Economic Mobility, Social Justice, and Equitable Postsecondary Value

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The Institute for Higher Education Policy (IHEP) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit research, policy, and advocacy organization committed to promoting access and success in higher education for all students with a focus on students of color, students from low-income backgrounds, and other historically marginalized populations.

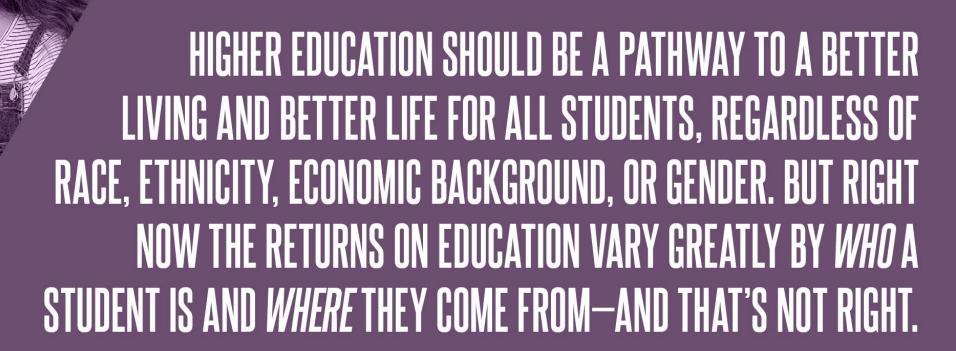


Overview

- What is value?
- How do we measure value?
- How can you be a part of this movement?

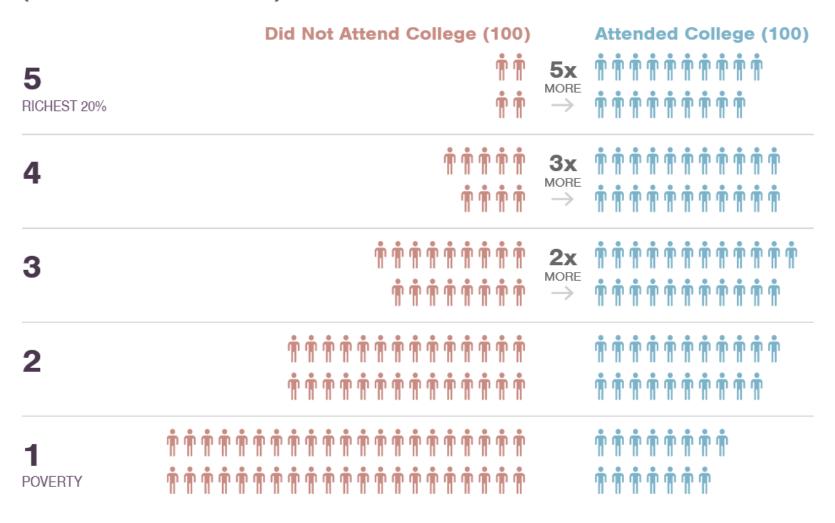


Part One: What is Value?

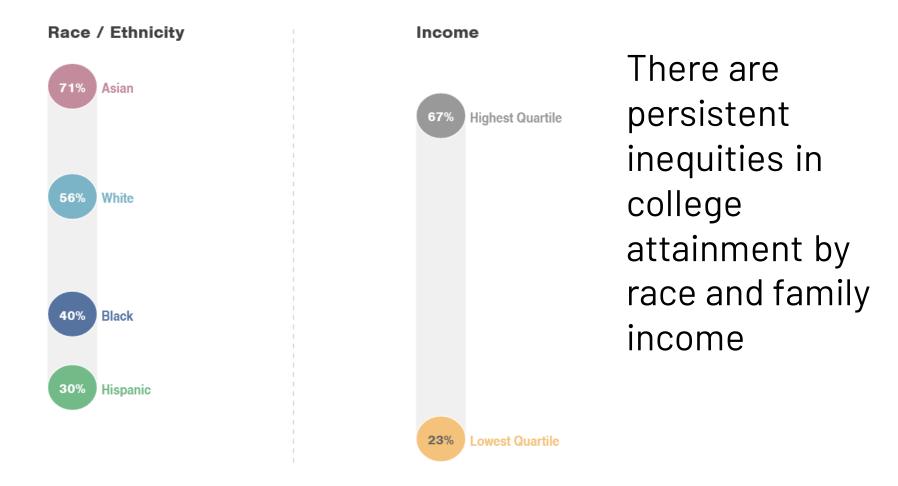


Equitable Value: Promoting Economic Mobility and Social Justice Through Postsecondary Education

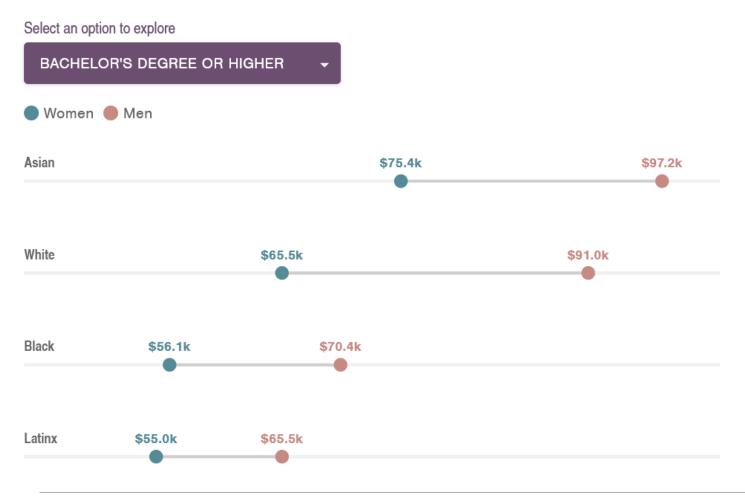
Lifetime Income Distribution of 100 Children Born into Poverty (Bottom Income Quintile)



Share of Population with Associate's Degree or Higher (2020)



Median Earnings of Full-Time Workers 25-64, by Race, Gender, and Educational Attainment (2019)



Even among those with similar credentials gaps in earnings across gender and race remain.

Transformative Passion. Pathways **lustice** d Lifechanging Aspirations

Students experience **postsecondary value** when provided equitable access and support to complete quality, affordable credentials that offer economic mobility and prepare them to advance racial and economic justice in our society.



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Public returns an investment matter.



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Measuring value matters.



Postsecondary Value Framework

Minimum Economic Return

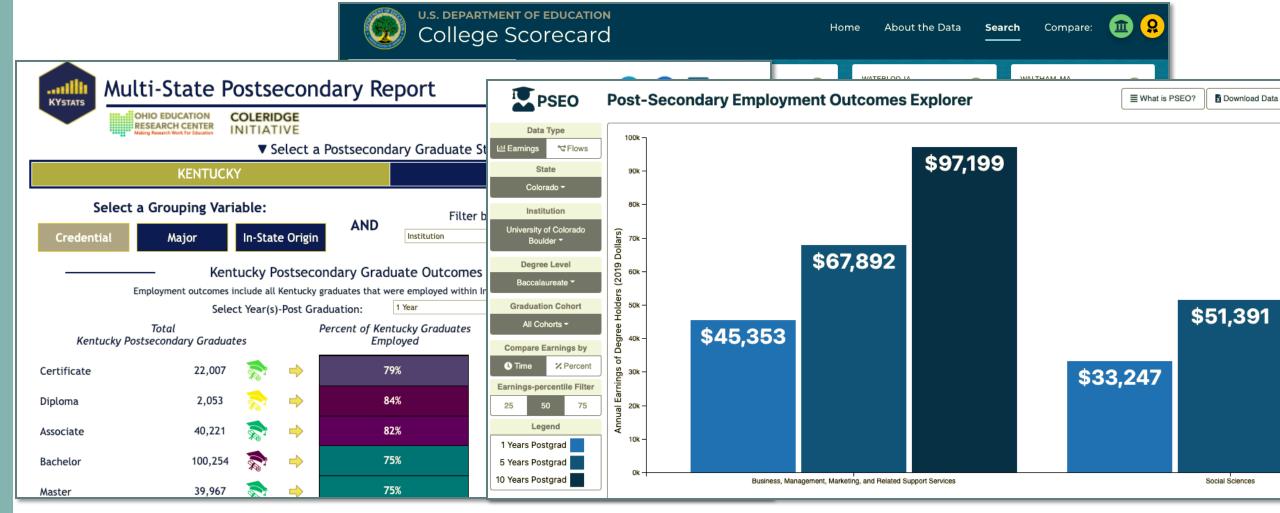
Earnings Premium

Earnings Parity Economic Mobility

Economic Security

Wealth Parity

The Postsecondary Value Framework Extends Existing Earnings-Based Tools





Cumulative Net Price



Geography



Accounting for Access

Measuring Economic Returns Via Thresholds

- **Minimum Economic Return:** A student meets this threshold if they earn at least as much as a high school graduate plus enough to recoup their total net price within ten years.
- Earnings Premium: A student meets this threshold if they reach at least the median earnings in their field of study, which accounts for expected variations in pay across fields.
- **Earnings Parity:** Informed by the University of Texas System's research on in-field pay inequities, this threshold measures whether students of color, students from low-income backgrounds, and women meet the median earnings of their more advantaged peers (White students, high-income students, or men).
- **Economic Mobility**: Informed by Opportunity Insights' measurement of economic mobility across institutions, this threshold measures whether students earn enough to enter the fourth (upper middle) income quintile regardless of field of study.
- **Economic Security***: While sufficient earnings can create a stable life, wealth is key to building the type of security needed to withstand life's financial shocks, so this threshold measures whether students reach median levels of wealth.
- Wealth Parity*: Mirroring the earnings parity threshold, this threshold measures whether students of color, students from low-income backgrounds, and women reach the level of wealth attained by their more privileged White, high-income, or male peers.

Note: Thresholds 0-3 can be estimated at the national level using College Scorecard data with some caveats. Institutions and systems with advanced data collections can measure these thresholds with greater specificity. Due to a lack of quality data to measure wealth, Thresholds 4 and 5 are currently understood as conceptual goals rather than operable analyses.





Part Two: How Do We Measure Value?

Limitations

- Context matters
- Data are imperfect (for now)
- Outcomes not causes

Know Your Numbers

- Think of it like a performance review
- Even if you're doing great now—you could be excellent!
- Further, you can't fix something if you don't know it's a problem



ECONOMIC RETURN



EARNINGS





EARNINGS





Number of Years Enrolled Length of program, adjusting direct

Length of program, adjusting direct costs for year over year increases

- Tuition and Fees (including required equipment rental or purchase)
- Room
- Board (food)
- Books and Supplies (including an allowance for the rental/purchase of a personal computer)
- Transportation (can include costs for operating and maintaining, but not purchasing, a vehicle)
- Miscellaneous Personal Expenses
- Dependent Care Expenses*
- Disability-Related Expenses*

- Study Abroad Expenses*
- Cost of First Professional
 Credential (e.g., exams, license fees)*, 1
- Educational Loan Fees*, 2
- Health Insurance and Healthcare Costs**
- Internet Costs**
- Cell Phone Plan Costs**
- Room and Board for Students Living with Family**,3
- * Not all students face these expenses.
- ** These costs are not currently included in

- Federal grants
- State grants
- Institutional grants
- Private grants

Minimum Economic Return

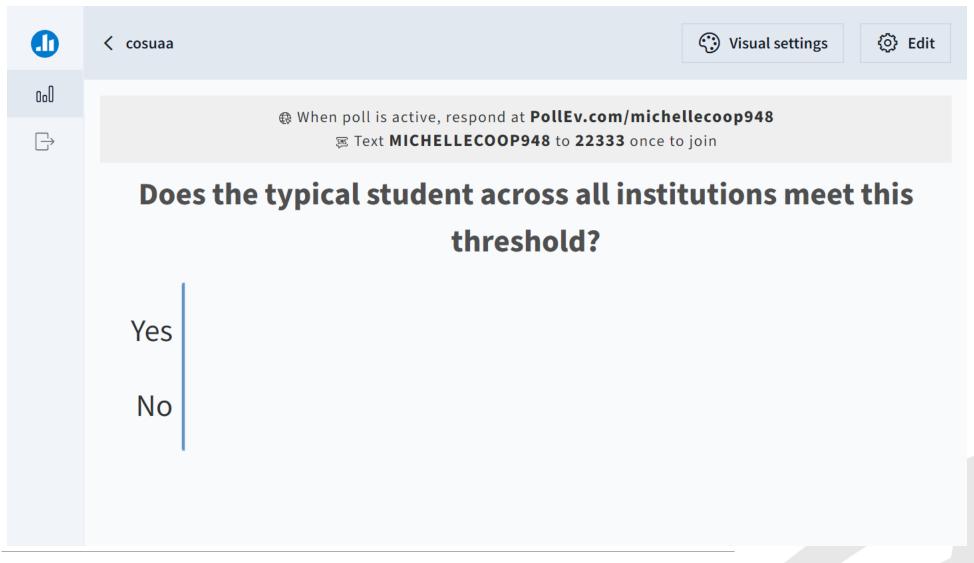
A student meets this threshold if they earn at least as much as a high school graduate plus enough to recoup their total net price within ten years.

Poll Everywhere:

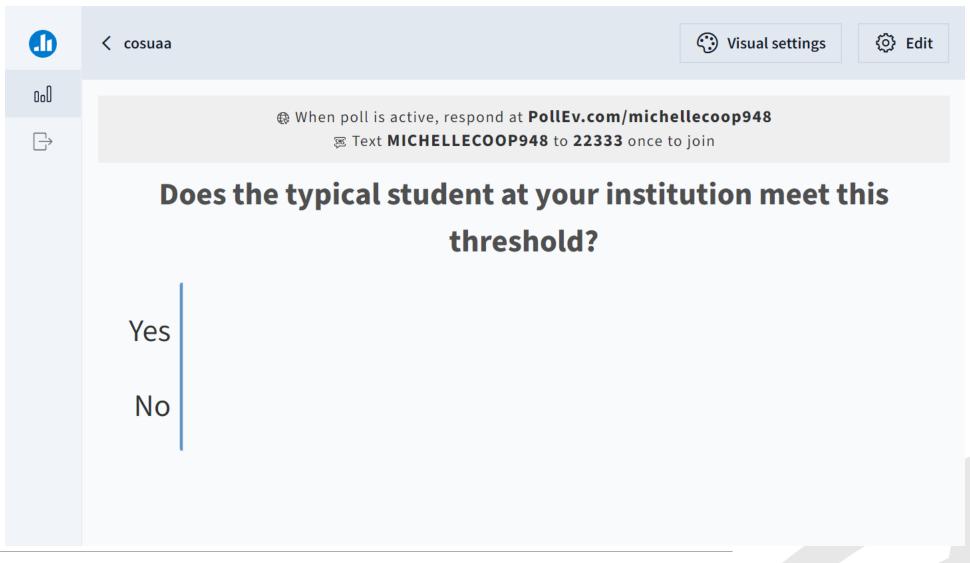
- Option 1: Text <u>MICHELLECOOP948</u> to <u>22333</u> to join,
- Option 2: Respond online at pollev.com/michellecoop948



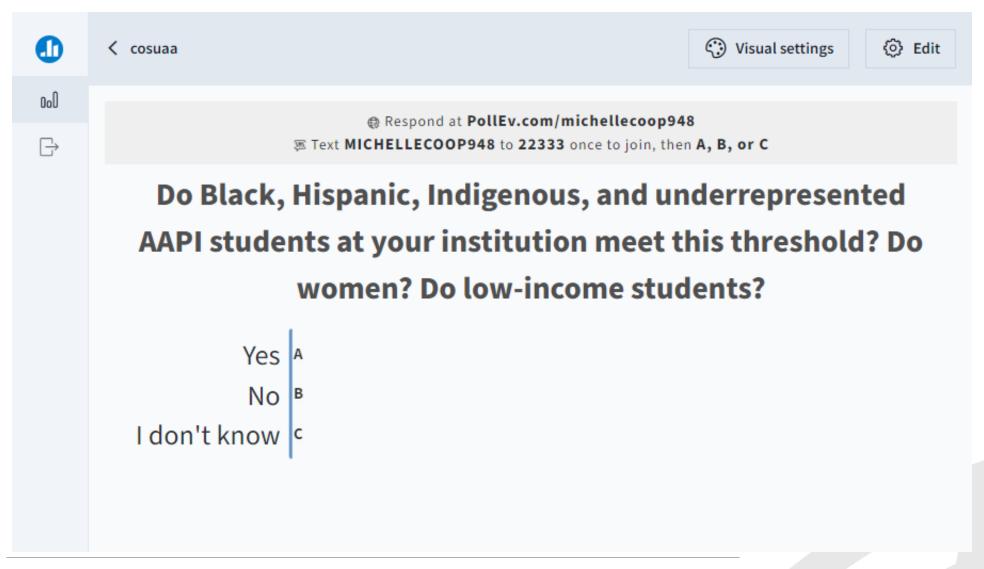






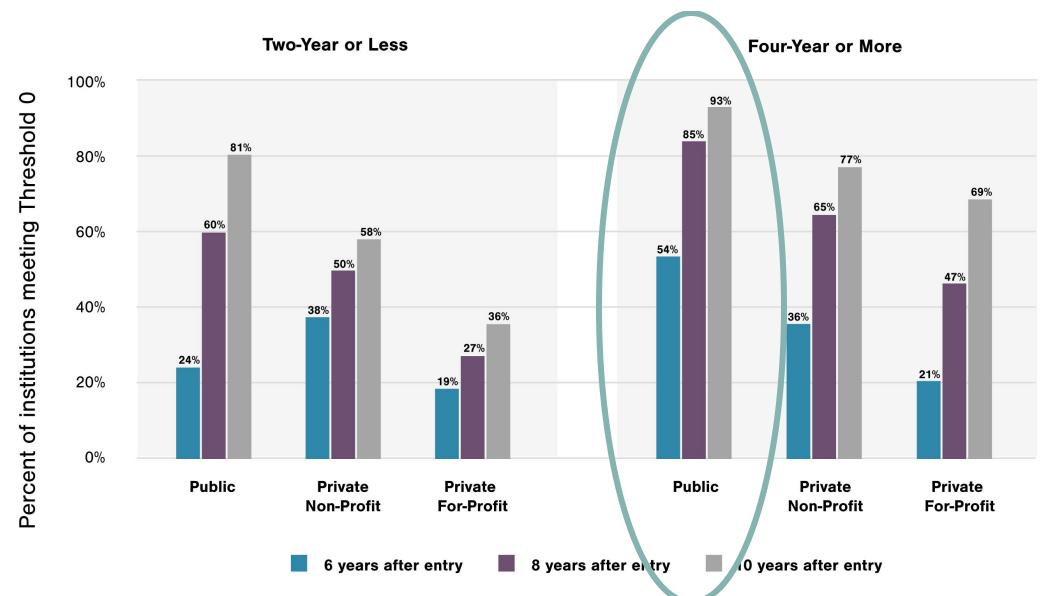




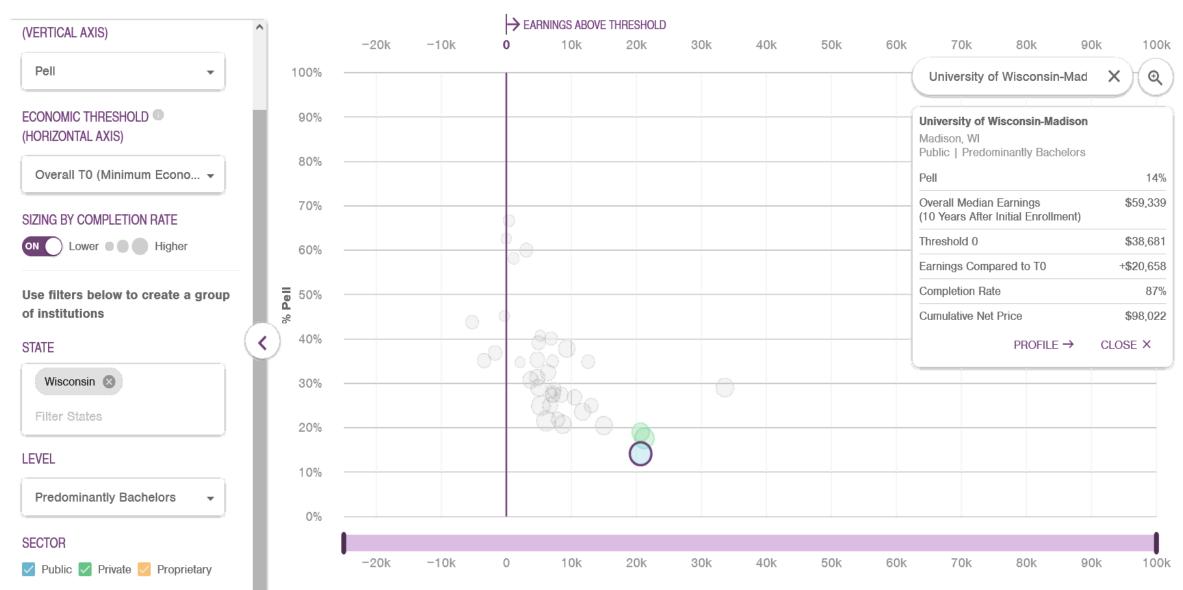




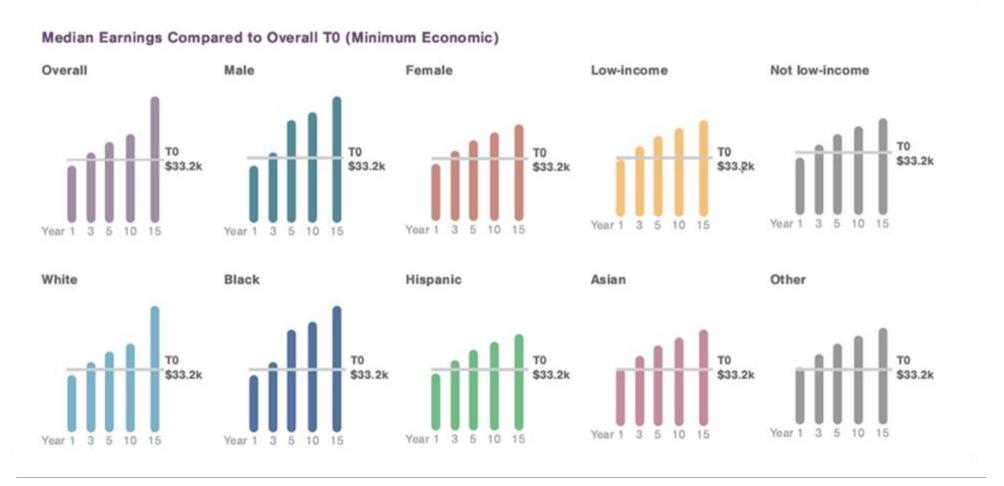
Ninety-three percent of public four-year institutions meet or exceed the minimum economic return threshold.



The median student at University of Wisconsin Madison exceeds the minimum economic return threshold by about \$20K.



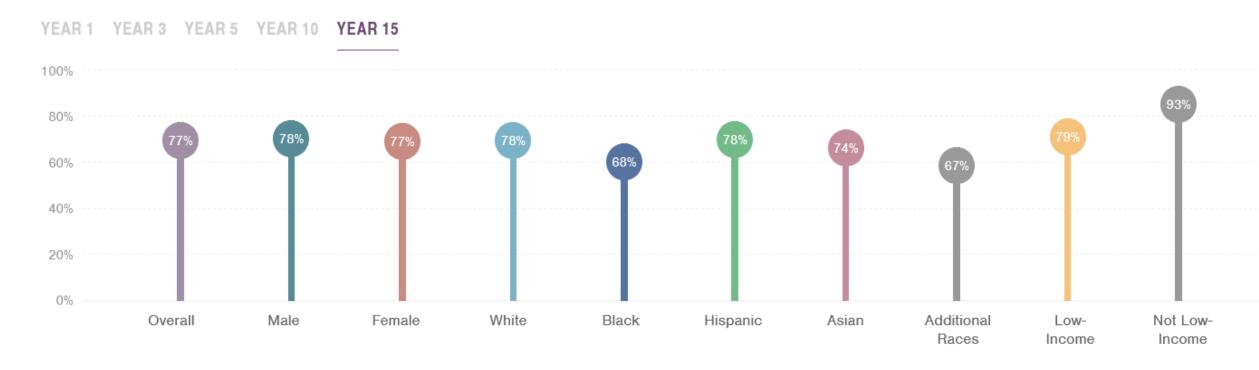
The University of Texas at El Paso provides a minimum economic return to most students within three years of graduation, regardless of race, gender or income.





Most students at University of Texas at El Paso pass the minimum economic return threshold after 15 years.

Percent Passing Overall T0 (Minimum Economic Return)

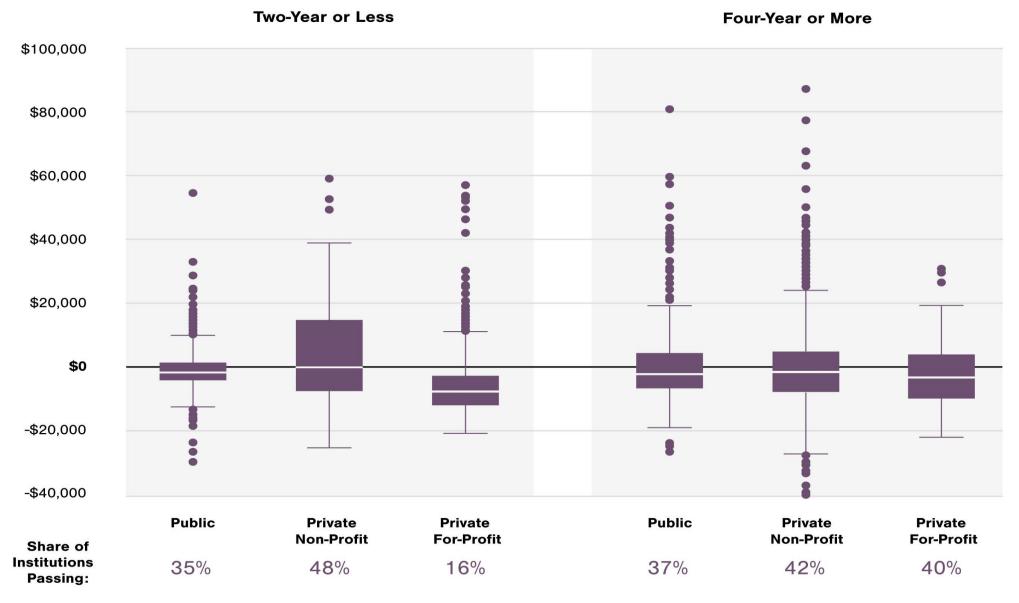






MEDIAN EARNINGS

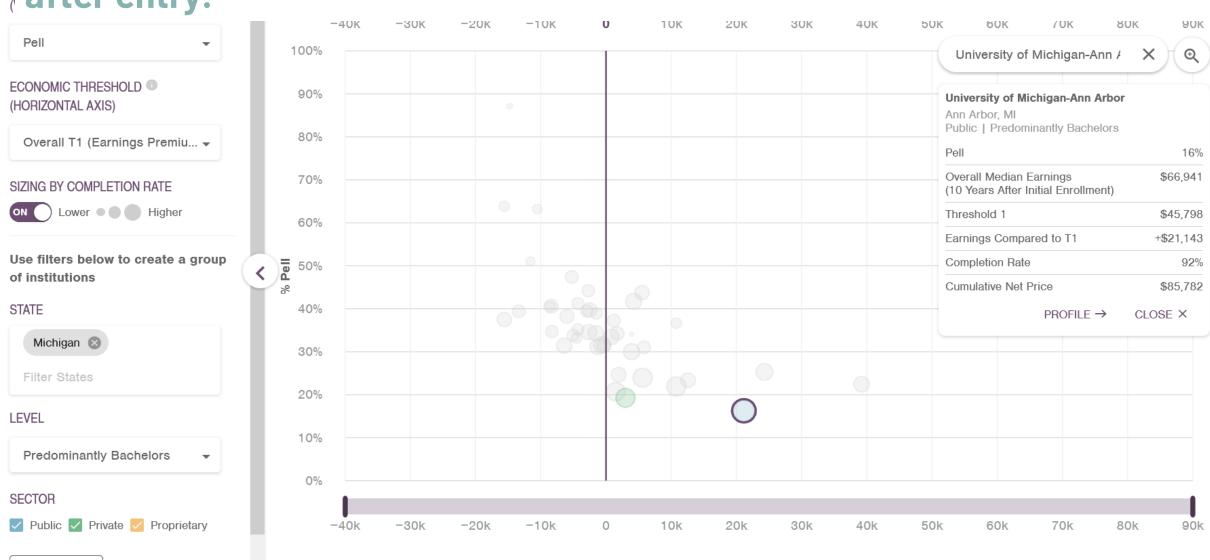
Only 37 percent of public four-year institutions meet or exceed the earnings premium threshold.



The median student at University of Michigan will exceed the earnings of others in the state with Bachelor's degrees by about \$20K, ten years

† after entry.

RESET



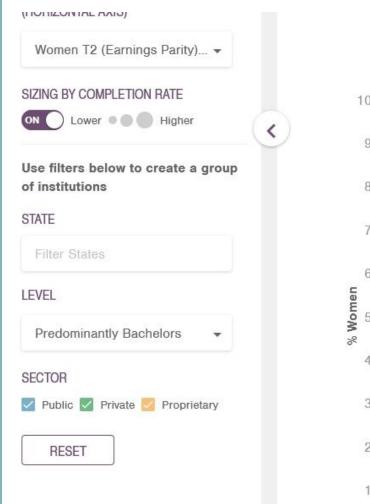


EARNINGS PARITY

MY EARNINGS



MEDIAN





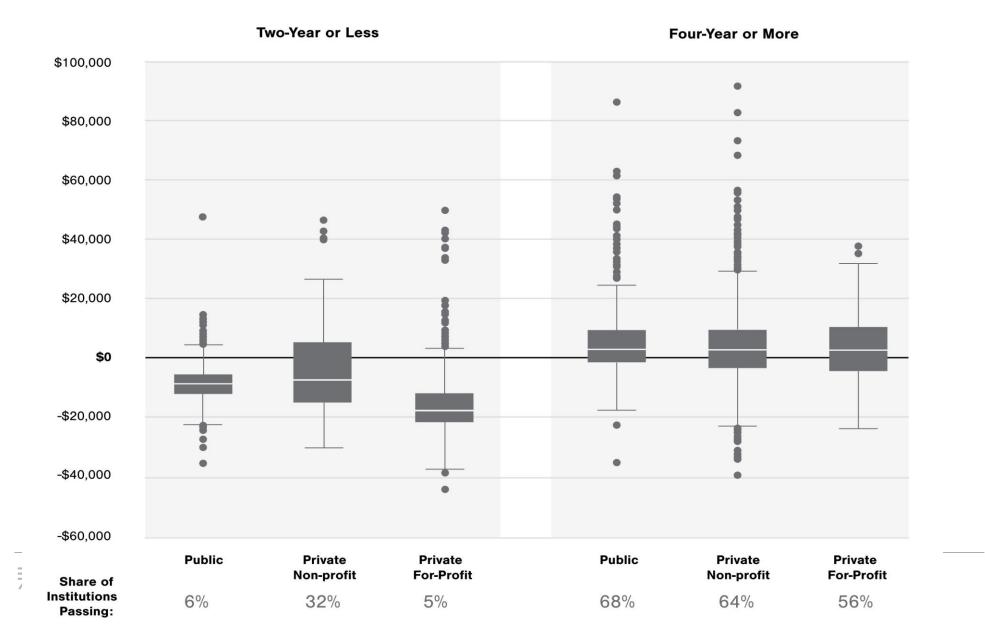








Sixty-eight percent of public four-year institutions meet or exceed the minimum economic return threshold.



The median student at UC San Diego will earn about \$43K more than the 60th percentile of income in California, ten years after entry. 1 in 3 students at UC San Diego receive Pell grants—suggesting high rates of economic mobility.





RETIREMENT



SAFETY NET





Value to Society

Investment **Returns To Individuals Returns To Society Additional Education Increased Tax Revenue Stimulates the Economy:** + \$1.03T + \$308B + \$542B Increased GDP Increased Annual Earnings Increased Tax Revenue \$3.97T A More Educated Population Engages in Healthier Behaviors: Cumulative Public + \$3.17T Investment in Closing Increased Potential **Equity Gaps in College** + \$13.8B + \$58.7B + \$33.7B **Cumulative Savings** Completion Reduced Public Assistance Reduced Criminal Justice Reduced Public Health Expenditures Expenditures Expenditures Many other benefits to higher levels of education **Public Benefits** (health, crime, etc.) + \$956B Annually Additional Gains to Economy if Low-Income Students Don't Have to No Need for Low-Income Take Out Loans (and therefore have greater disposable income to spend): **Students to Borrow for College:** \$2.02T If all new, low-income + \$594B + \$222B students don't have to Savings from Not **Economic Returns** borrow student loans Having to Repay Loans Annually **Public Investment Total Public Returns** \$5.99 Trillion + \$1.18 Trillion Annually

Low-income graduates at UT-Rio Grande Valley generate \$16.4 million for their local economy each year.

Equitable Access & Value All Programs

KEY QUESTIONS

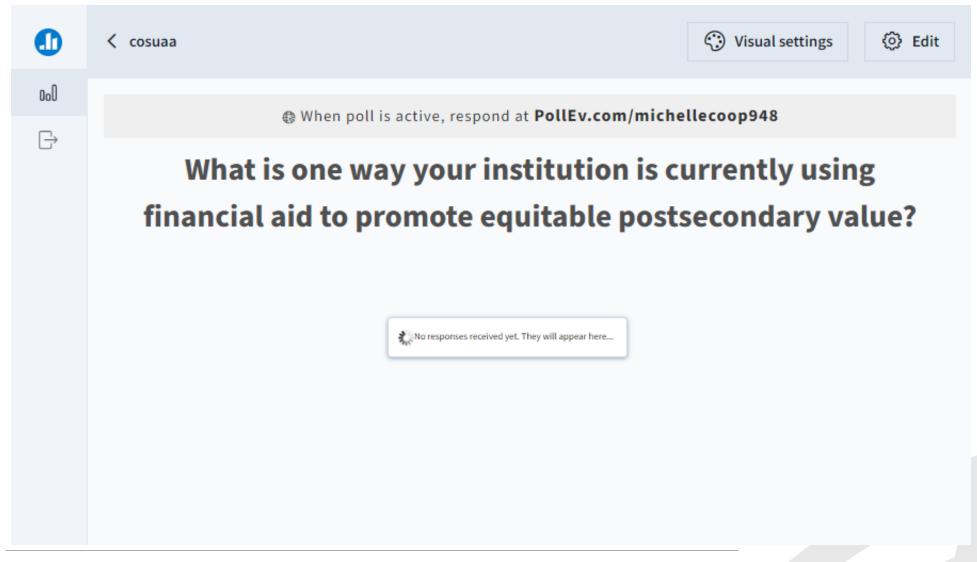
The Economic Value Index combines measures of students' access and success to show the percentage of students from specific subgroups who complete a credential and experience at least a minimum economic return. Likewise, the Economic Value Contribution measures the total student earnings generated each year by an institution overall and for each subgroup beyond the minimum economic threshold to show the financial contribution to society generated by serving diverse student populations well.

	Gender Women	Race Black	Hispanic	Asian	Additional Races	Income Low-income
Economic Value Index	47%	0%	67%	1%	1%	38%
% completers passing T0 in Year 3	73%	71%	73%	68%	72%	68%
% among completers	64%	0%	92%	1%	2%	56%
Economic Value Contribution			0			
	\$28.8M 63%	\$206k 0%	\$41.9M 92%	\$368k 1%	\$894k 2%	\$16.4M 48%



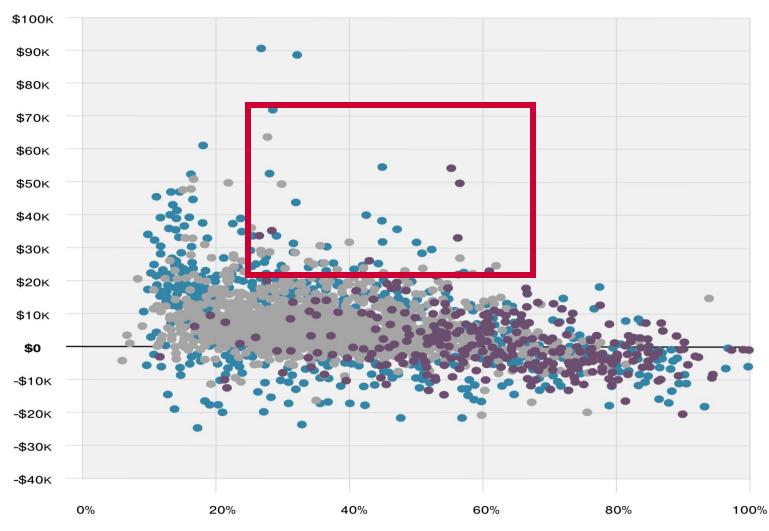
Part Three: Using Financial Aid to Drive Equitable Value





Access

Median earnings above Threshold 0



Schools who provide high levels of value to students should emphasize making that value more broadly available.

Share of undergraduate students who receive Pell Grants

EP

Public

Private Non-Profit

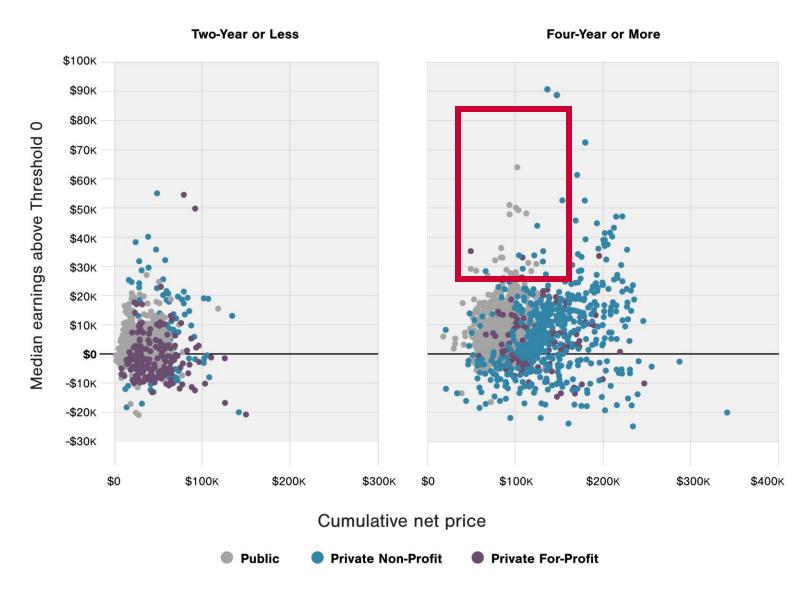
Private For-Profit

Access and Value

- Revisit admission practices that limit access, including the use of standardized tests and criminal justice information
 - IHEP's June 2021 report "The Most Important Door that Will Ever Open" for details on how admissions, recruitment and financial aids impact on access.
- Implement equitable recruitment—including outreach about financial aid eligibility
- Address barriers to transfer students and credit recognition
- Ensure equal access to all programs/fields of study



Affordability



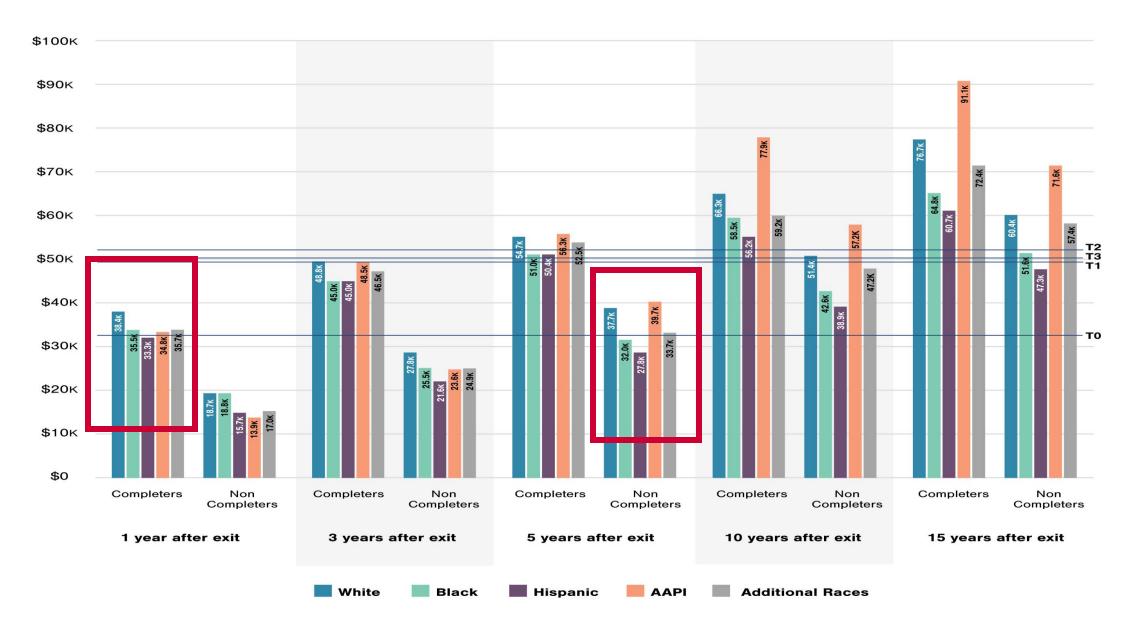
Public four-year schools that deliver the most value to students tend to have lower cumulative net prices.

Affordability and Value

- Prioritize need-based financial aid, including covering nontuition costs, based on income and wealth of students
- Address basic needs security for students and families
- (Stay tuned for more research on designing affordability policies to promote value coming in 2023!)



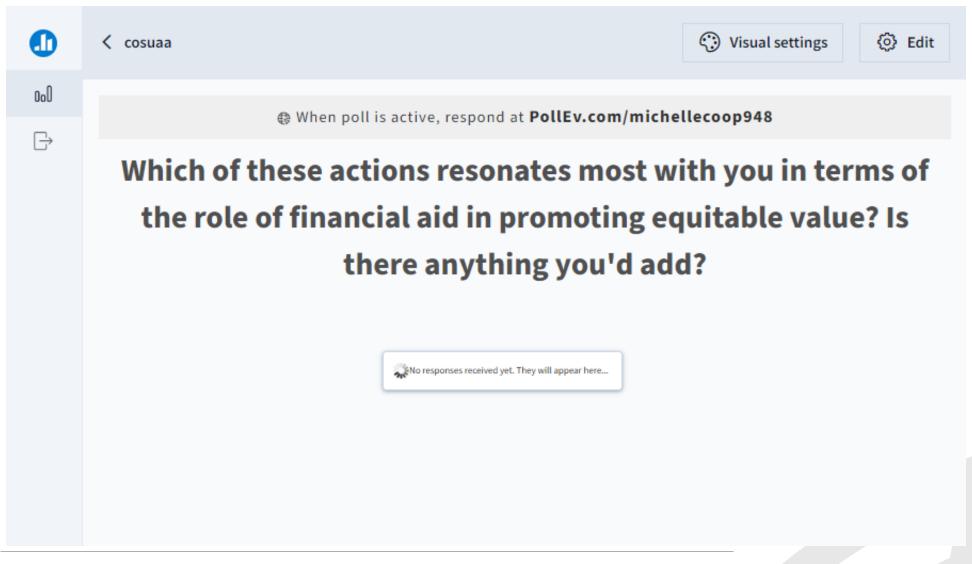
Completion



Completion and Value

- Institutional supports including academic advising
- Financial assistance, such as microgrants, emergency grants, and in-kind benefits to address financial barriers to completion
- Strengthen student pathways to completion









Questions?

Read the reports:

postsecondaryvalue.org

Explore the data:

equity.postsecondaryvalue.org

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