

Orienting Pathways to Life after College



Pathways

PATHWAYS PARTNERS

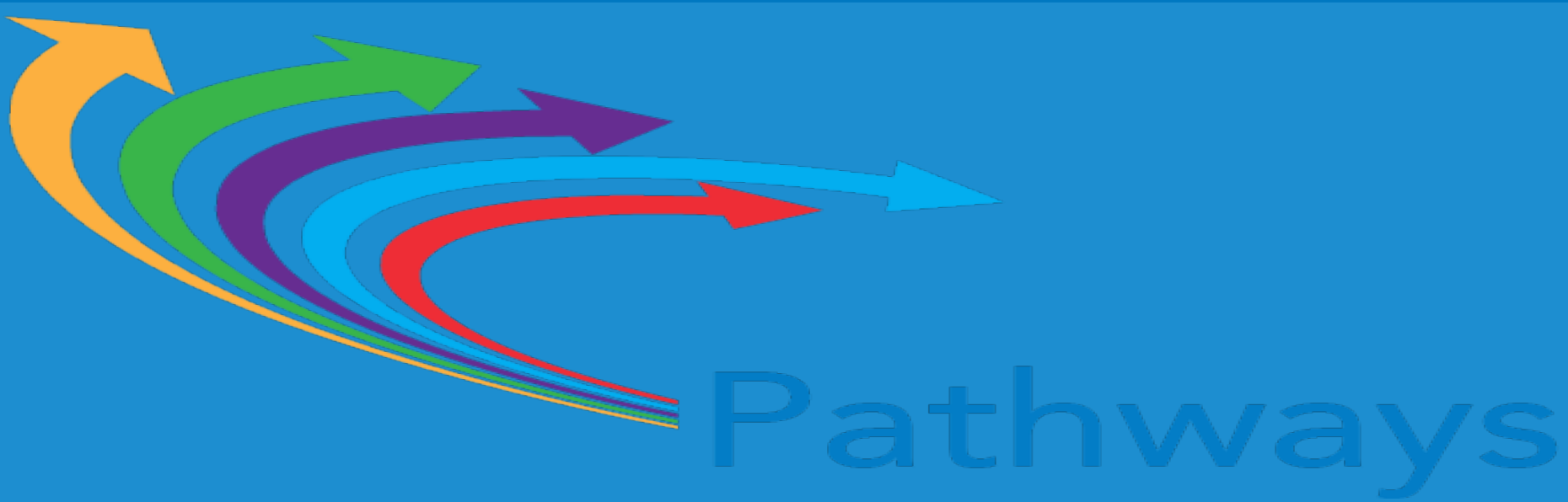


STUDENTS SPEAK: WHY COLLEGE?



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Orienting Pathways To Life after College

Closing Plenary Session
Saturday, June 24 – 11:00 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.



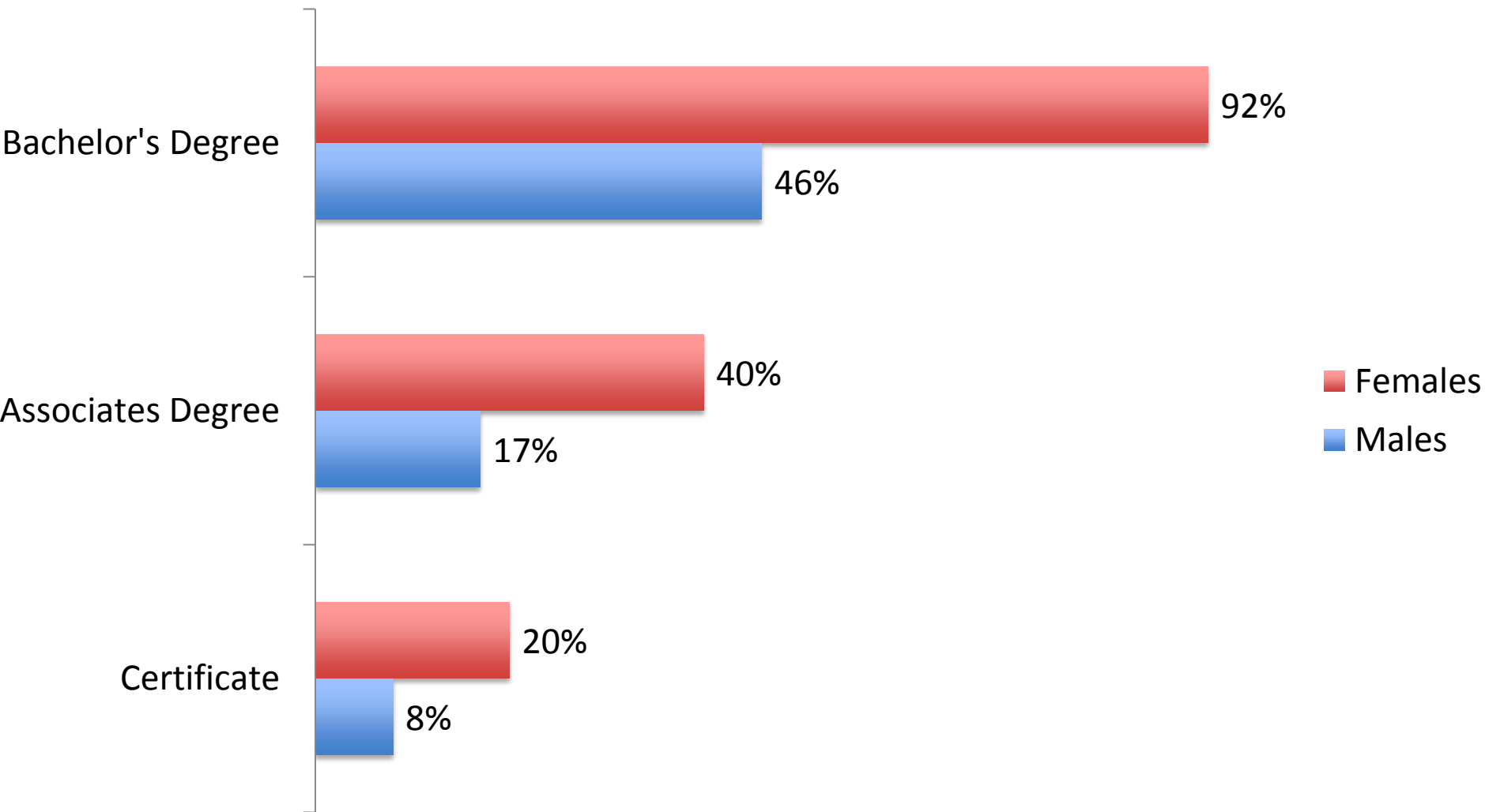
One More Time:

**Why, exactly,
are we doing this?**



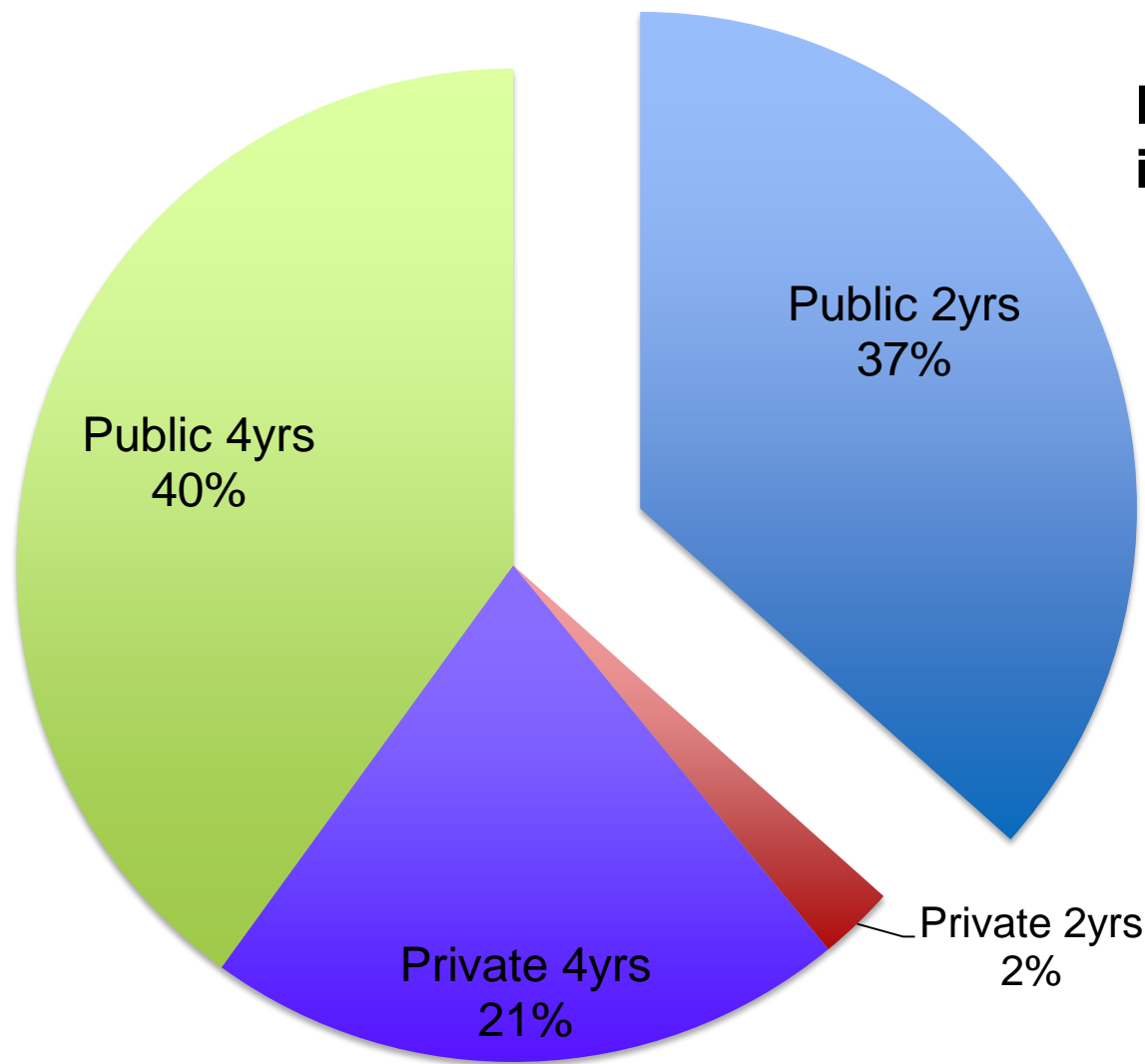
Reclaiming The American Dream?

Lifetime Earnings Gains by Degree Type (compared to HS only)



Source: NELS Data, Marcotte, Bailey, Borkoski, & Kienzl, 2005, p. 164-165, 170-171.

Fall 2014: 2.9 Million First-time Degree-seeking Students

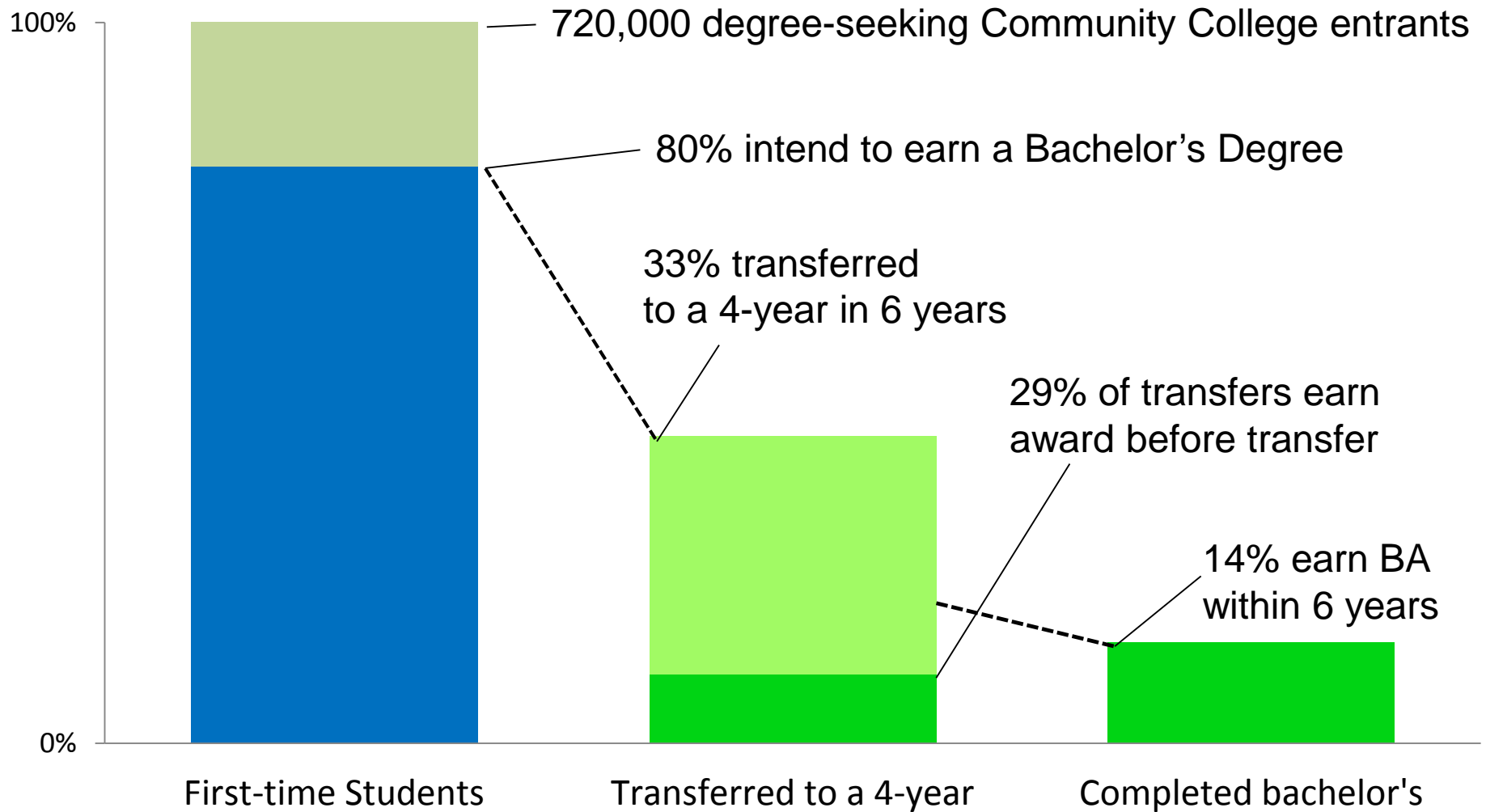


Potential of Transfer to increase Social Mobility:

Community Colleges accounted for 37% of all new students starting college in the fall of 2014

Approximately 80% intend to transfer and earn a bachelor's degree

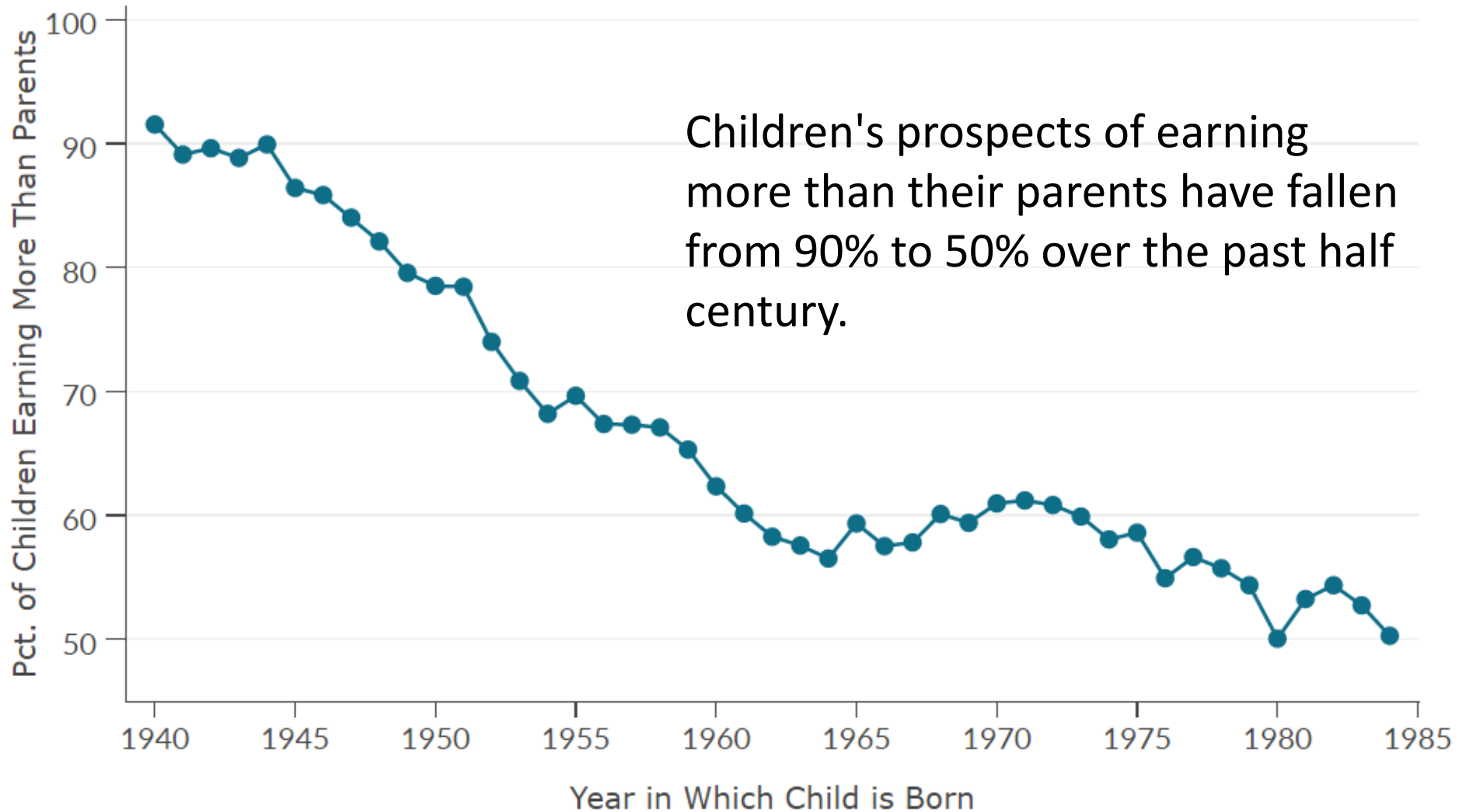
Few Transfer, **Even Less Complete**



Source: Jenkins & Fink (2016)

The Fading American Dream

Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents, by Year of Birth



Children's prospects of earning more than their parents have fallen from 90% to 50% over the past half century.

The Equality of Opportunity Project

Study of intergenerational mobility in the U.S. using administrative data on 40 million children

“The question of whether the U.S. is the “land of opportunity” does not have a clear answer.”

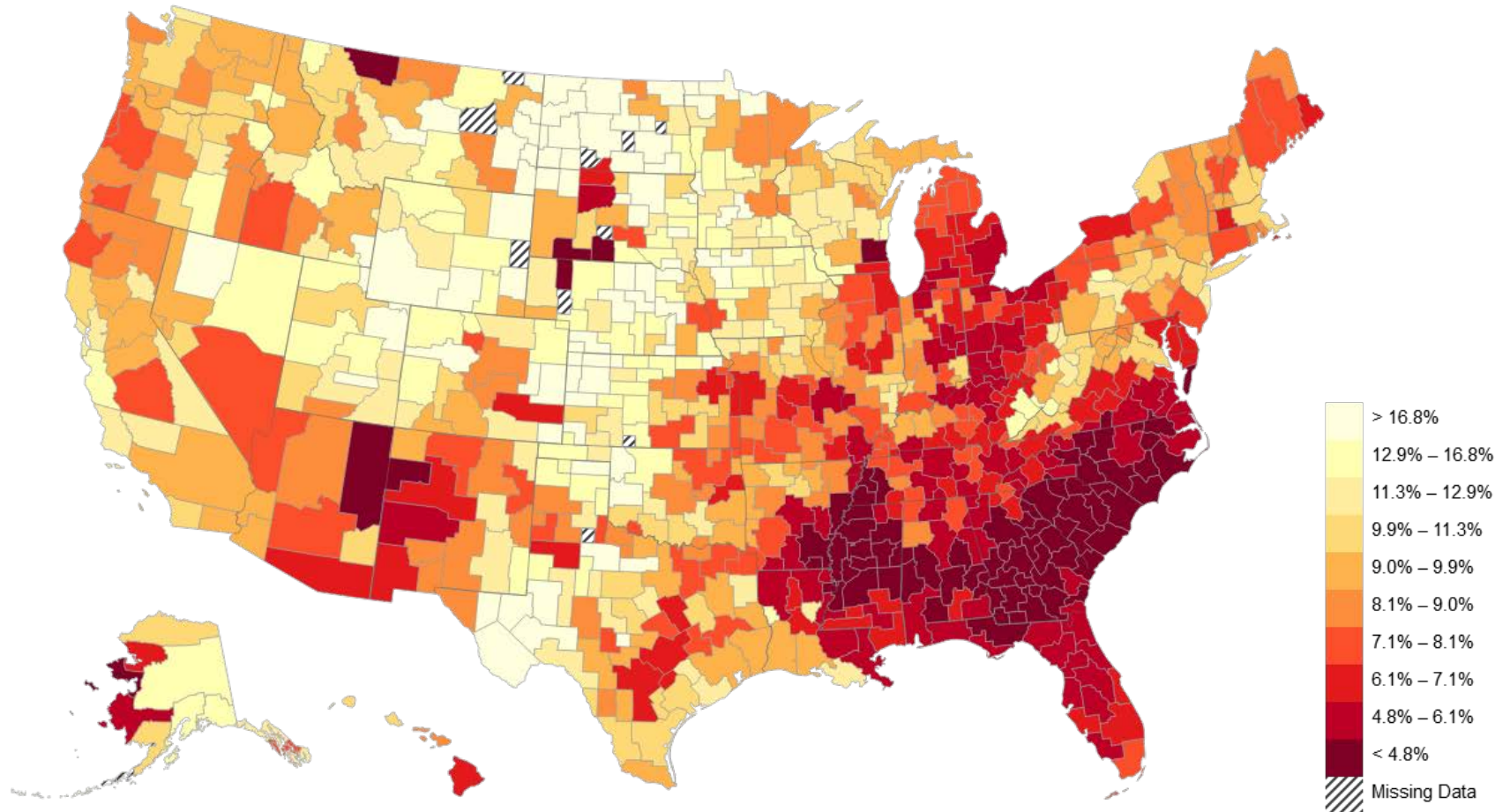
- Substantial variation in intergenerational mobility *within* the U.S.
- Some lands of opportunity and some lands of persistent inequality
- Much variation across colleges in “mobility rates” --

The Equality of Opportunity Project

In the nation as a whole, children from the highest-income families end up 30 percentiles higher in the distribution of individual earnings on average than those from the lowest-income families.

The Geography of Upward Mobility in America

Children's Chances of Reaching Top 20% of Income Distribution Given Parents in Bottom 20%

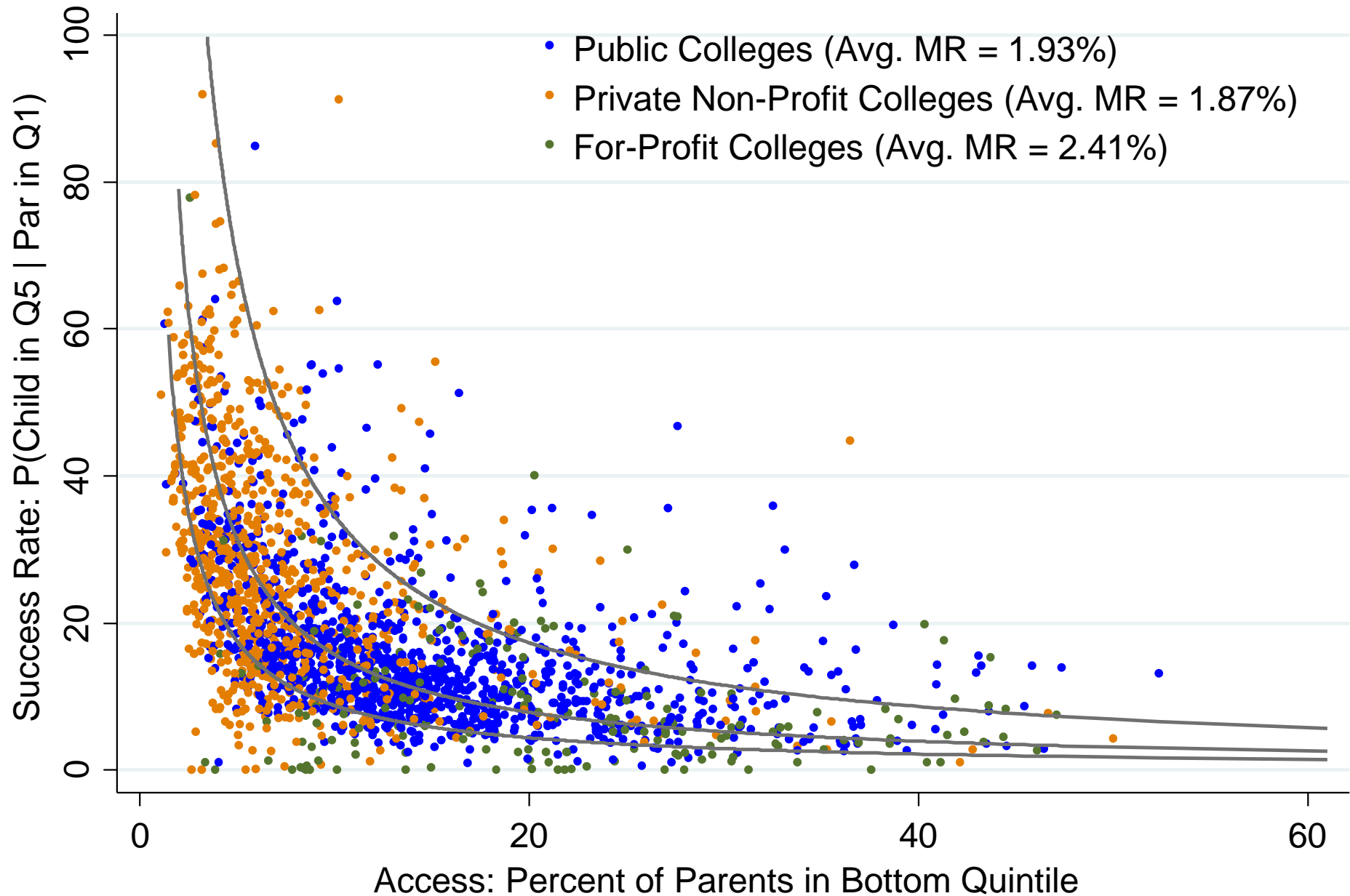


The map shows the chances of rising out of poverty to the top of the income distribution based on where children grew up.

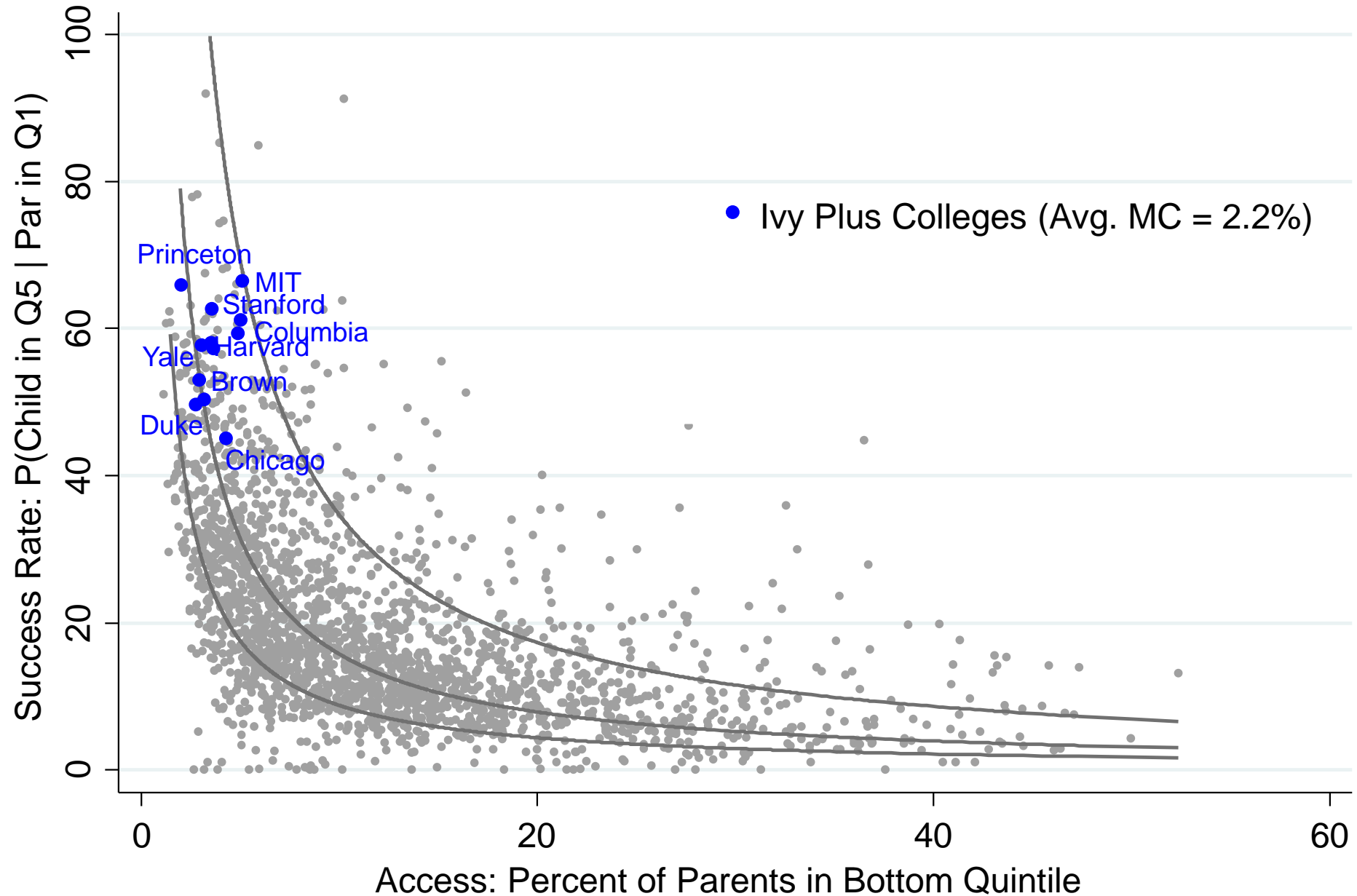
Colleges and Upward Mobility

Upward mobility rates – measured, for instance, by the fraction of students who come from families in the bottom income quintile and reach the top quintile – vary substantially across colleges.

Mobility Rates: Success Rate vs. Access by College



Colleges vary in their effect on Social Mobility



New York Times: The Upshot

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/college-mobility/>

ACCESS: What kind of students attend San Jacinto Community College District?

Median family income	\$55,700
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Average income percentile	53rd
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Share of students from top 0.1%	<1%
...from top 1%	<1%
...from top 5%	2.5%
...from top 10%	7.1%
...from top 20%	0%
...from bottom 20%	13%

New York Times: The Upshot

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/college-mobility/>

OUTCOMES: How San Jacinto Community College District students fare later in life. *How many who are born poor become upwardly mobile?*

Among the lowest	About typical	Among the highest
IN THE NATION	IN TEXAS	AMONG TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

Median individual income at age 34 (for men and women)

Average income percentile

Share who end up in the top 1%, top 5%, top 20%, bottom 20%



Reclaiming The American Dream?