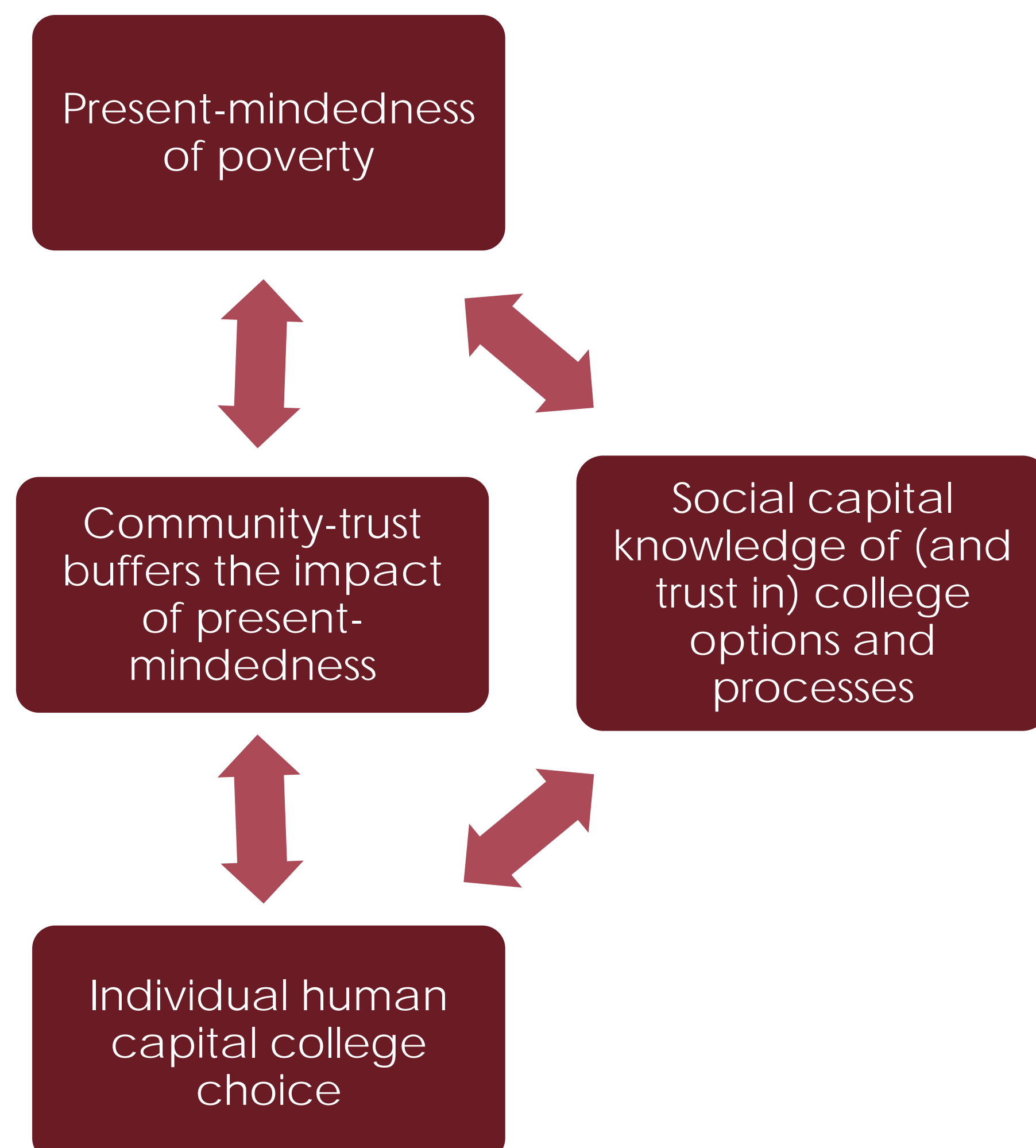
Aim and Purpose

- Federal financial aid supports college costs, but FAFSA application difficult (Deming, Dynarski, 2009).
- College access supports not readily available outside of high schools
- Large school counselor to student caseload limits availability (Woods, Domina, 2014).
- High poverty schools lack college access supports (Miller, Vale, Engle, Cooper, 2014).
- Low-income, minority parents are involved in high schools at lower rates (Epstein, 2002), and current parental involvement policies may "consecrate and increase discrimination" (de Carvalho, 2001).
- Despite high school supports, immediate college enrollment rates in 2017 were not measurably different from corresponding rates in 2000 (NCES, 2019).
- Attending college is a financial decision requiring social capital which influences a wide range of economic decisions (Glaeser, Laibson, Scheinkman, Soutter, 2000).
- Present-mindedness of poverty leads to high discounting financial behaviors (Farah & Hook, 2017)
- Community trust buffers present-mindedness and the poor make less myopic financial decisions (Jachimowicz, Chafik, Munrat, Prabhu, & Weber, 2017).
- When individuals are closer socially, both trust and trustworthiness in decisions rise (Glaeser, Laibson, Scheinkman, Soutter, 2000).

Aim and Purpose

The purpose of this study is to explore model building for community-engaged college access services to be provided outside of a high school environment within a high poverty community. The study was conducted in the Mississippi Delta.

Conceptual framework - Community-Engaged College Access



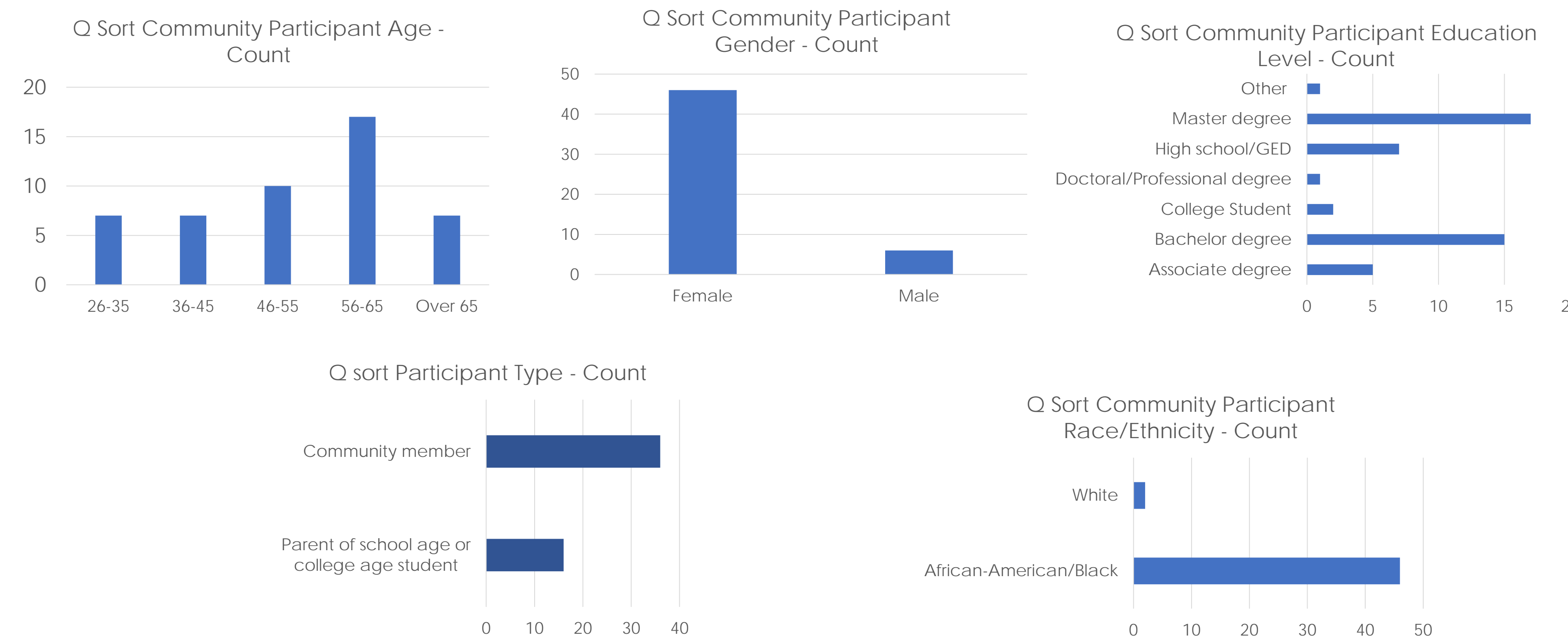
Multiple-Methods Participatory Action Research

Photovoice/focus groups/interviews

- 16 community co-researchers
 - Six high school students (three African American males, two African American females, one White female)
 - Four first-year college students (two African American males, one African American female, and one White female)
 - Four parent/community members (four African American females).
- Photographed 10 "trusted locations" in the community.
- Focus group indicated college access challenges outside a high school environment include transportation, hours of operation, safety, and location within the community.
- Individual interviews revealed money, work, time, family commitments, and low social capital are challenges to getting college information.
- Photovoice, focus group, and interview data provided the framework for Q sort/methodology.

Q Methodology

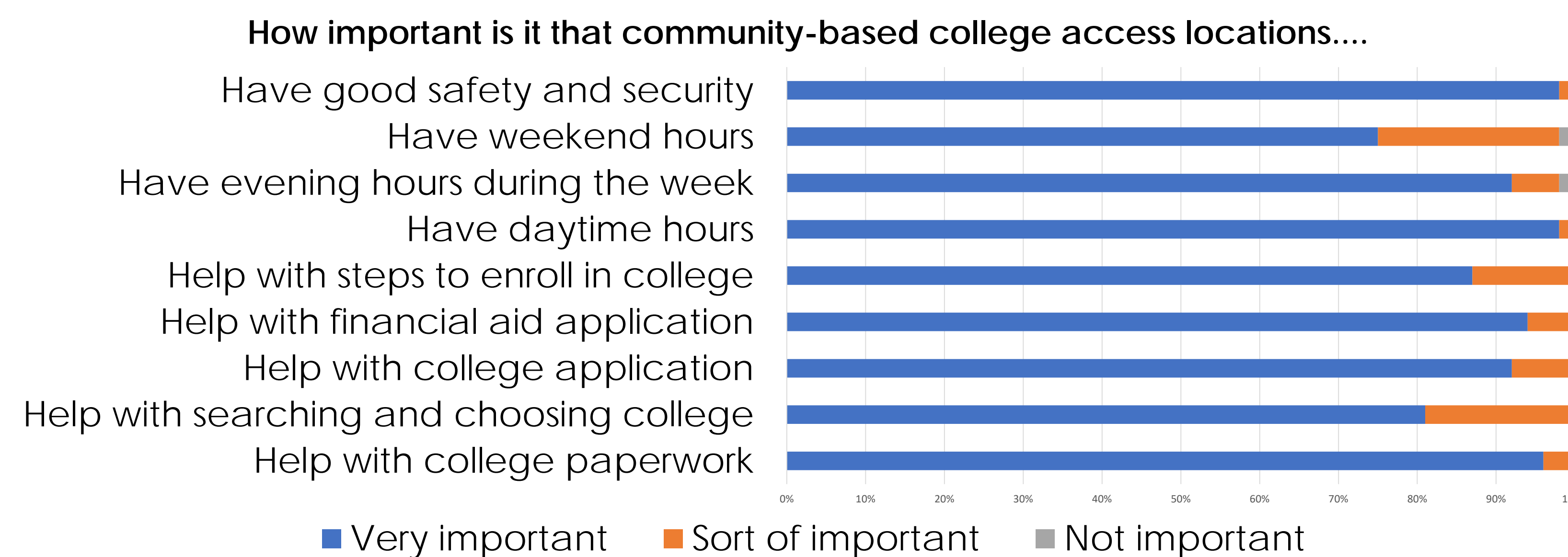
- Q-methodology is a systematic study of participant viewpoints. Identifying different perspectives on or attitudes towards topics of public concern is an ideal context for Q.
- Q-methodology is administered through a card/photo sorting activity to investigate the and compare perspectives for Consensus and Disagreement.
- Participants sorted and ranked 26 community location photographs for "Most Trusted" and "Least Trusted" places to distribute college information and support application submissions.
- Participant responses were analyzed using factor analysis using PQMethod software.
- 52 community participants completed the photo sorting activity.



Post-sort questionnaire results

- Participants most frequently associated trusted locations for college and financial applications with locations with longevity in the community, familiar and safe environments, and locations most often associated with supporting education and/or workforce development.
- Participants associated least trusted locations with lack of safety, places not known for social service outreach, and no expectation of receiving assistance from the entity.
- Participants noted other locations to be considered should include; 1) barber/beauty shop, 2) an online forum, 3) retail locations (Walmart/Kroger), and 4) specific churches.

Q Sort Participant Post-Questionnaire



Results

Factor matrix

Sort	Participant number	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
1	15	0.7611X	0.4385	0.3177
2	23	0.2028	0.0989	0.6330X
3	5	0.4384X	0.163	0.2156
4	28	0.4323	0.6187X	0.2846
5	32	0.5965X	-0.0086	-0.4399
6	52	0.4278	0.4696X	0.1532
7	51	-0.0282	-0.1154	0.4447X
8	4	0.2977	0.3304	-0.1347
9	29	0.6794X	0.5062	0.0166
10	24	0.8612X	0.2851	-0.0096
11	1	0.6599X	0.0797	0.1475
12	3	0.4615X	0.3585	-0.0438
13	20	0.213	0.7212X	0.0037
14	21	0.2869	0.7309X	0.0936
15	44	0.3108	0.4715X	-0.2537
16	2	0.7057X	0.6141	0.0523
17	8	0.1049	-0.0094	0.227
18	10	-0.0231	0.6789X	0.5046
19	47	0.0081	0.7042X	-0.0903
20	45	0.8103X	0.4149	-0.0322
21	41	0.4001	0.3173	0.2663
22	30	0.6065X	0.2605	0.1122
23	39	0.6231X	0.2031	0.1015
24	14	0.5224	0.5520X	0.1403
25	27	0.1349	0.5897X	0.0538
26	22	0.238	0.5866X	-0.1043
27	7	0.3198	0.6538X	-0.2809
28	38	0.4952X	0.1629	-0.2666
29	49	0.0784	-0.0418	0.2769
30	50	0.6649X	0.3691	0.1063
31	11	-0.4107X	0.2599	0.2249
32	12	0.0126	0.5400X	0.2144
33	36	0.5979X	0.128	0.4217
34	37	0.3036	0.4577X	0.2021
35	17	0.0926	0.5903X	0.052
36	9	0.5811	0.5289	0.2772
37	26	0.7936X	0.2312	0.115
38	33	0.7813X	0.2144	0.1914
39	34	-0.0731	0.2036	0.5551X
40	19	0.8539X	0.1045	0.0735
41	6	0.0931	0.8023X	0.30584
42	13	0.5679	0.5388	0.3421
43	25	0.6841X	0.167	-0.1929
44	40	0.7923X	0.4147	0.1315
45	16	0.7477X	0.4868	0.1043
46	35	0.5172	0.6417X	0.1666
47	46	0.2982	0.0848	0.2635
48	43	0.6937X	0.5774	0.1822
49	48	0.6117X	0.3005	0.515
50	31	0.3918X	-0.056	0.2382
51	18	0.336	0.5237X	-0.3548
52	42	0.6452X	0.3292	0.4918

% explained variance	26	19	7
Participant loading		87%	
Total explained variance		52%	

Correlations Between Factor Scores

	1	2	3
1	1.0000	0.6505	0.2321
2	0.6505	1.0000	0.1609
3	0.2321	0.1609	1.0000

Distinguishing statements (3 Factor Solution)

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)
Both the Factor Q-Sort Value (Q-SV) and the Z-Score and Z-SCR are shown.

No. Statement	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3	
	Q-SV	Z-SCR	Q-SV	Z-SCR	Q-SV	Z-SCR
23 Gville PSDO	3	1.54*	2	1.12	0	-0.11
24 CAP	2	0.88*	0	0.4	1	0.09
6 Percy Mem	1	0.87*	3	1.62	0	-0.28
9 Delta	1	0.66	-1	-0.97	0	-0.07
15 South Delta	1	0.22	-1	-0.55	2	0.9
18 Wash Co JC	0	-0.12*	-2	-1.23	-3	-1.49
19 Wash Co ConCen	-1	-0.49*	1	0.47	1	0.39
2 Banks	-1	-0.70*	0	-0.17	2	1.1
13 Harty	-3	-1.57	-3	-1.88	-1	-0.78
3 Fast food	-3	-1.90*	-2	-1.14	3	2.39

No. Statement	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3	
	Q-SV	Z-SCR	Q-SV	Z-SCR	Q-SV	Z-SCR
6 Percy Mem	1	0.87	3	1.62*	0	-0.28
22 YMCA	0	-0.43	2	1.20*	-1	-0.8
23 Gville PSDO	3	1.54	2	1.12*	0	-0.11
1 Winn	2	1.47	1	0.74	2	1.45
5 Gville Mall	-2	-1.37	1	0.66*	-2	-1.18
7 Ward Rec	-2	-0.85	0	0.34*	-2	-1.2
2 Banks	-1	-0.7	0	-0.17*	2	1.1
15 South Delta	1	0.22	-1	-0.55*	2	0.9
9 Delta	1	0.66	-1	-0.97*	0	-0.07
3 Fast food	-3	-1.9	-2	-1.14*	3	2.39
11 Buster	-1	-0.48	-2	-1.15*	0	0
12 RadioTV	-1	-0.57	-3	-1.27*	0	-0.2
13 Harty	-3	-1.57	-3	-1.88	-1	-0.78

No. Statement	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3	
	Q-SV	Z-SCR	Q-SV	Z-SCR	Q-SV	Z-SCR
3 Fast food	-3	-1.9	-2	-1.14	3	2.39*
2 Banks	-1	-0.7	0	-0.17	2	1.10*
15 South Delta	1	0.22	-1	-0.55	2	0.9
26 Retail	-2	-1.18	-1	-0.98	1	0.58*
9 Delta	1	0.66	-1	-0.97	0	-0.07
21 Hugh Alex CGC	1	0.81	1	0.83	0	-0.09*
23 Gville PSDO	3	1.54	2	1.12	0	-0.11*
6 Percy Mem	1	0.87	3	1.62	0	-0.28*
4EE Bass	0	0.15	1	0.43	-1	-0.69*
13 Harty	-3	-1.57	-3	-1.88	-1	-0.78*
17 Churches	0	-0.02	0	-0.25	-2	-1.19*

Standard Errors for Differences in Factor Z-Scores
(Diagonal Entries Are S. E. Within Factors)

Factors	1	2	3
1	0.141	0.156	0.295
2	0.156	0.17	0.302
3	0.295	0.302	0.392