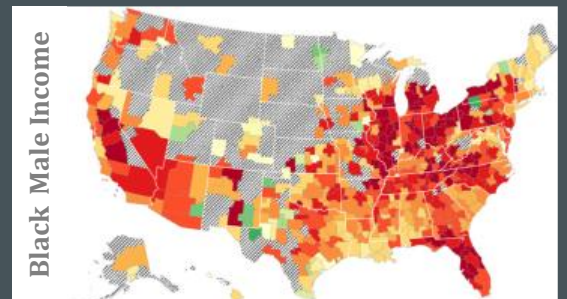
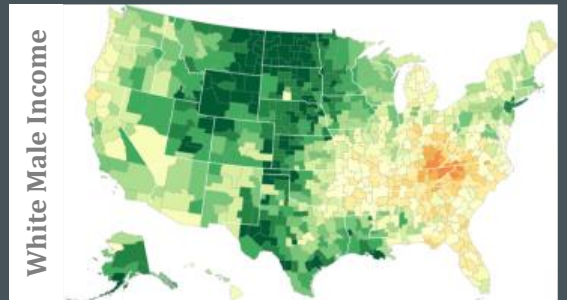


THE HOPE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOBILITY

And The Urgency of Getting Front Door Entry Right

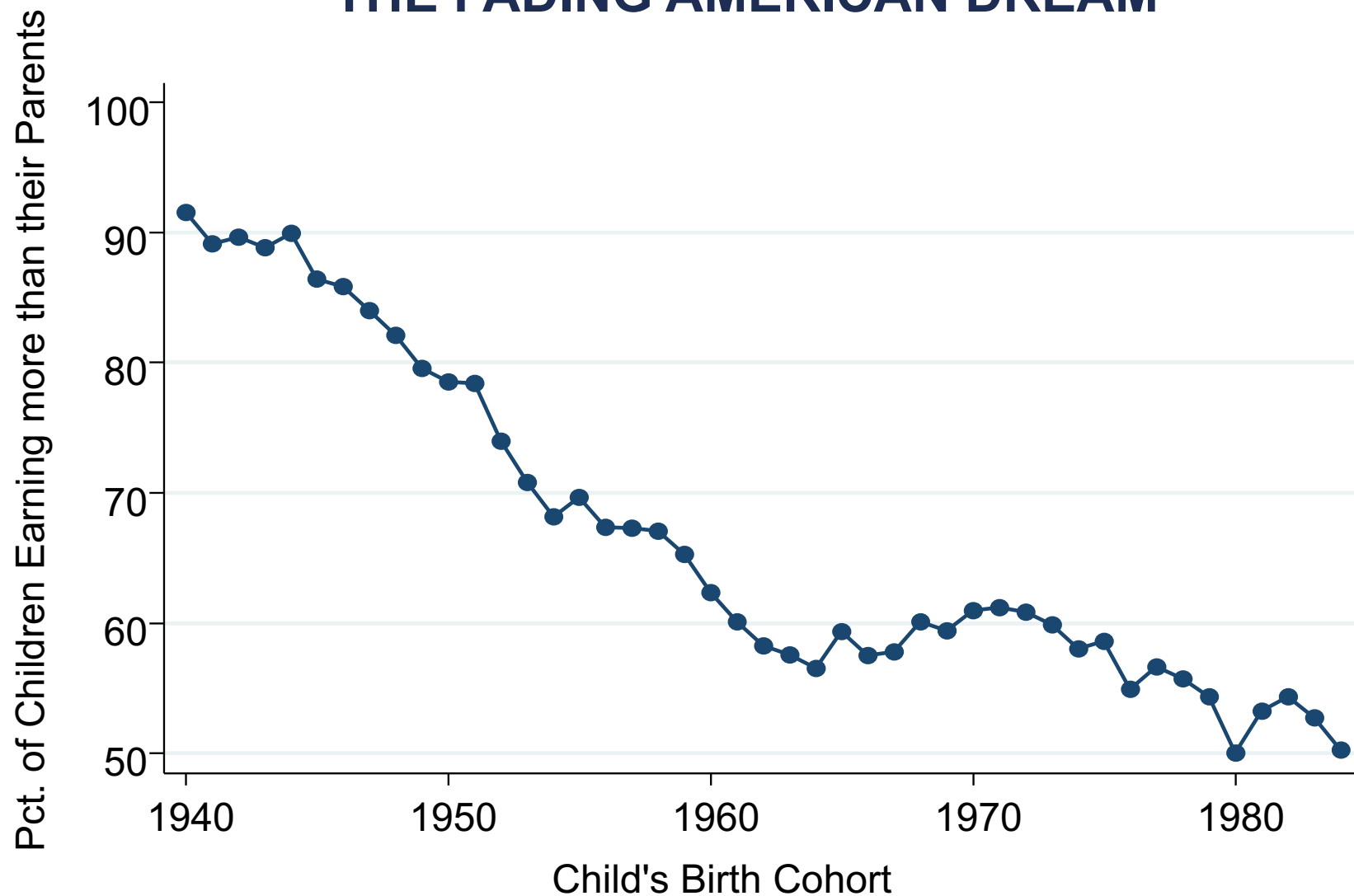
Texas Pathways Institute
Front Door Academic Success
Wednesday, April 18, 2018

Presented by Garrett C. Groves
Vice President, Austin Community College District
Scholar in Residence, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas



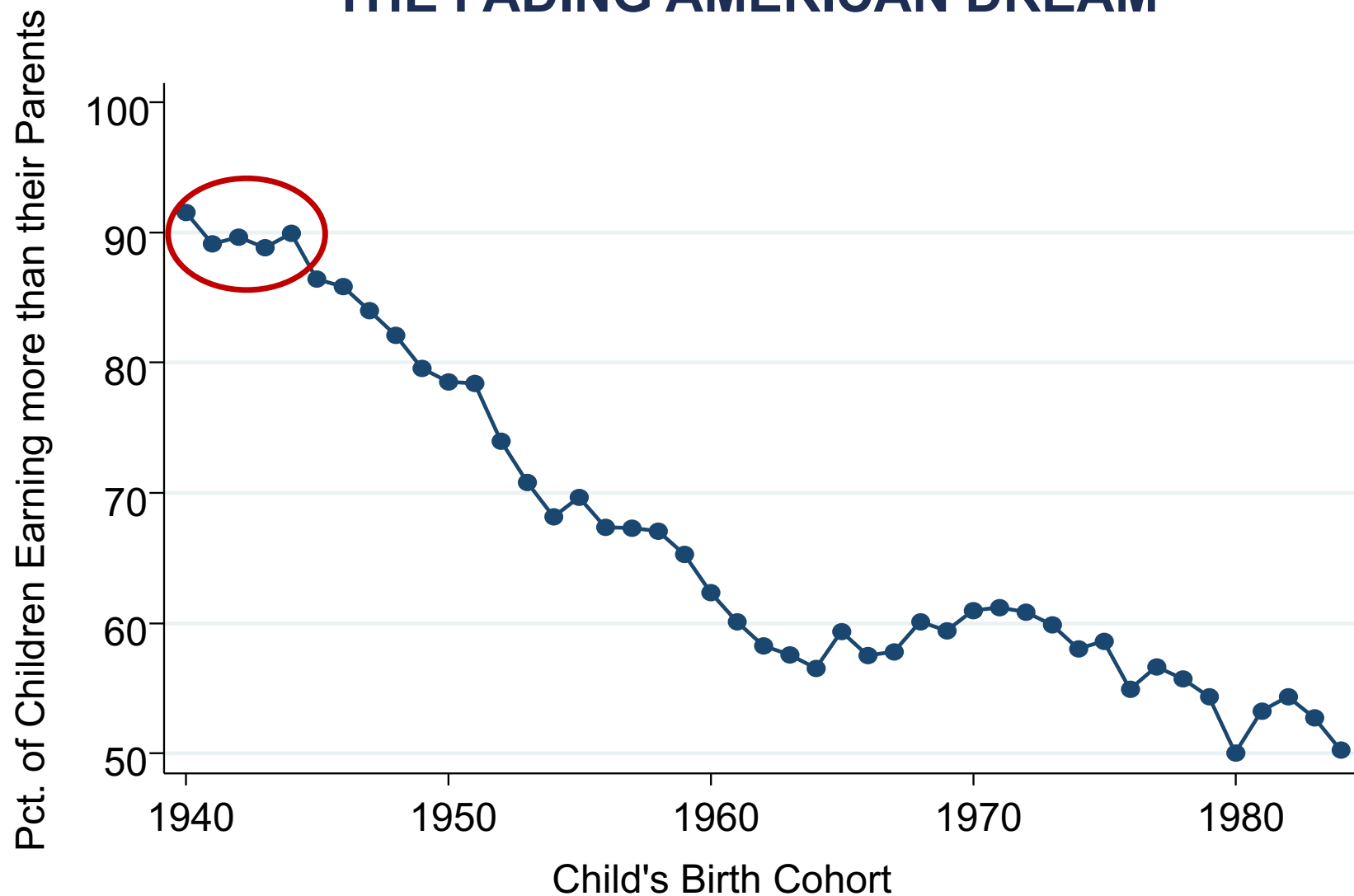
The Equality of Opportunity Project

THE FADING AMERICAN DREAM



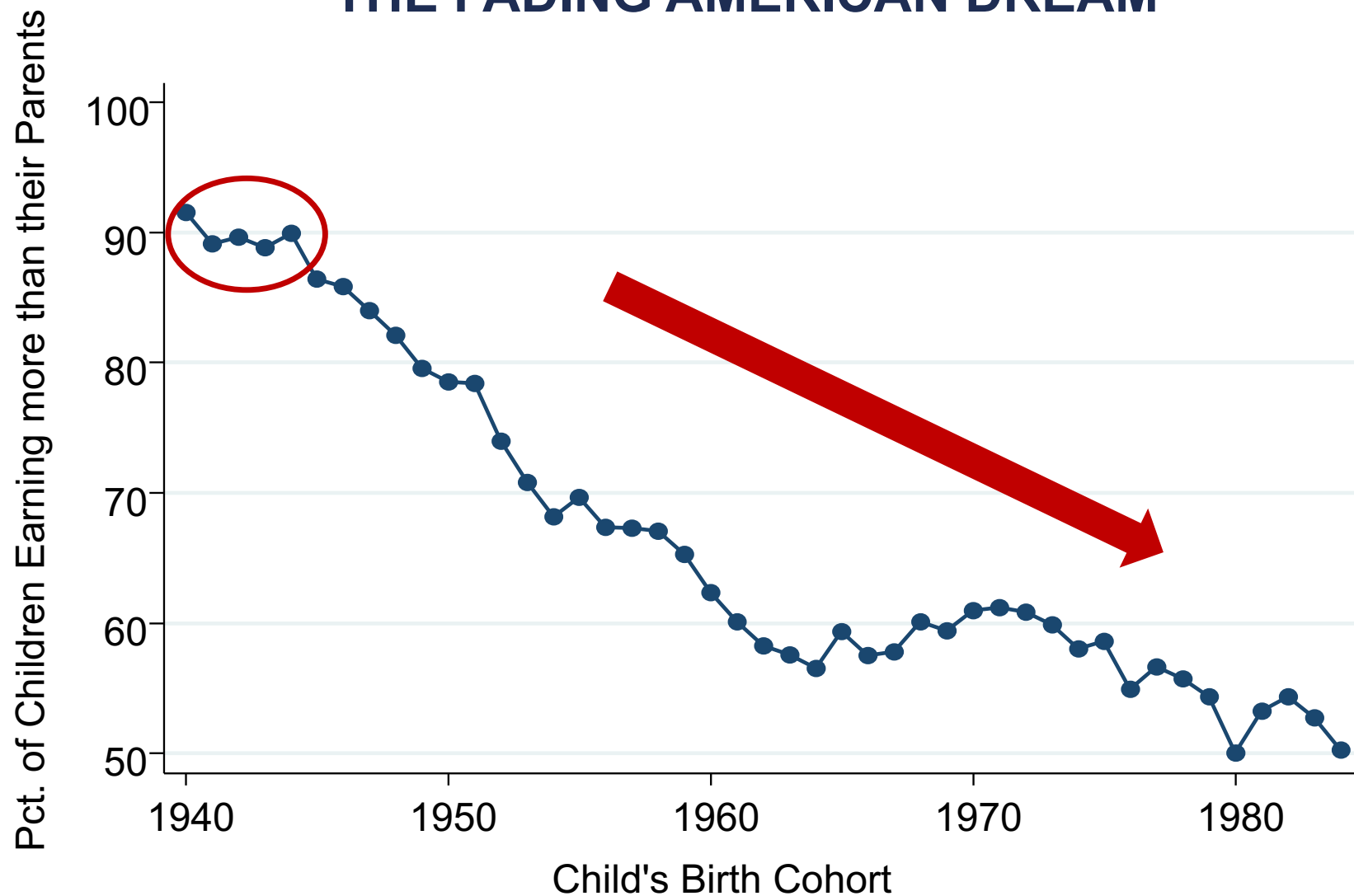
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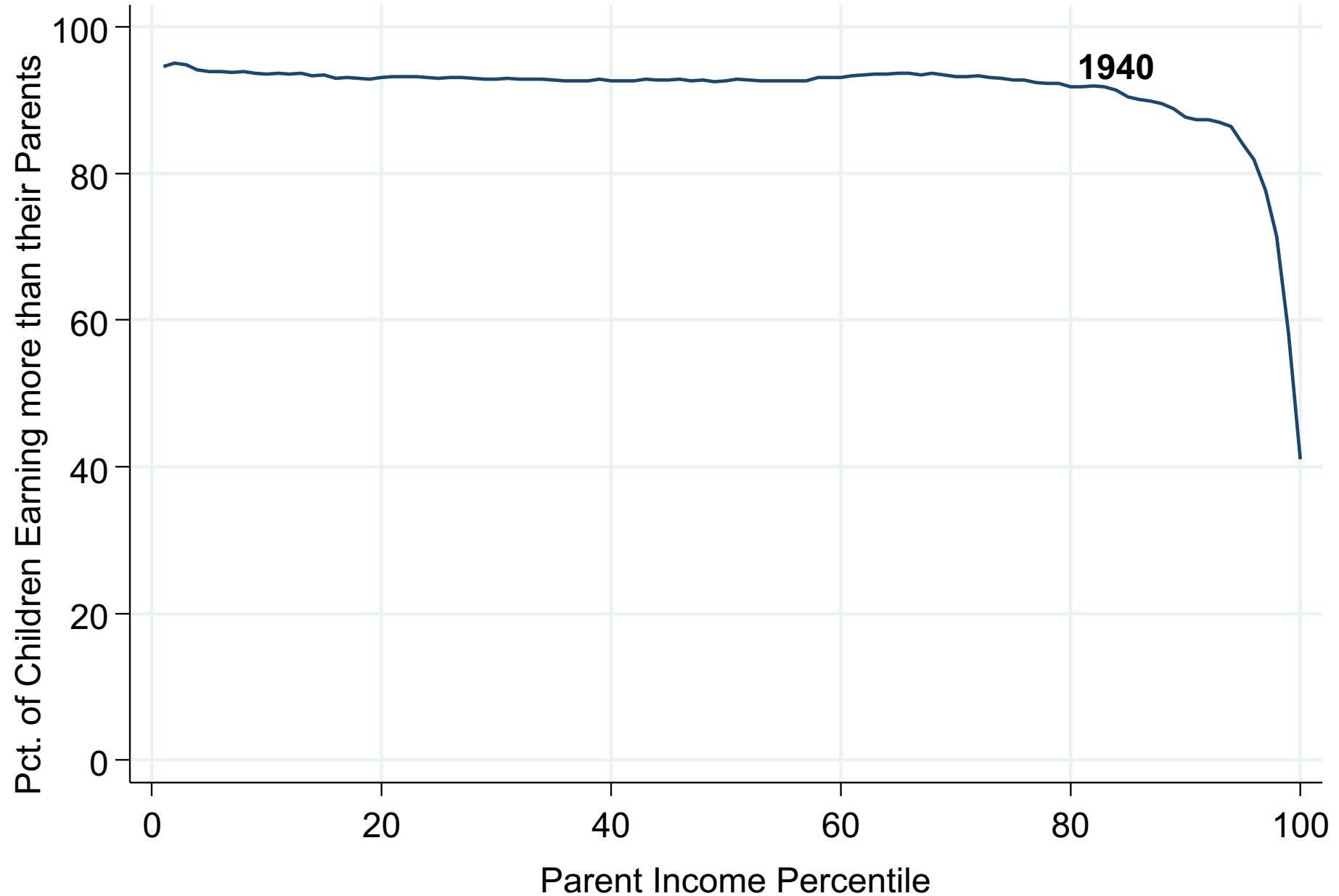
The Equality of Opportunity Project

THE FADING AMERICAN DREAM



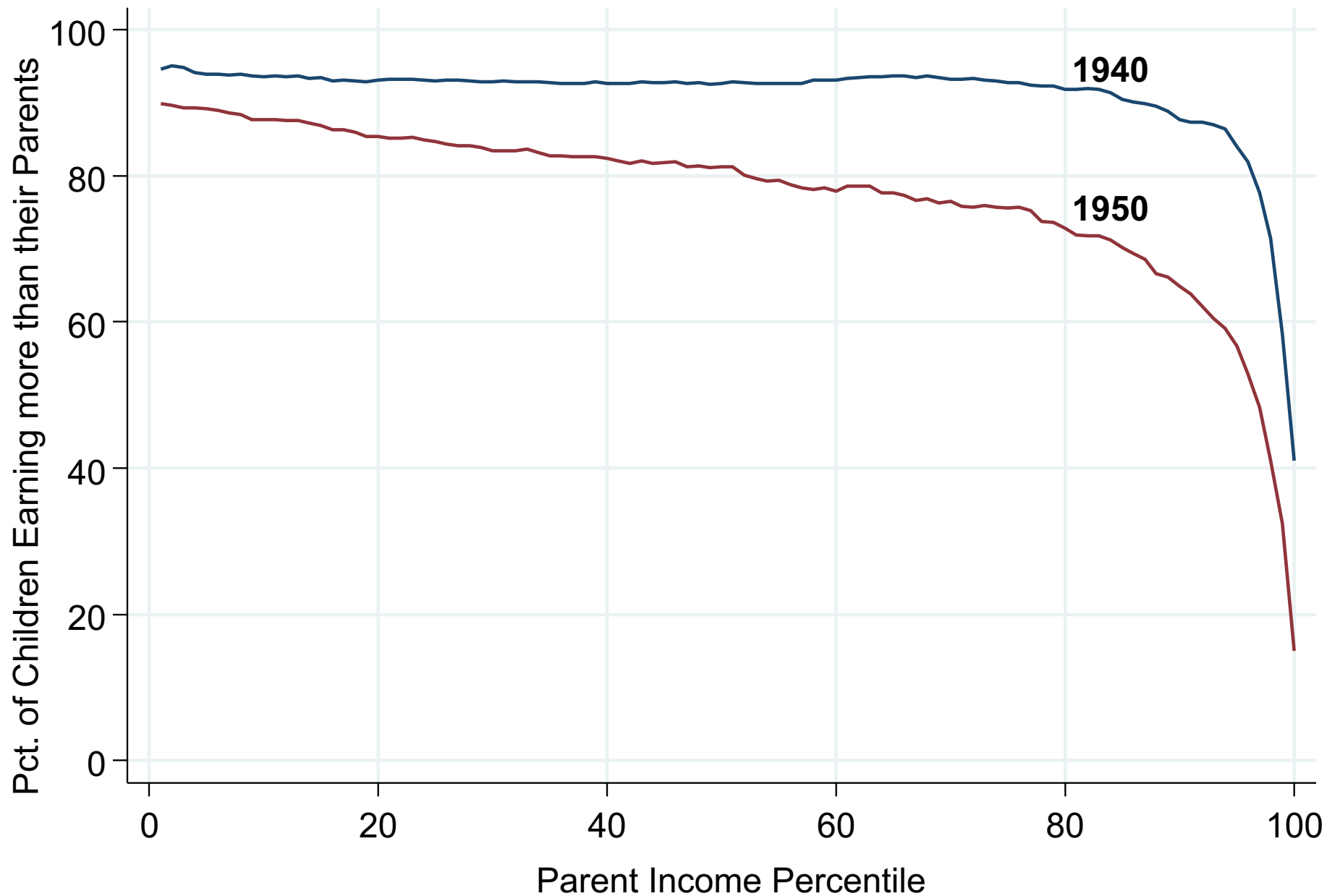
Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents

By Parent Income Percentile



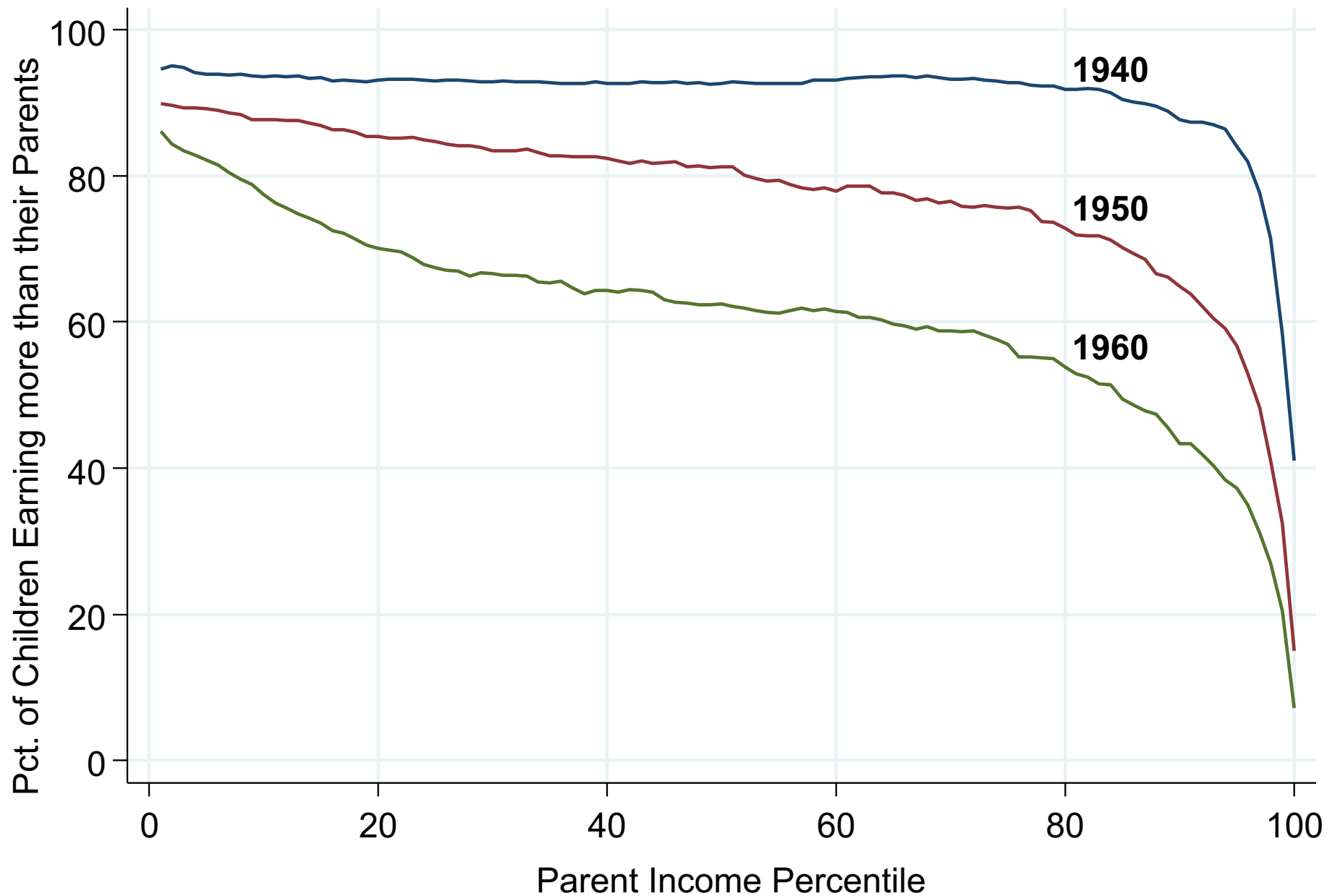
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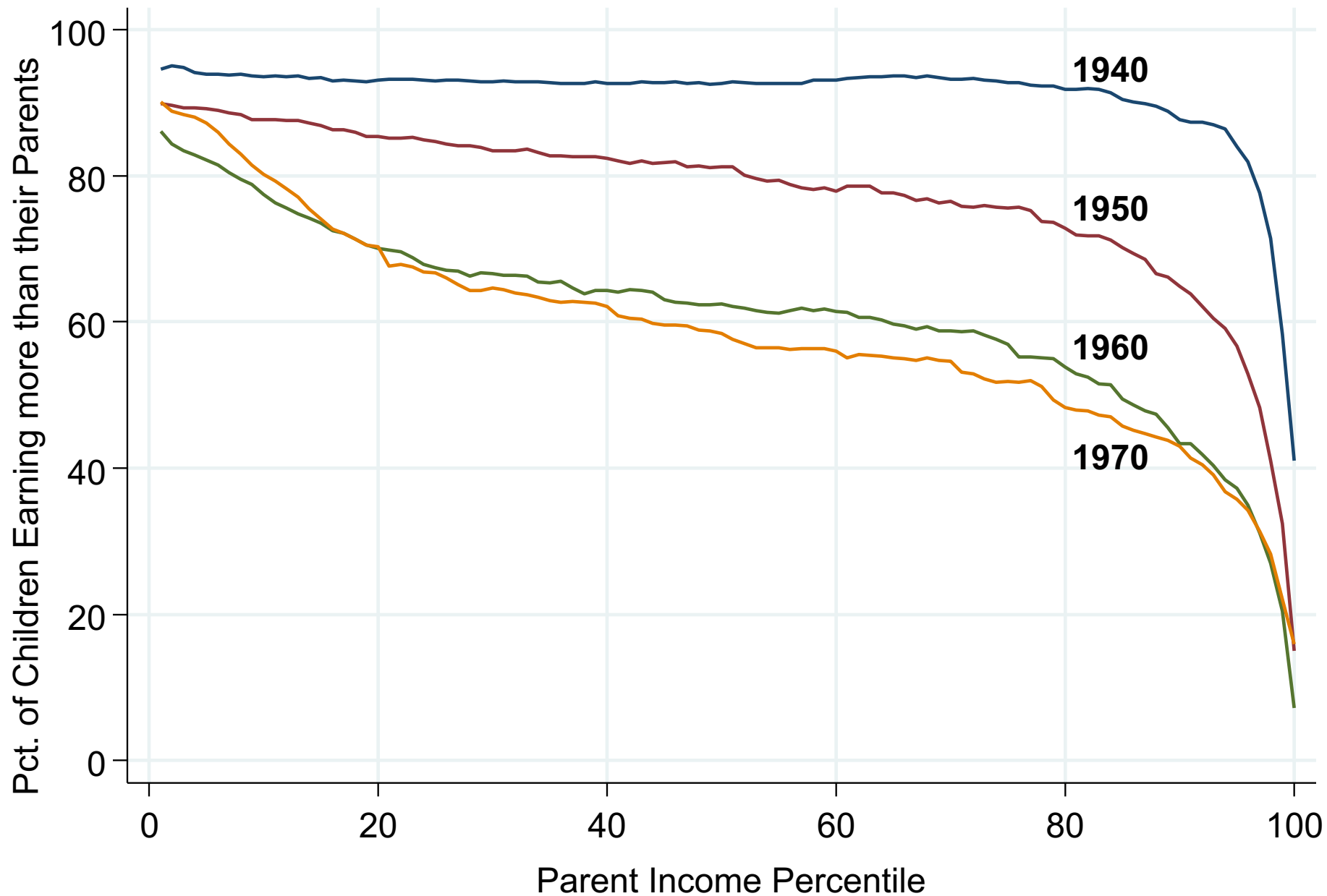
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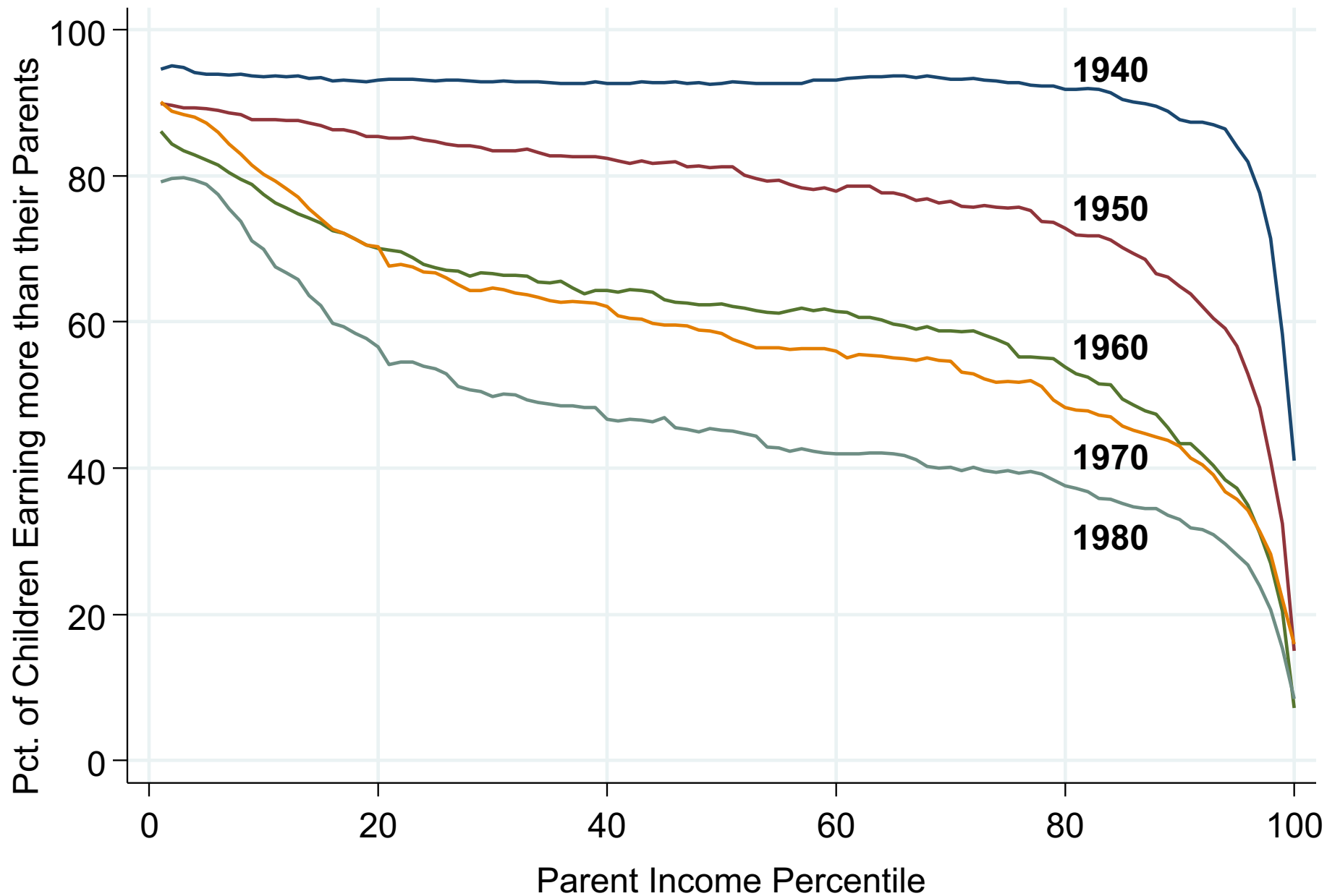
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Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents

By Parent Income Percentile



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

Socio-Economic Mobility

- Changing skill demands in the economy are leading to **job polarization in the U.S. labor market.**
- Americans from different racial and ethnic groups have **dramatically different access to economic mobility.**
- Community Colleges are uniquely powerful institutions for helping students **overcome societal and structural barriers to mobility.**



Regional Talent Pipelines:

Collaborating with Industry to Build Opportunities in Texas



Federal Reserve
Bank of Dallas

CENTER *for* **PUBLIC POLICY PRIORITIES**

Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market

High-Skill Occupations

Traditional Middle-Skill Occupations

Low-Skill Occupations

Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market

High-Skill Occupations

Workers with analytical ability, problem solving, and creativity.

Traditional Middle-Skill Occupations

Low-Skill Occupations

Source: *The Vanishing Middle: Job Polarization and Workers' Response to the Decline in Middle-Skill Jobs*, Didem Tüzemen and Jonathan Willis, Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, 2013.

Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market

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Workers with analytical ability, problem solving, and creativity.

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Low-Skill Occupations

Workers who perform service oriented and manually intensive labor

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Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market

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Workers who perform routine tasks that are procedural and repetitive

Low-Skill Occupations

Workers who perform service oriented and manually intensive labor

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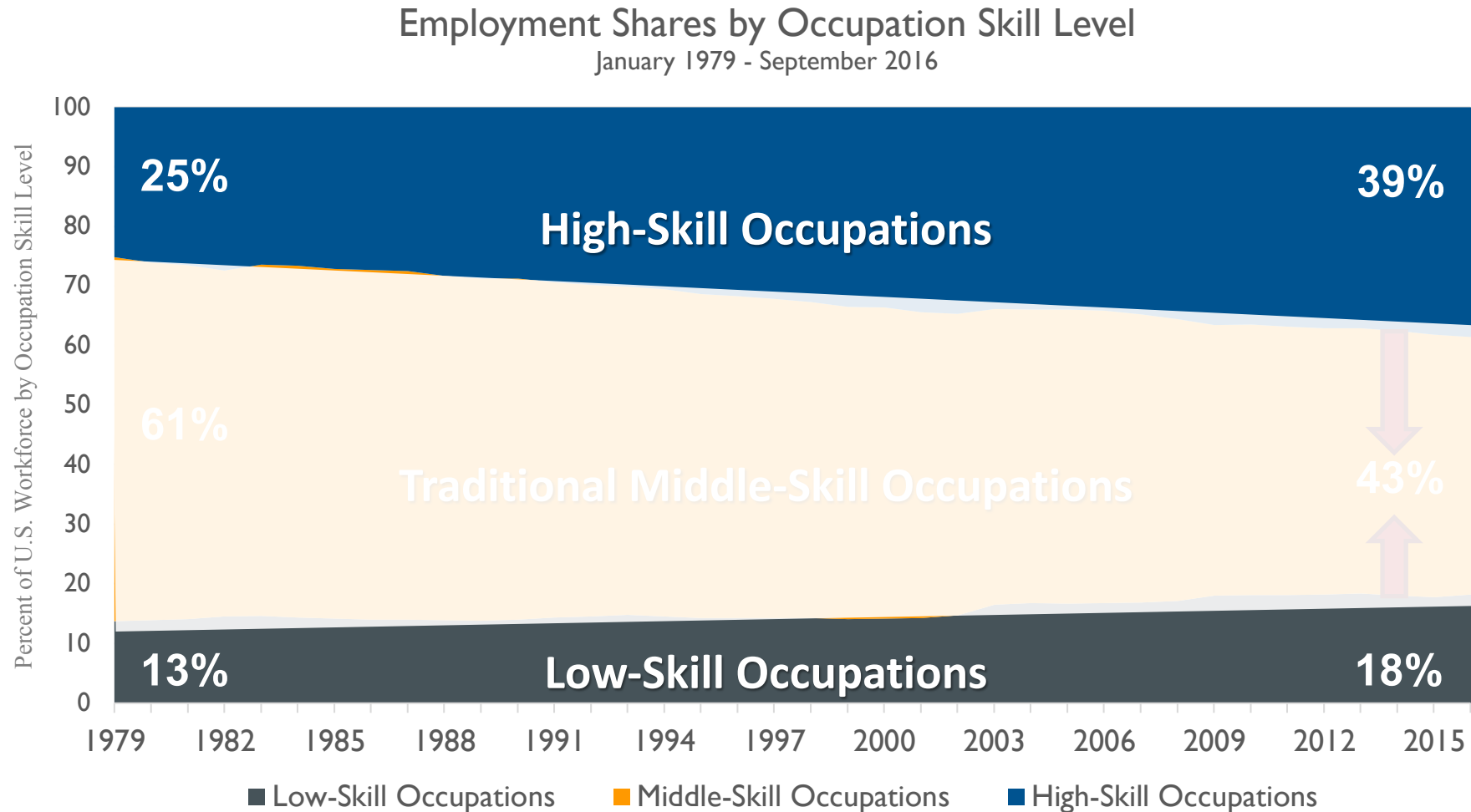
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Low-Skill Occupations

Workers who perform service oriented and manually intensive labor

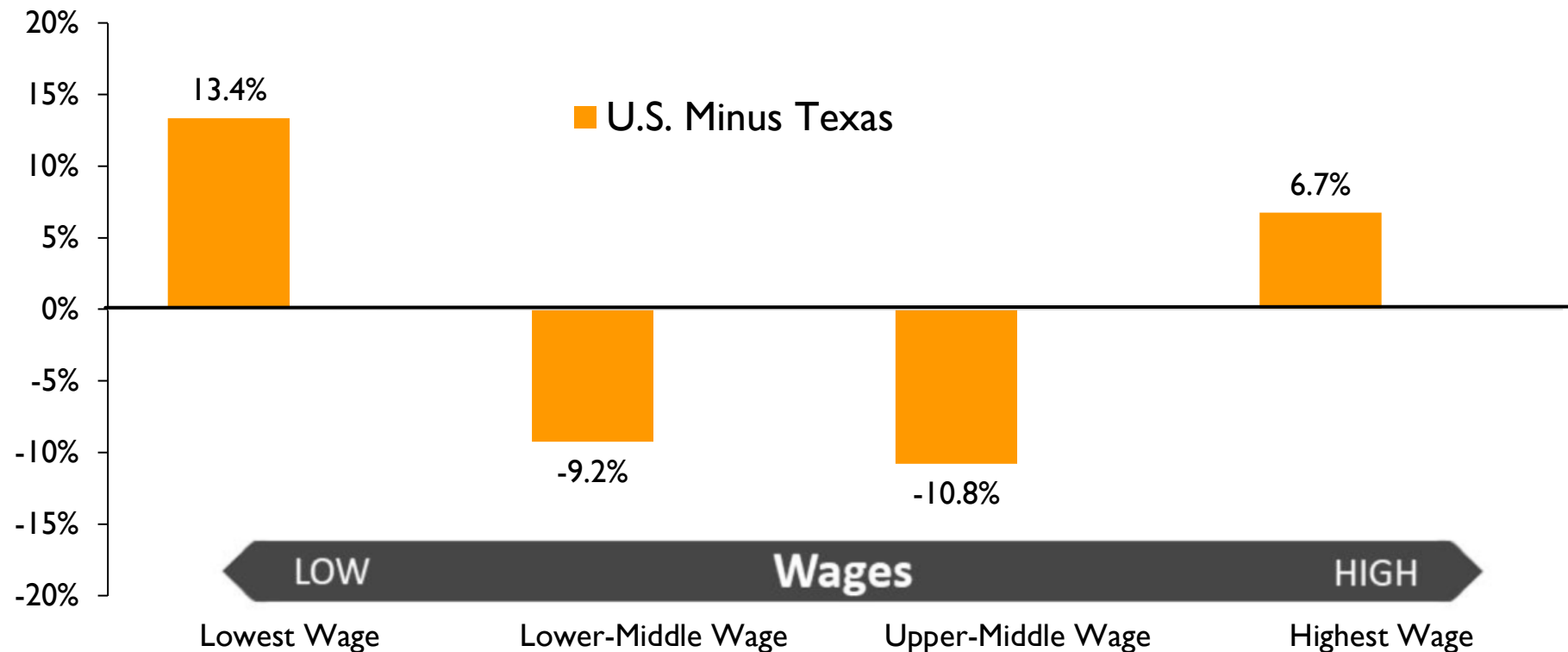
Source: *The Vanishing Middle: Job Polarization and Workers' Response to the Decline in Middle-Skill Jobs*, Didem Tüzemen and Jonathan Willis, Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, 2013.

Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market



SOURCE: The original chart is from "The Vanishing Middle: Job Polarization and Workers' Response to the Decline in Middle-Skill Jobs," by Didem Tuzemen and Jonathan Willis, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 2013. The original chart has been updated to begin in 1979 and end in September 2016. Data were provided by Didem Tuzeman.

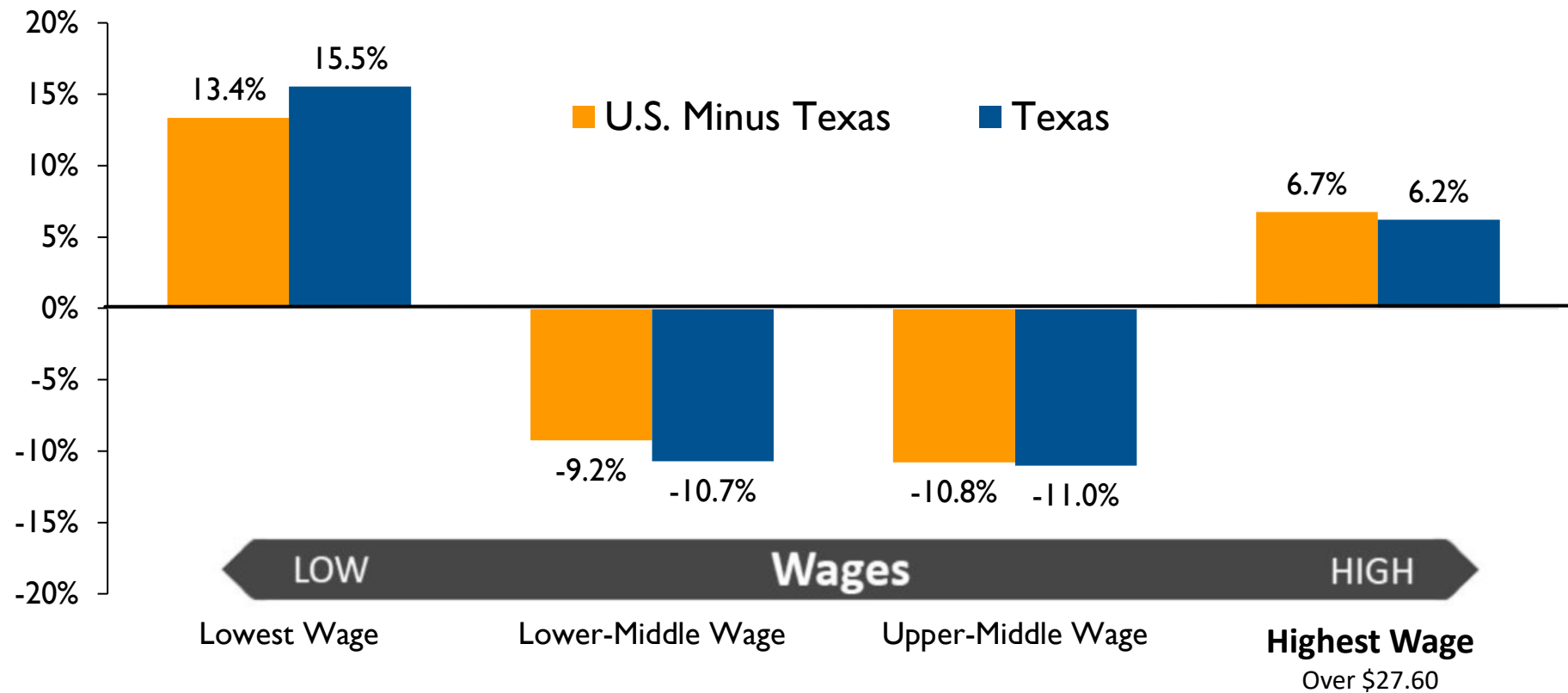
Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market



NOTES: Calculations include workers over age 15 with positive wages and exclude the self-employed. Quartiles based on the Texas and US wage distributions from the 1980 decennial census, which refers to 1979 wages. Wage ranges provided are for Texas only.

SOURCES: 1980 Census; 2014 ACS; "Employment Growth and Labor Market Polarization," Chapter 7, Ten-Gallon Economy: Sizing Up Economic Growth in Texas by Pia M. Orrenius [Jesús Cañas](#) and Michael Weiss, 2015.

Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market



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Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market

High-Skill Occupations

Workers who perform non-routine tasks that require abstract, analytical, creative, or problem-solving abilities

New High-Skill Occupations

Traditional Middle-Skill Occupations

Workers who perform routine tasks that are procedural and repetitive

Low-Skill Occupations

Workers who perform service oriented and manually intensive labor

Structural Changes in the U.S. Labor Market

New High-Skill Occupations

Bachelors Degree and Above

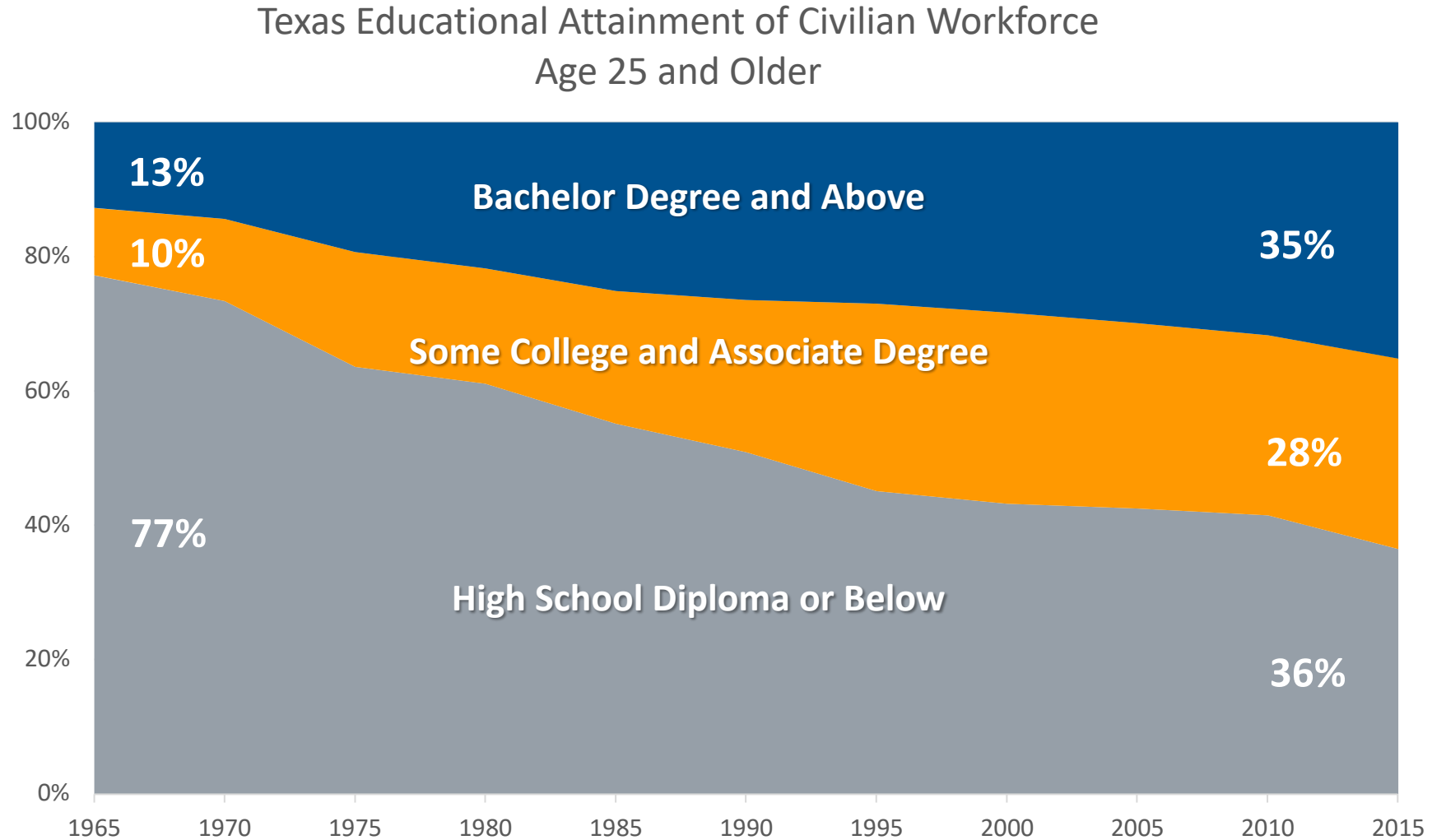
New Middle-Skill Occupations

Associate Degree or Certificate with Labor Market Value

Low-Skill Occupations

Workers with no formal education beyond high school.

Increasing Need for Higher Education in Current Economy



NOTE: These data refer to the civilian workforce aged 25 and older. SOURCE: Center for Public Policy Priorities' analysis of Current Population Survey iPUMS data, IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

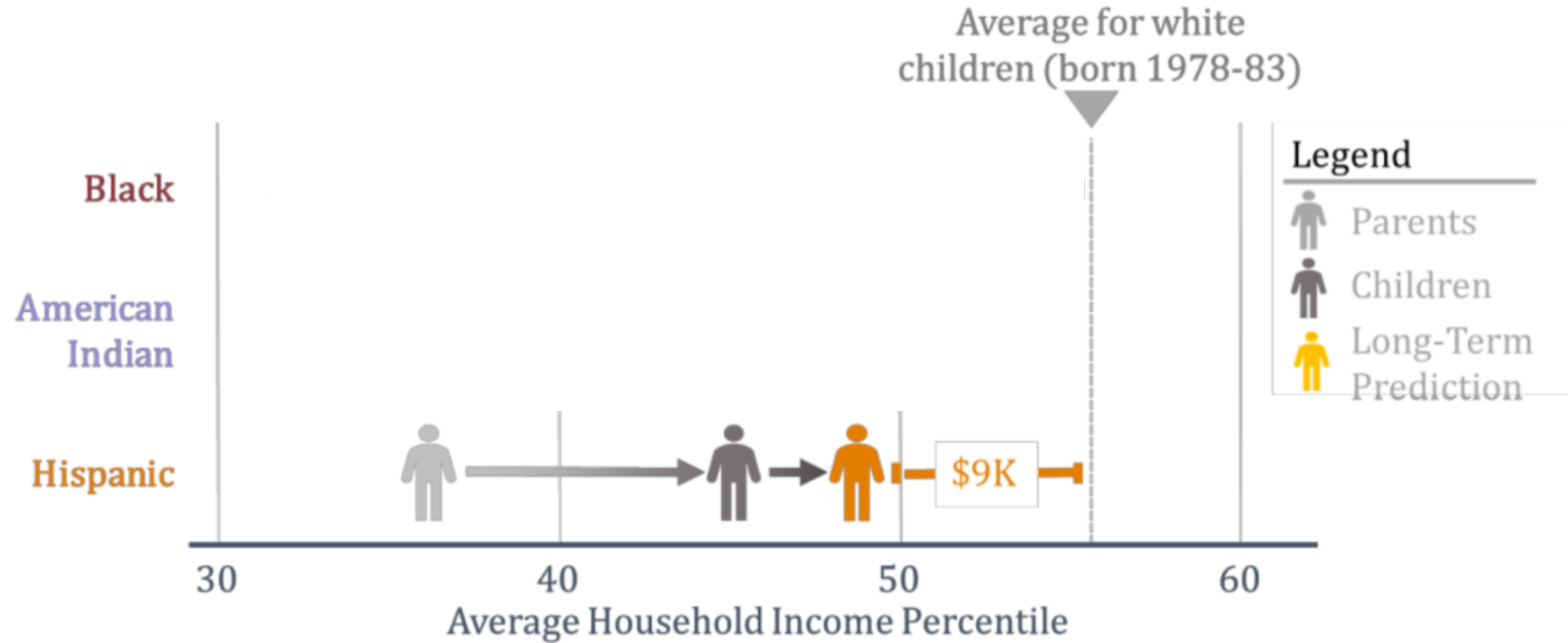
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

The Hope of Socio-Economic Mobility

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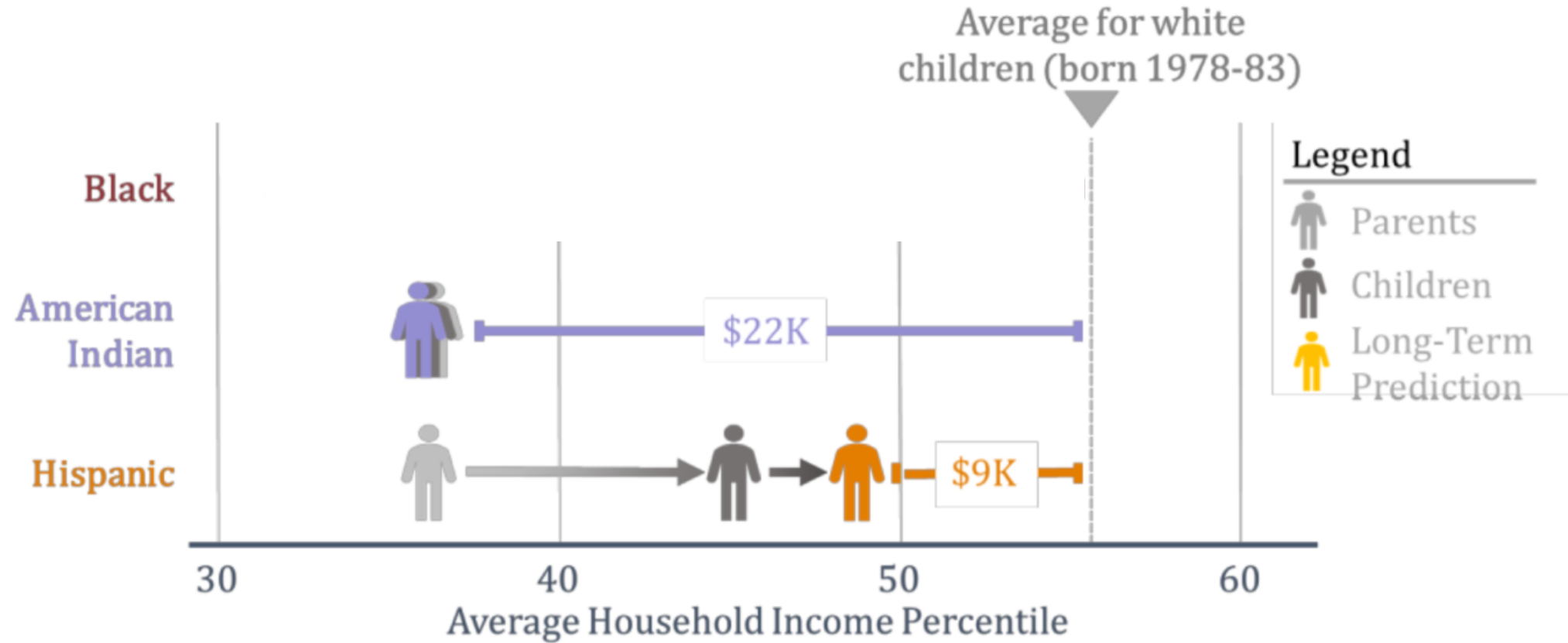
The Equality of Opportunity Project

Changes in Income Across Generations, by Racial Group



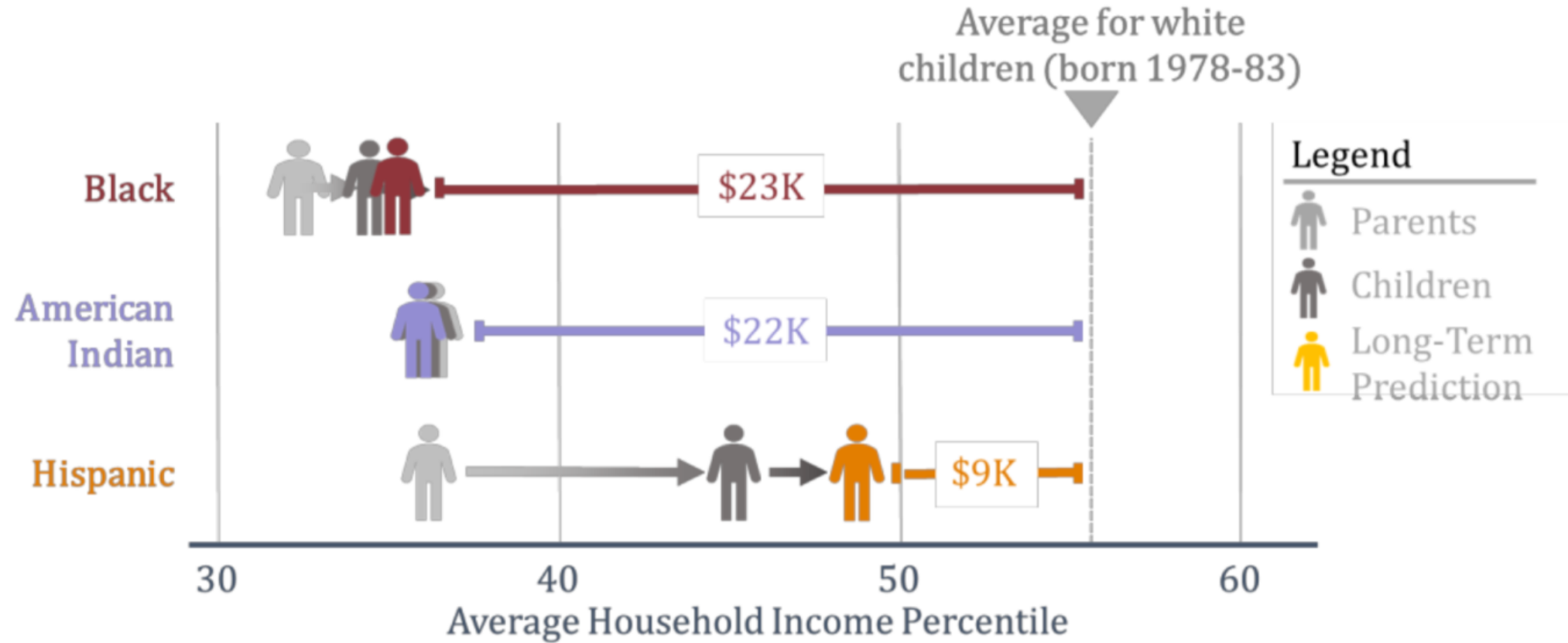
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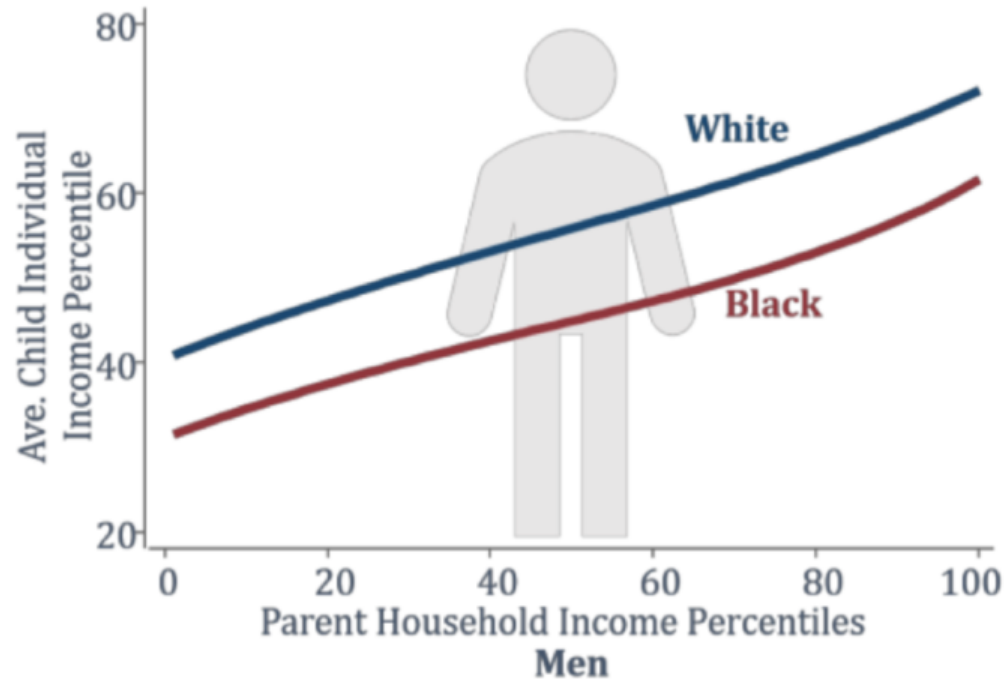
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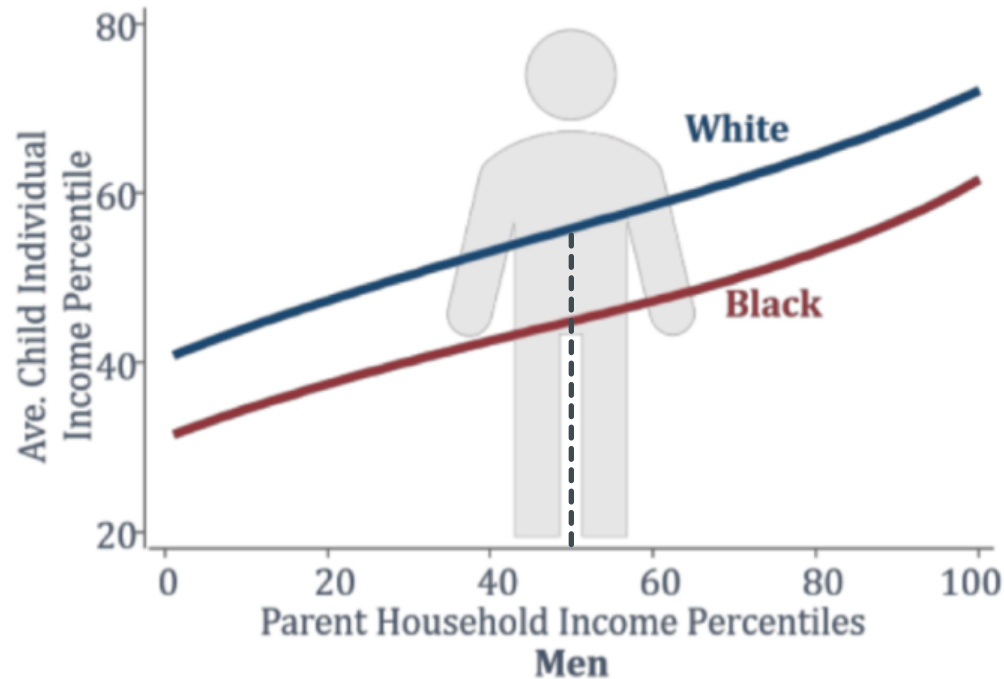
The Equality of Opportunity Project

Children's Incomes vs. Parents' Incomes, for Black and White Men and Women



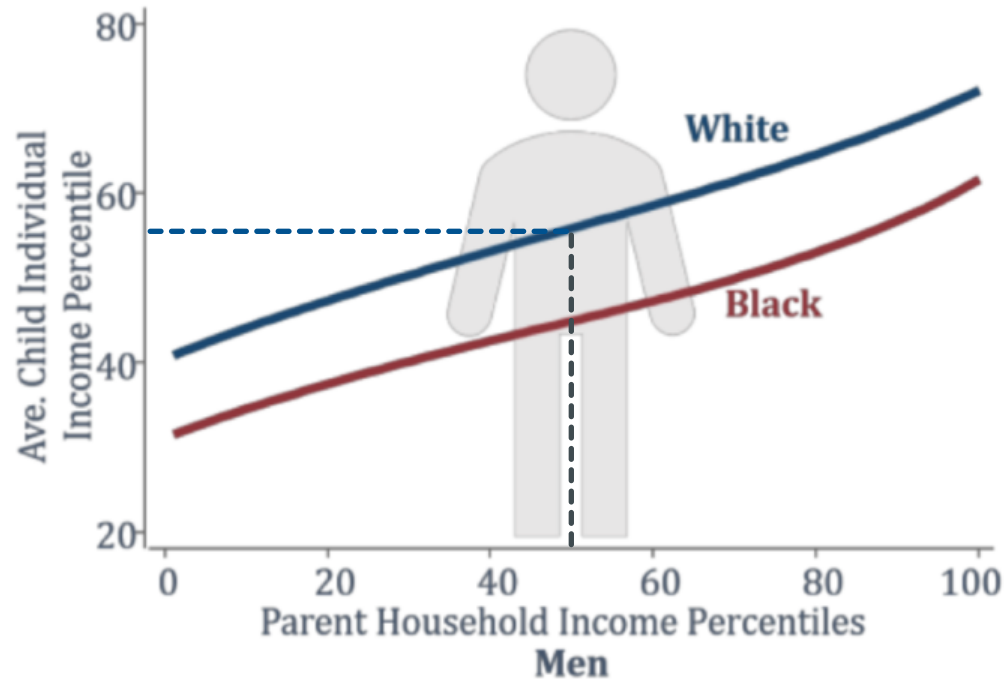
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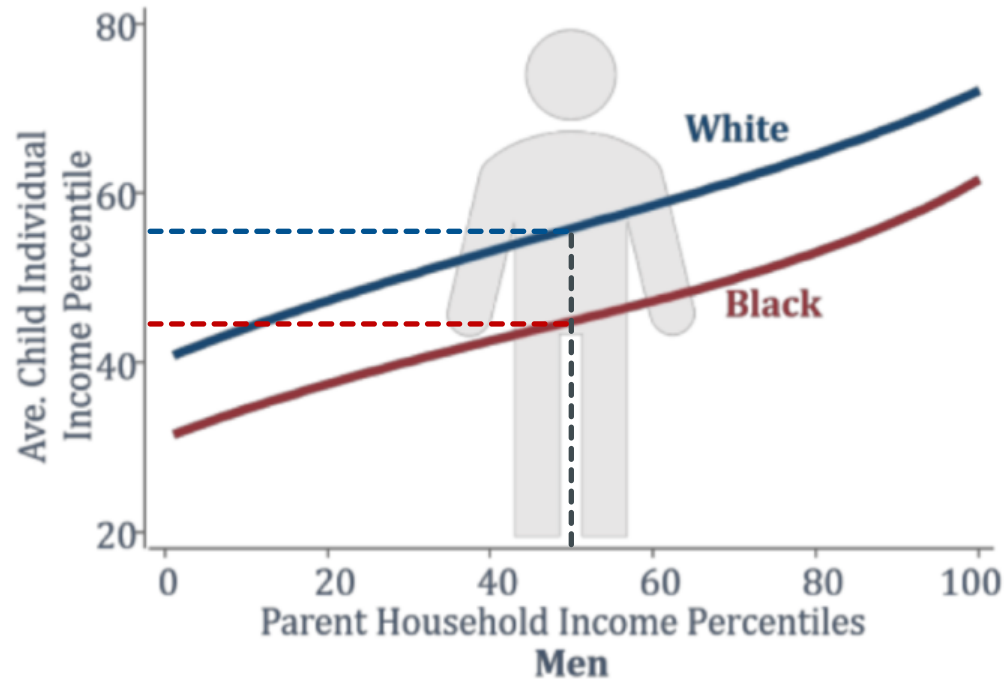
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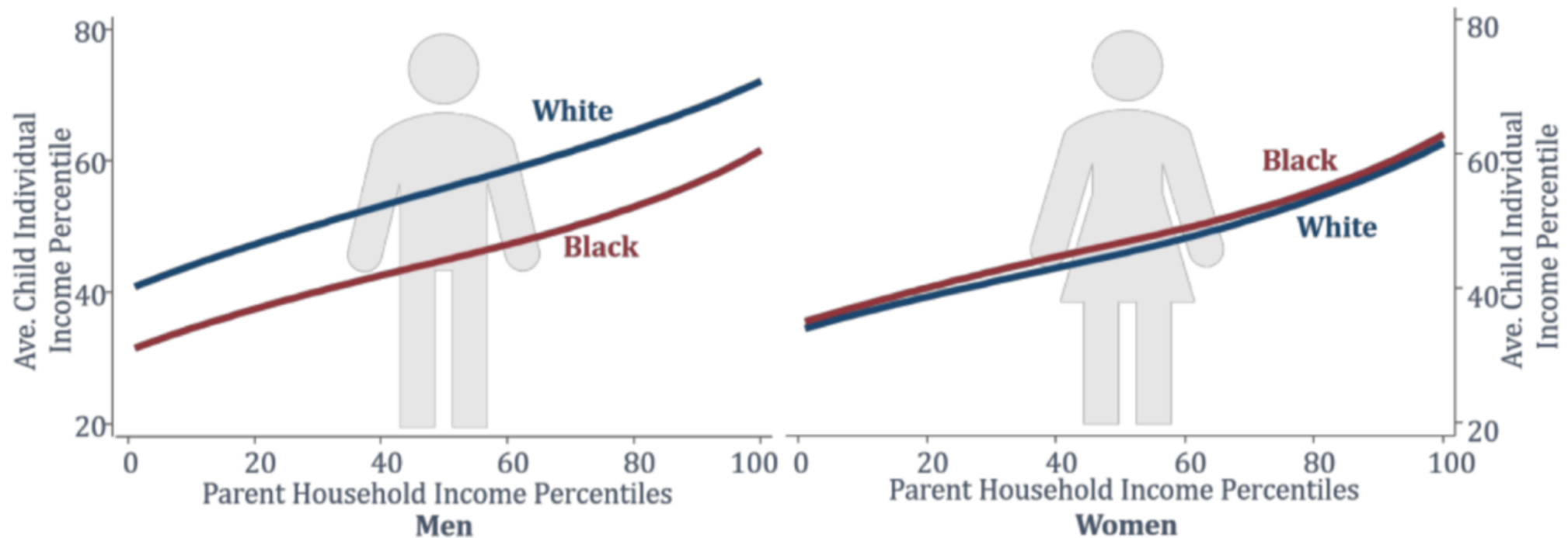
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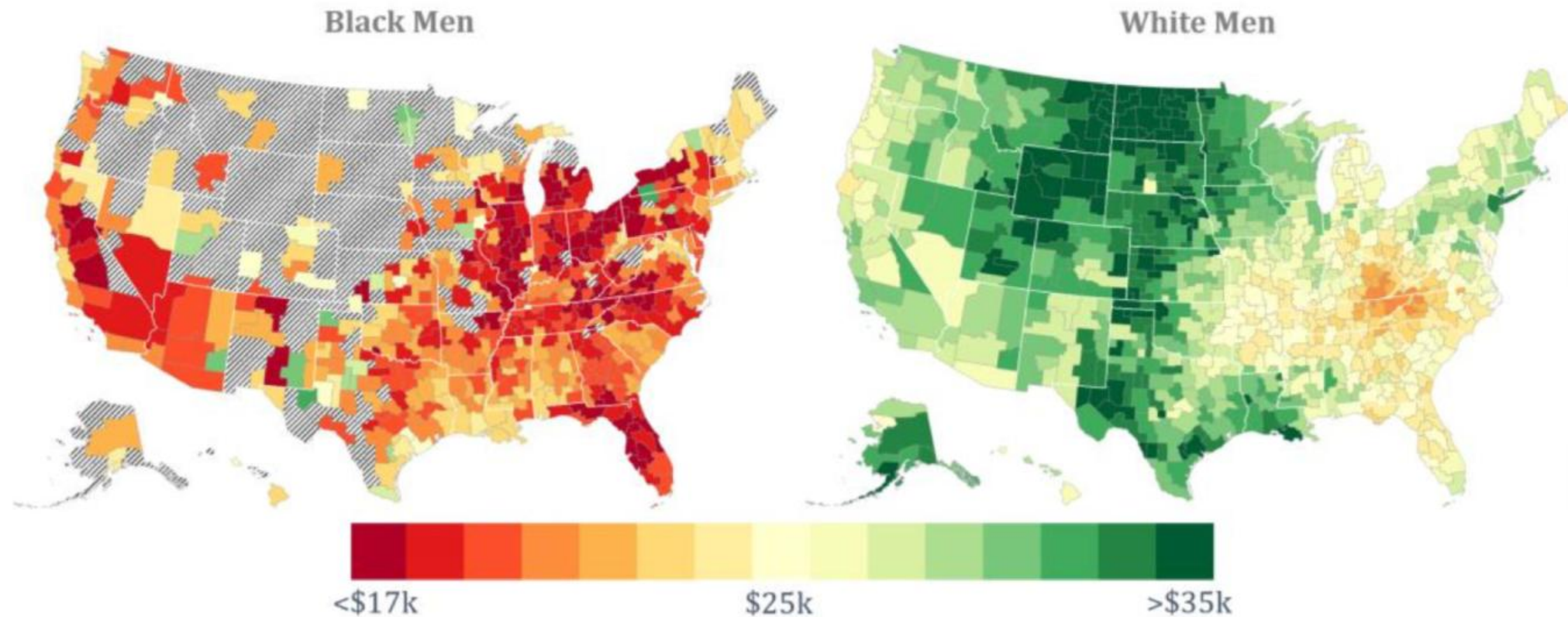
The Equality of Opportunity Project

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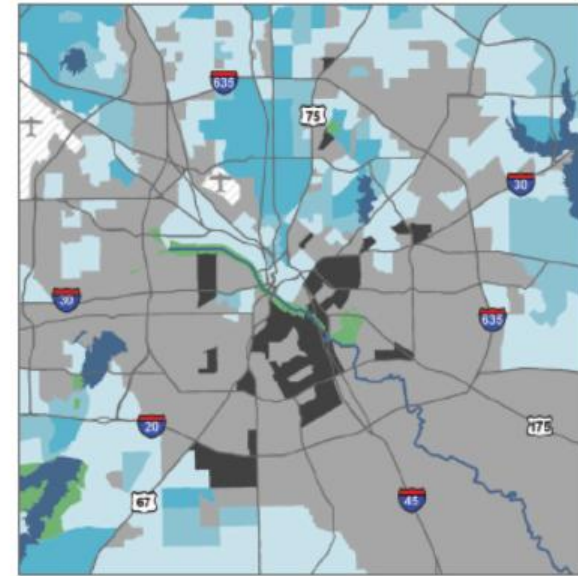
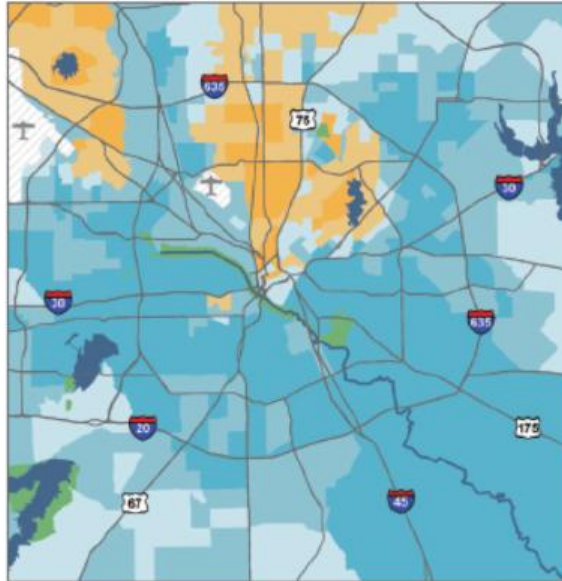
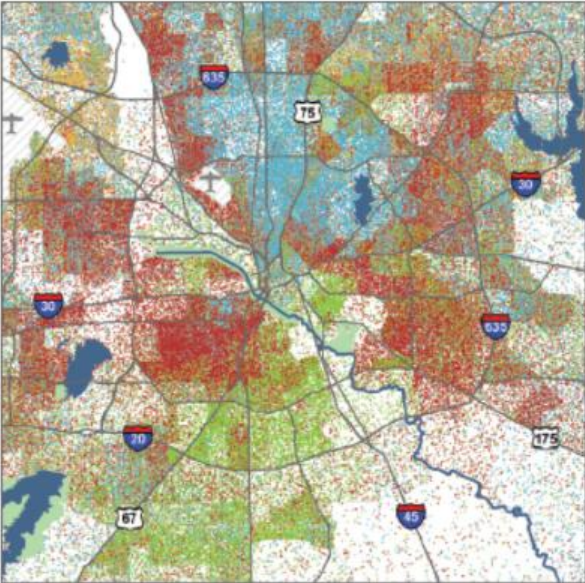


The Equality of Opportunity Project

Average Incomes for Black and White Men who Grow up in Low-Income (25th Percentile) Families

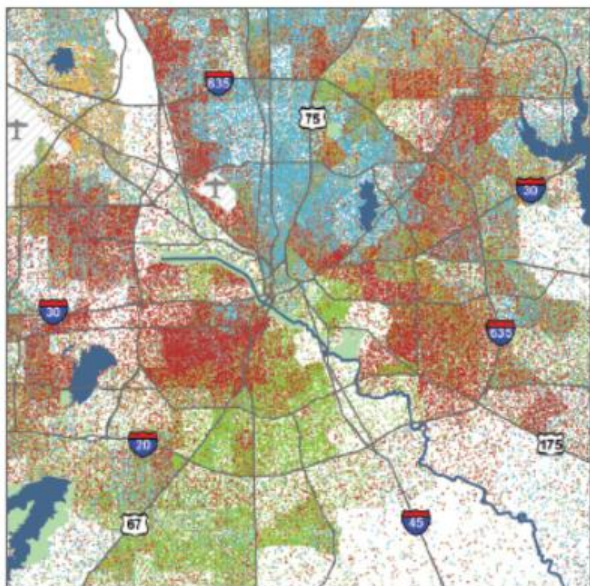


RACE, EDUCATION, INCOME & PLACE



RACE, EDUCATION, INCOME & PLACE

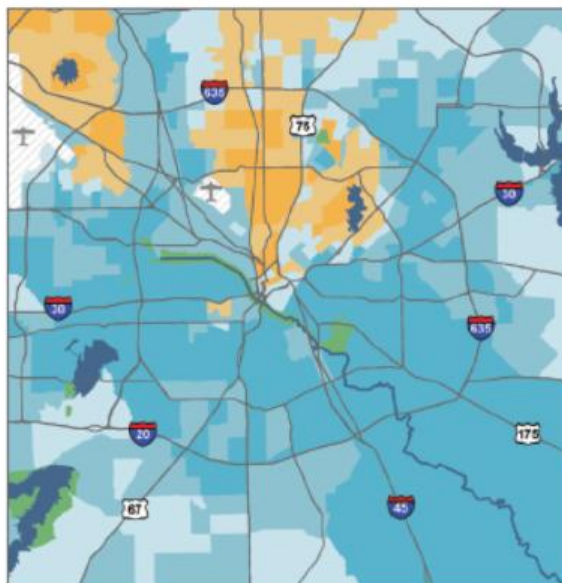
Population Density
by Race and Ethnicity



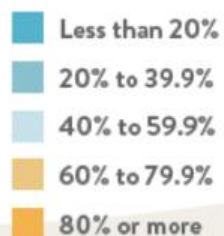
1 DOT = 10 PERSONS



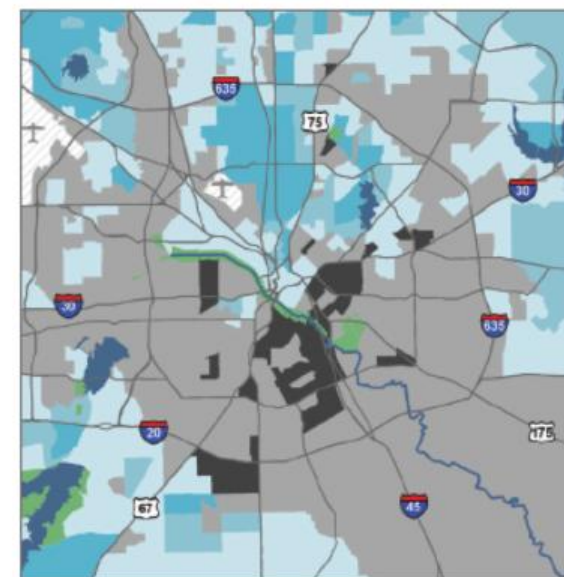
Share of Adults with
a College Degree



PERCENT OF ADULTS AGES 25+ WITH AN
ASSOCIATES DEGREE OR HIGHER LEVEL
OF EDUCATION



Median Household Income



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



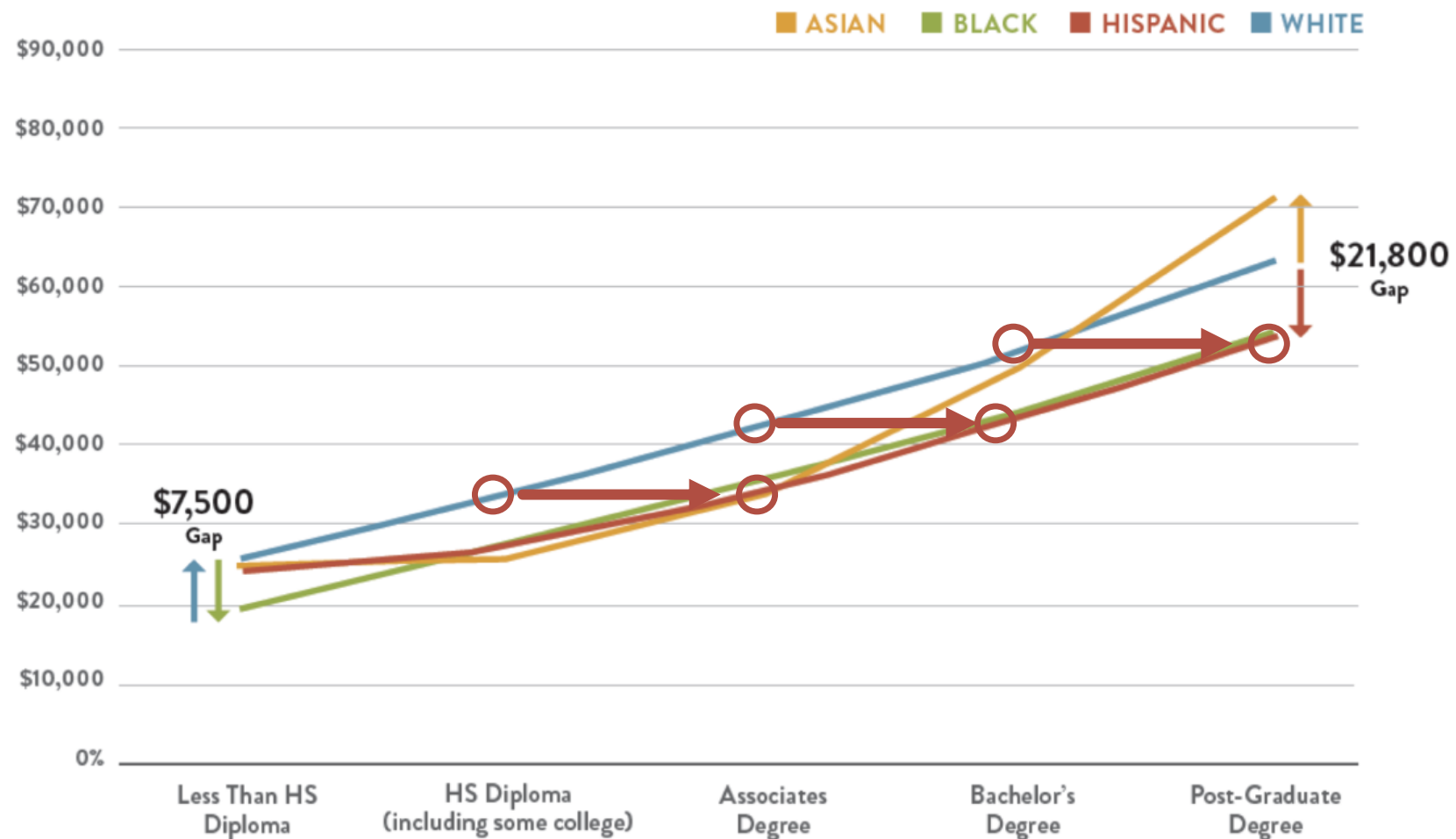
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

The Hope of Socio-Economic Mobility

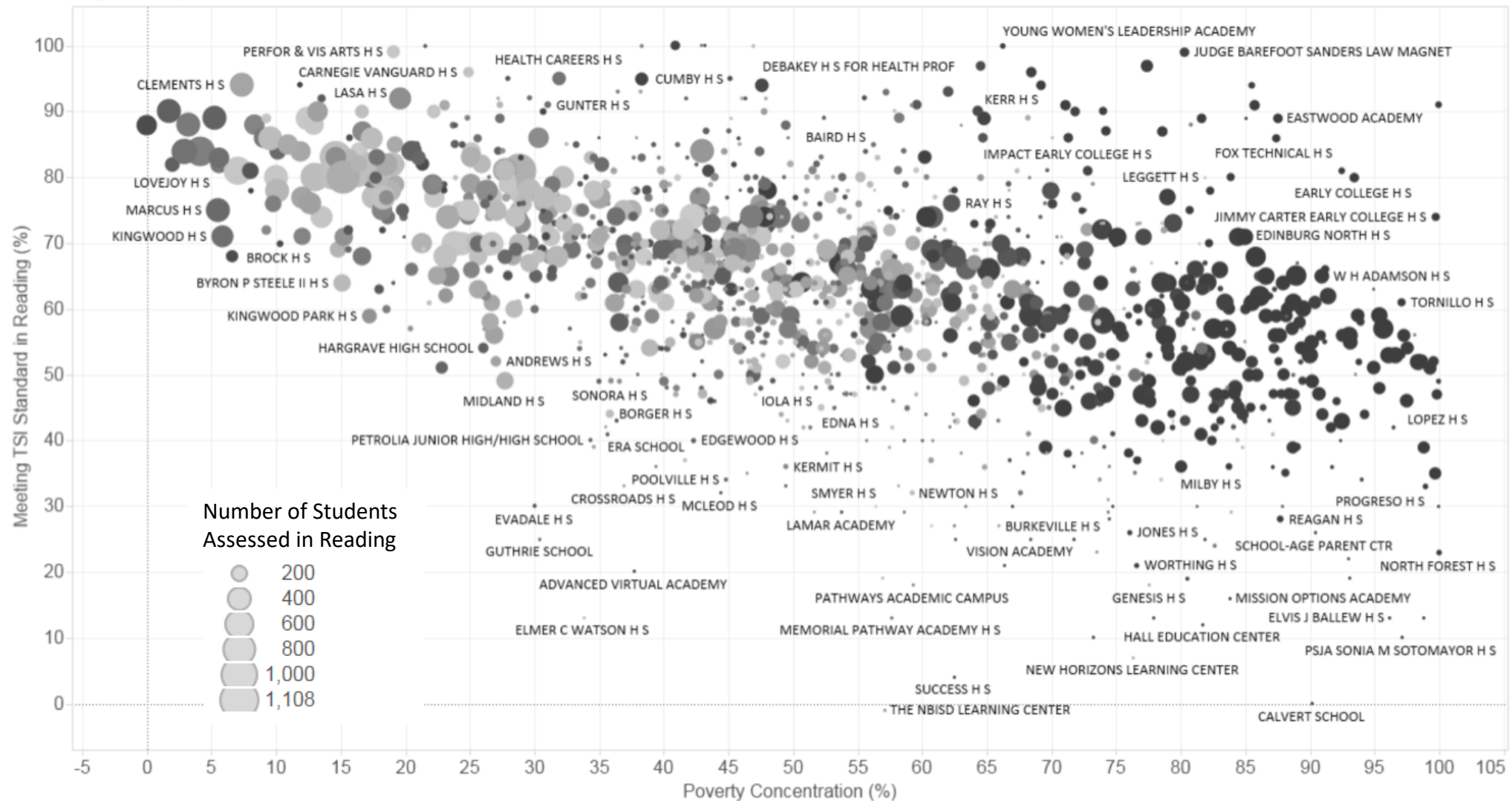
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ACCESS TO EDUCATION MATTERS

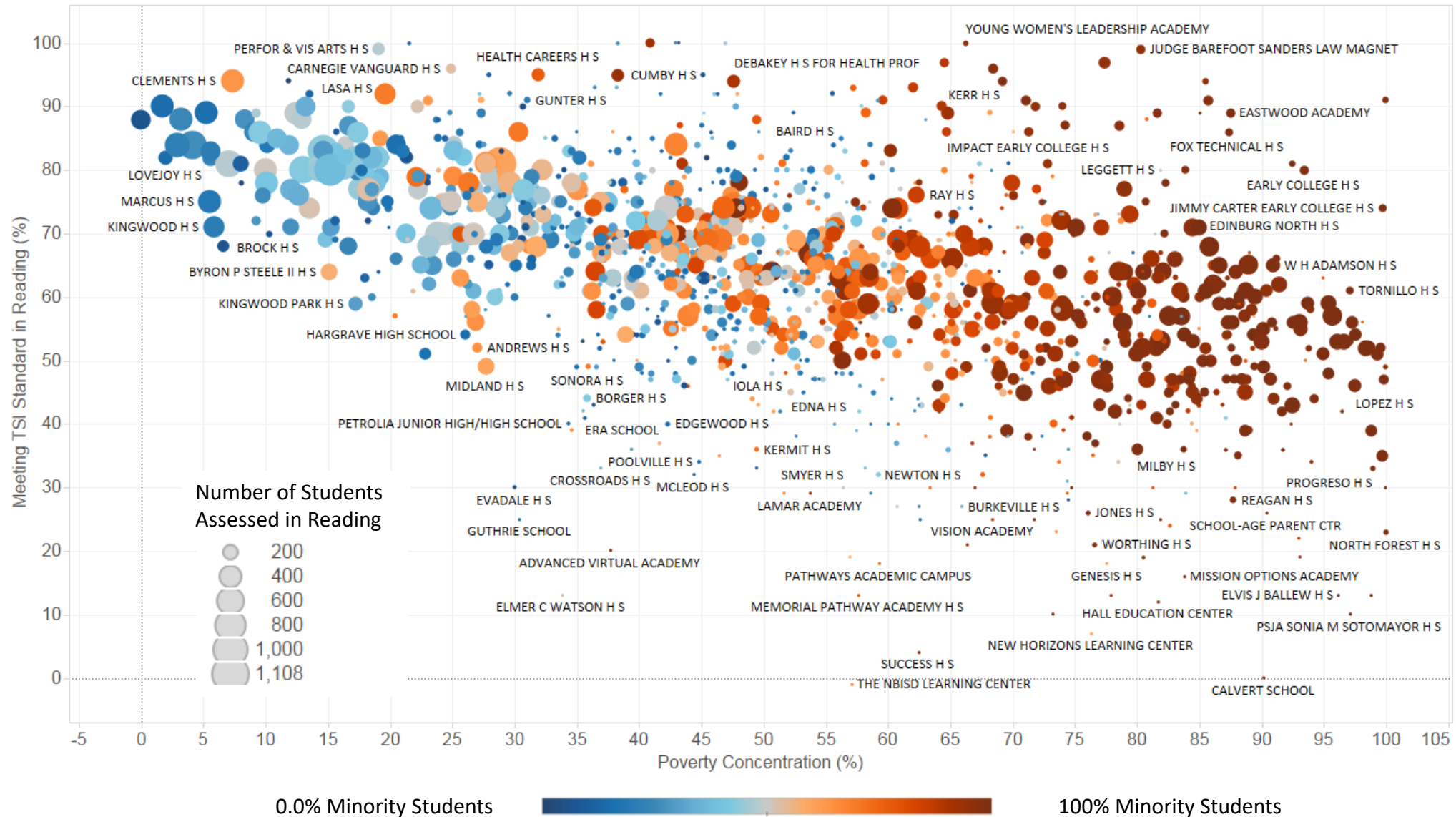
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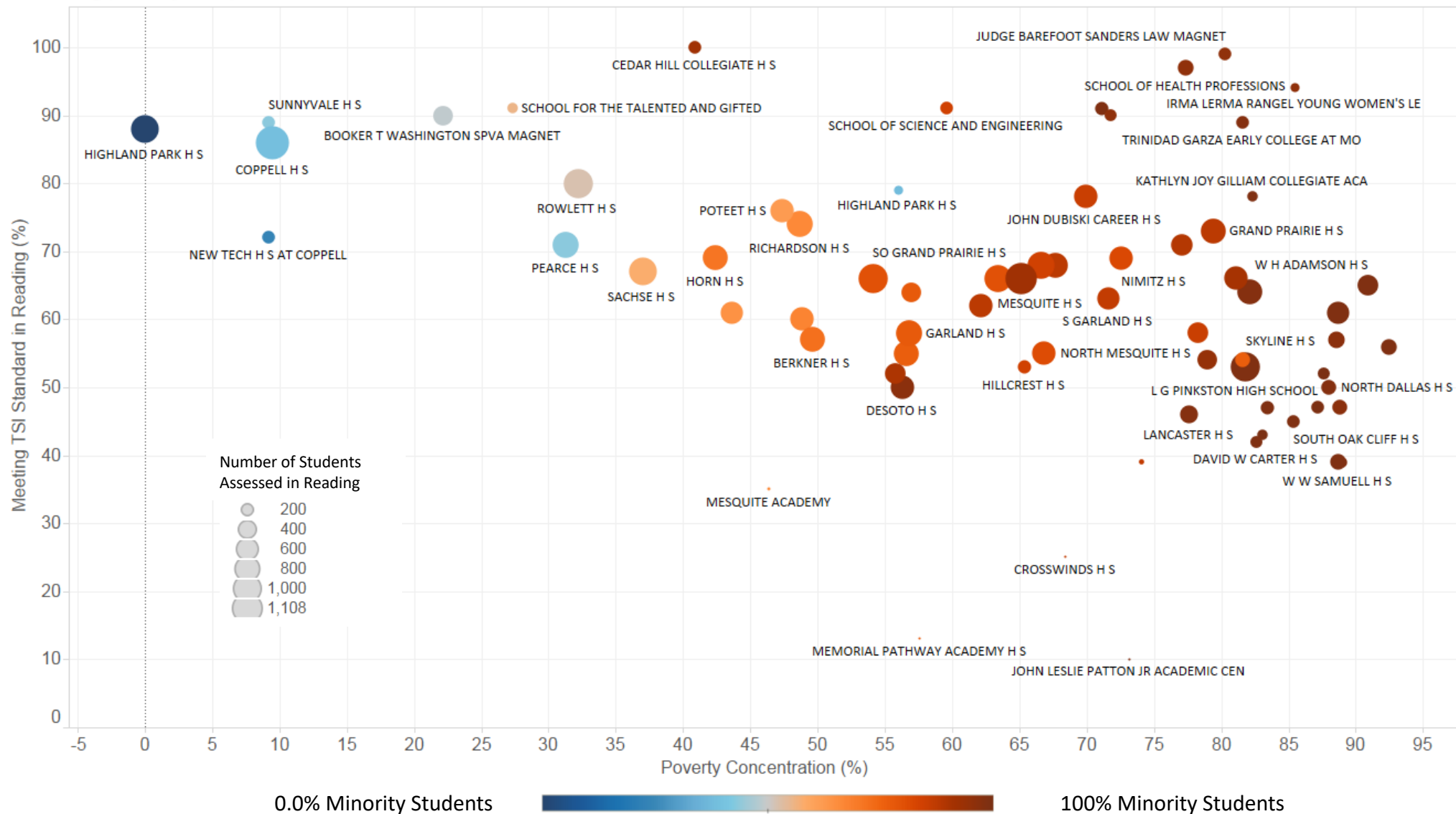
College Readiness Rates Show Clear Systemic Challenges



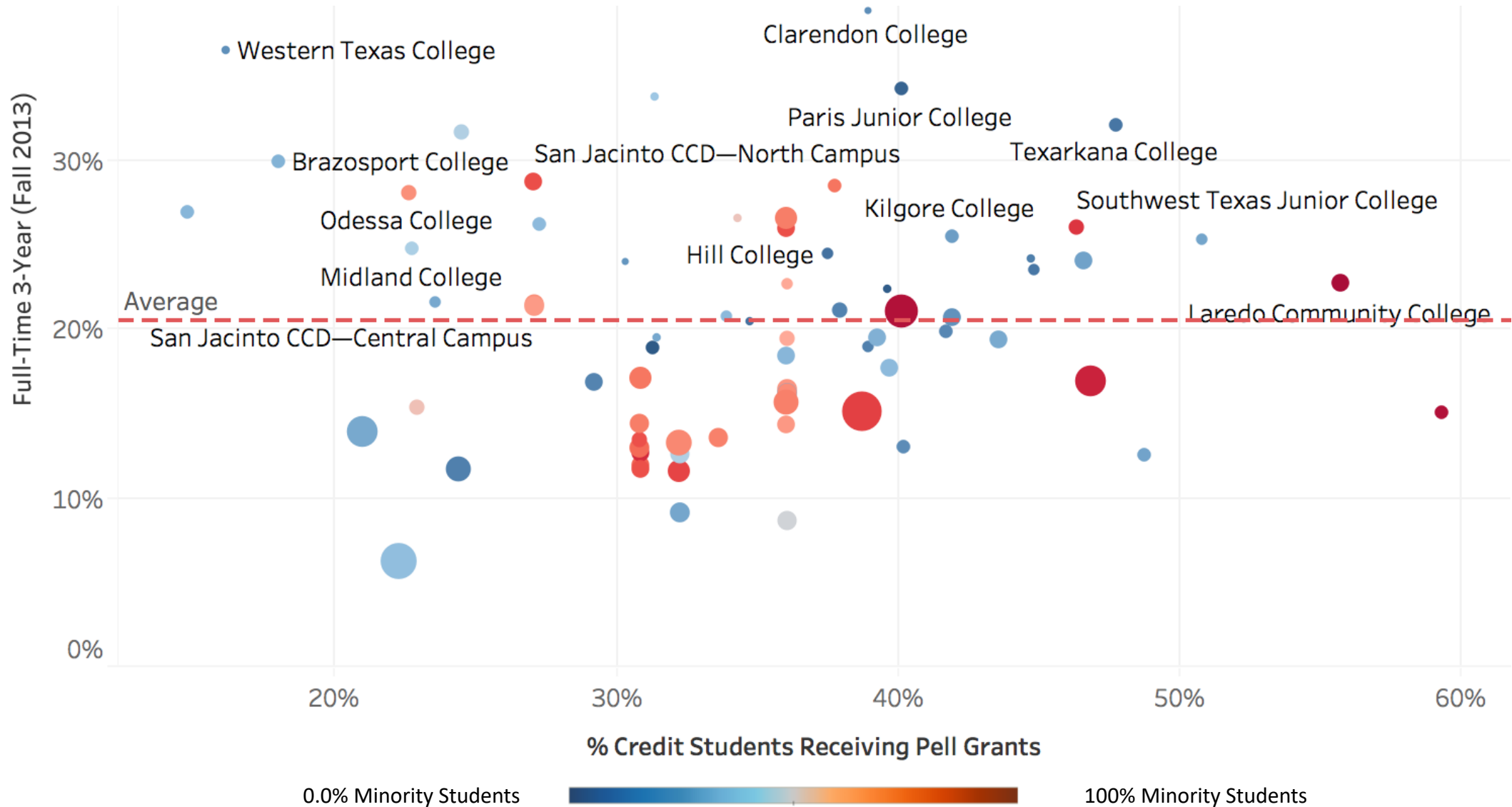
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College Readiness Rates Show Clear Systemic Challenges



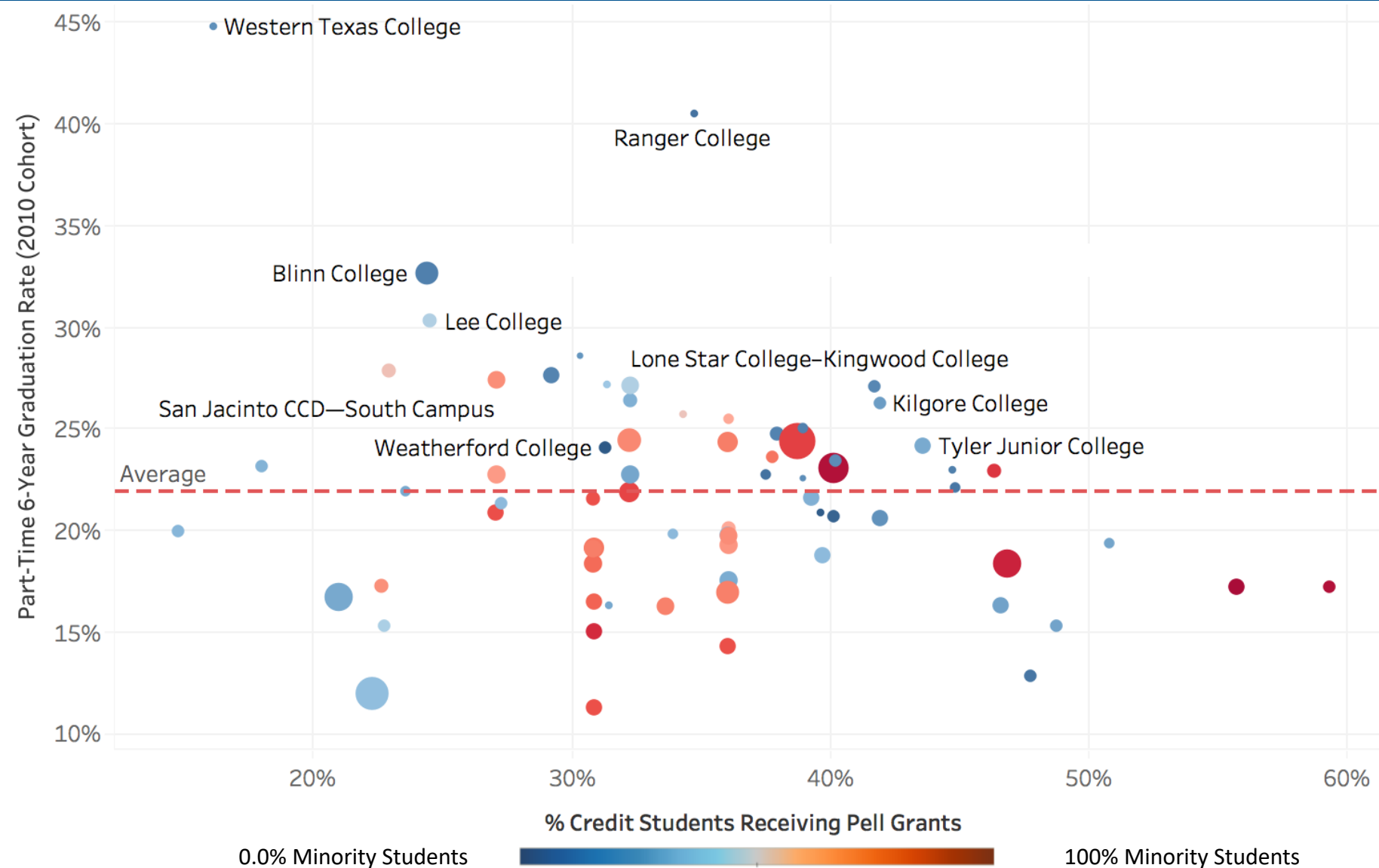
Full-Time 3-Year Graduation Rates Vs. Pell Grant Recipients



Source: Author's calculations based on data from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Almanac 2017

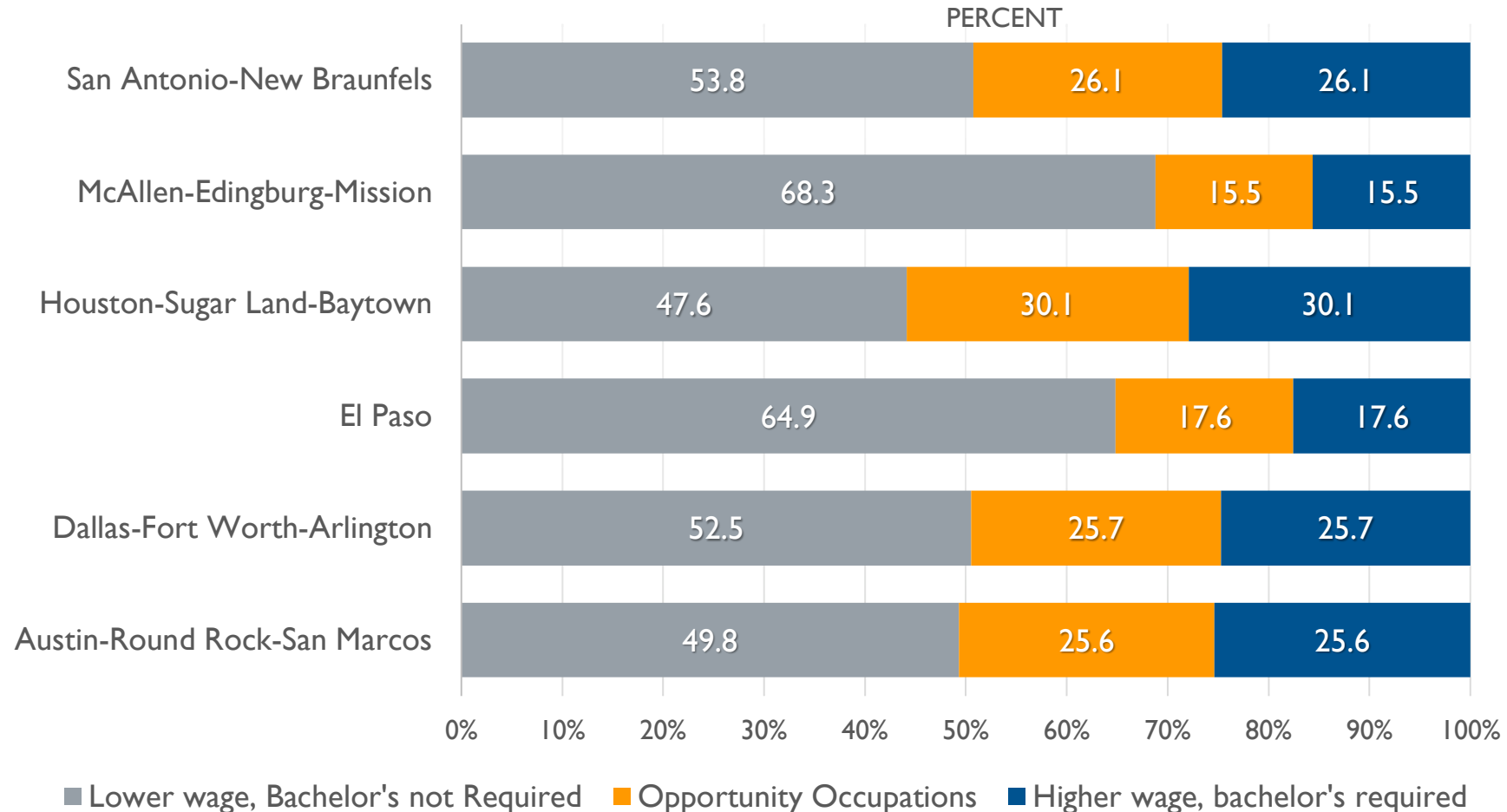
Systemic Challenges Are Hidden Deeper in Community Colleges

Part-Time 6-Year Graduation Rates Vs. Pell Grant Recipients



OPPORTUNITY OCCUPATIONS

Jobs That Pay Median Wage and Do Not Require a Bachelor's Degree Are in Every Local Economy



NOTE: Opportunity occupations are those that pay at least a median wage for that region and require less than a bachelor's degree. SOURCE: Center for Public Policy Priorities' analysis of data from "Identifying Opportunity Occupations in the Nation's Largest Metropolitan Economies," by Keith Wardrip, Kyle Fee, Lisa Nelson and Stuart Andreason, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Sept. 9, 2015.

The Equality of Opportunity Project

Top 10 United States Colleges by Mobility Rate

Rank	Name	Mobility Rate	= Access	X Success Rate
1	Cal State University – LA	9.9%	33.1%	29.9%
2	Pace University – New York	8.4%	15.2%	55.6%
3	SUNY – Stony Brook	8.4%	16.4%	51.2%
4	Technical Career Institutes	8.0%	40.3%	19.8%
5	University of Texas – Pan American	7.6%	38.7%	19.8%
6	City Univ. of New York System	7.2%	28.7%	25.2%
7	Glendale Community College	7.1%	32.4%	21.9%
8	South Texas College	6.9%	52.4%	13.2%
9	Cal State Polytechnic - Pomona	6.8%	14.9%	45.8%
10	University of Texas – El Paso	6.8%	28.0%	24.4%

The Equality of Opportunity Project

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The Equality of Opportunity Project

Top 10 Texas Colleges by Mobility Rate

Rank	Name	Mobility Rate	= Access	X Success Rate
1	South Texas College	6.9%	52.4%	13.2%
2	Laredo Community College	6.7%	43.1%	15.6%
3	Southwest Texas Junior College	5.7%	43.0%	13.3%
4	Midland College	4.8%	18.8%	25.7%
5	El Paso Community College	4.8%	40.9%	11.7%
6	Odessa College	4.7%	20.7%	22.7%
7	Brazosport College	3.9%	13.7%	28.6%
8	Houston Community College	3.9%	21.9%	17.8%
9	Central Texas College District	3.7%	19.6%	19.1%
10	Del Mar College	3.7%	22.4%	16.4%

The Equality of Opportunity Project

Top 10 Texas Colleges by Mobility Rate

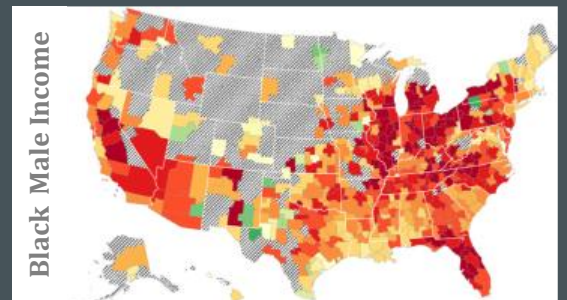
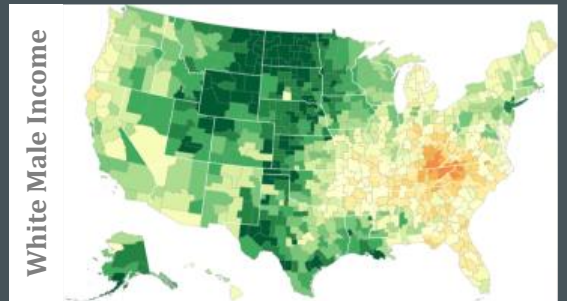
Rank	Name	Mobility Rate	= Access	X	Success Rate
1	Brazosport College	3.9%	13.7%		28.6%
2	Midland College	4.8%	18.8%		25.7%
3	Odessa College	4.7%	20.7%		22.7%
4	Wharton County Junior College	2.9%	12.7%		22.6%
5	San Jacinto Community College District	2.6%	12.5%		21.1%
6	Alvin Community College	1.8%	9.2%		19.2%
7	Central Texas College District	3.7%	19.6%		19.1%
8	Lee College	3.1%	16.4%		19.1%
9	Victoria College	3.1%	16.4%		19.0%
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THE HOPE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOBILITY

And The Urgency of Getting Front Door Entry Right

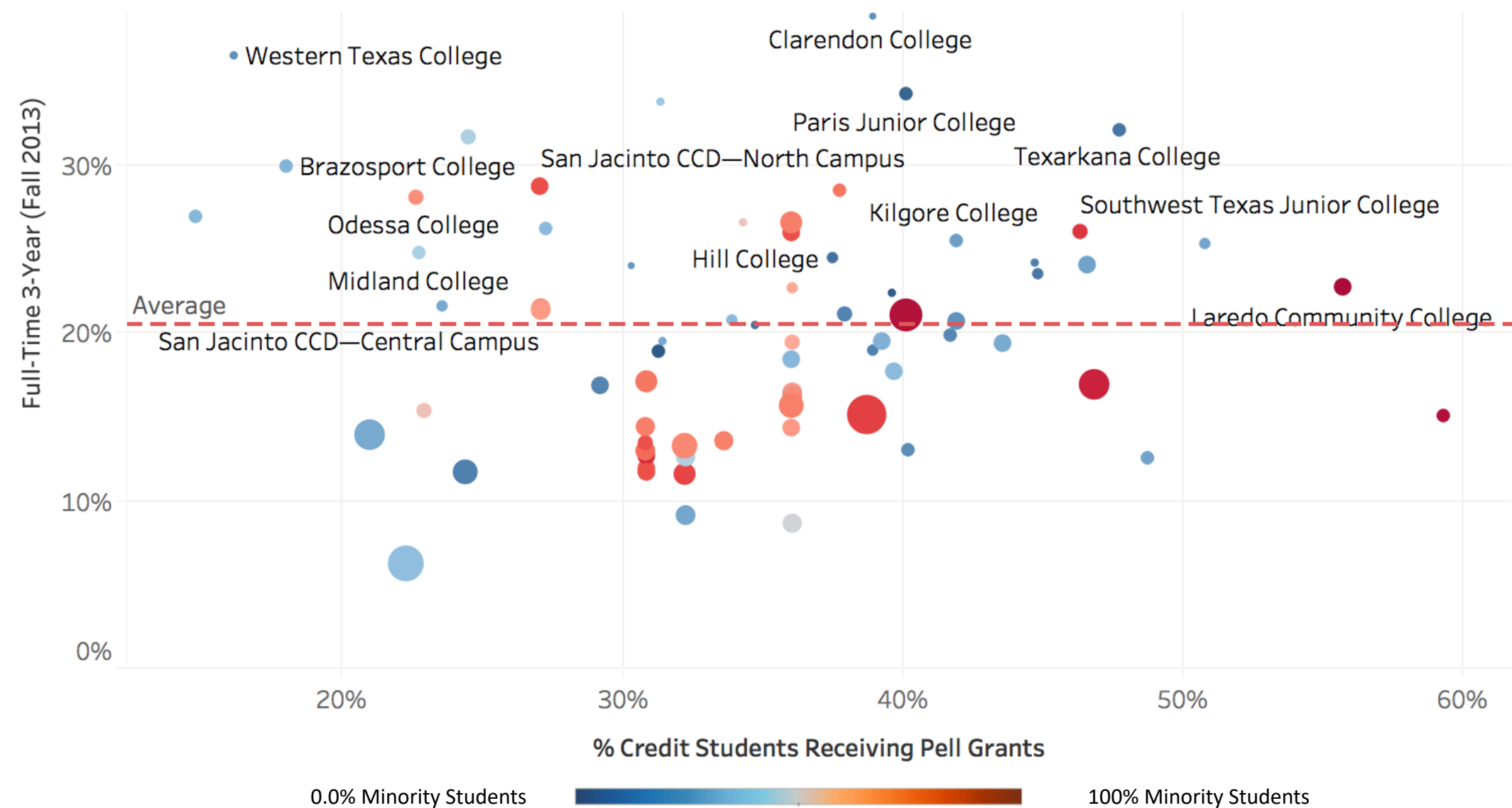
QUESTIONS?

Presented by Garrett C. Groves
Vice President, Austin Community College
Scholar in Residence, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas



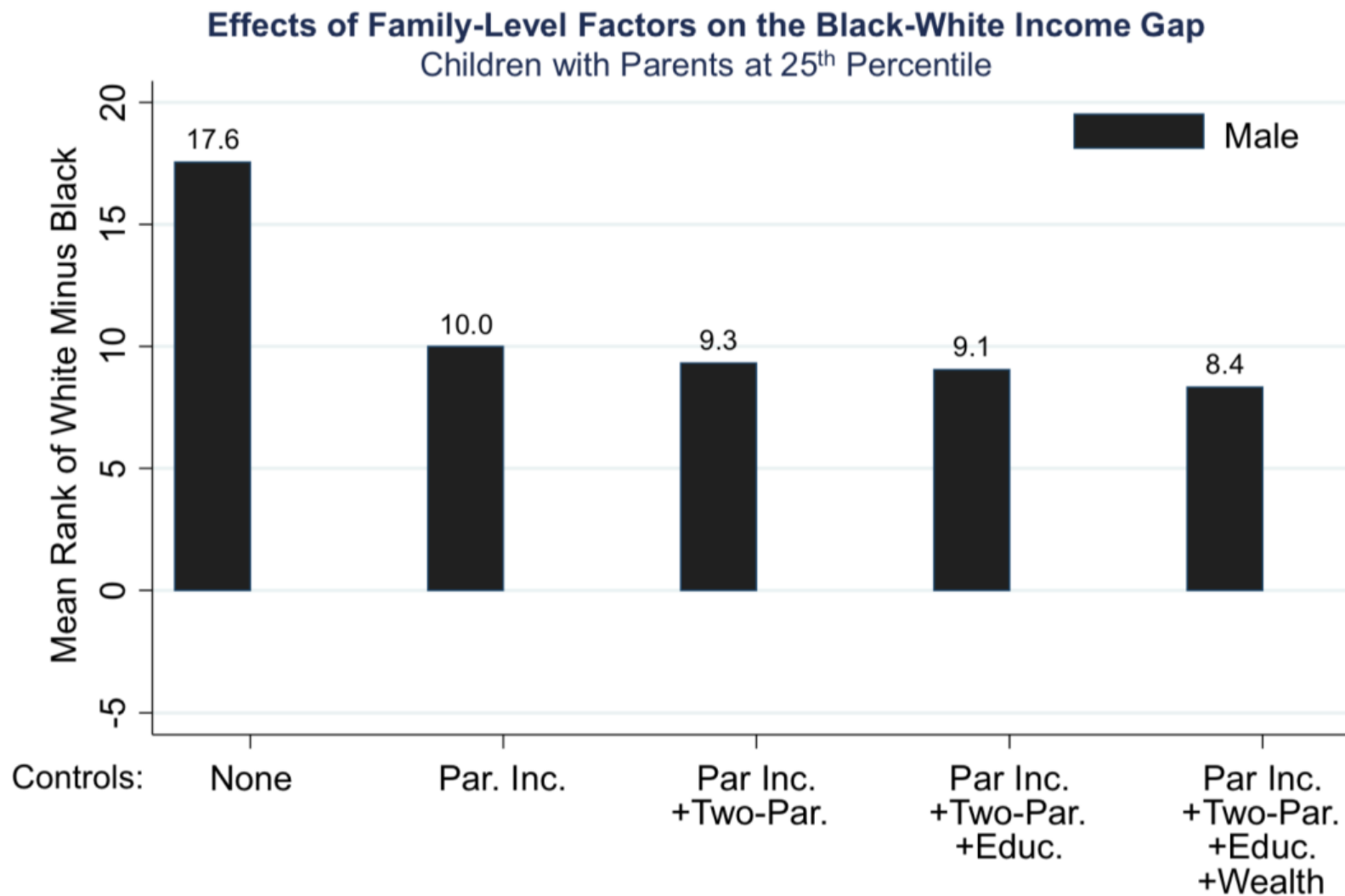
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College Graduation Rates Vs. Pell Grant Recipients

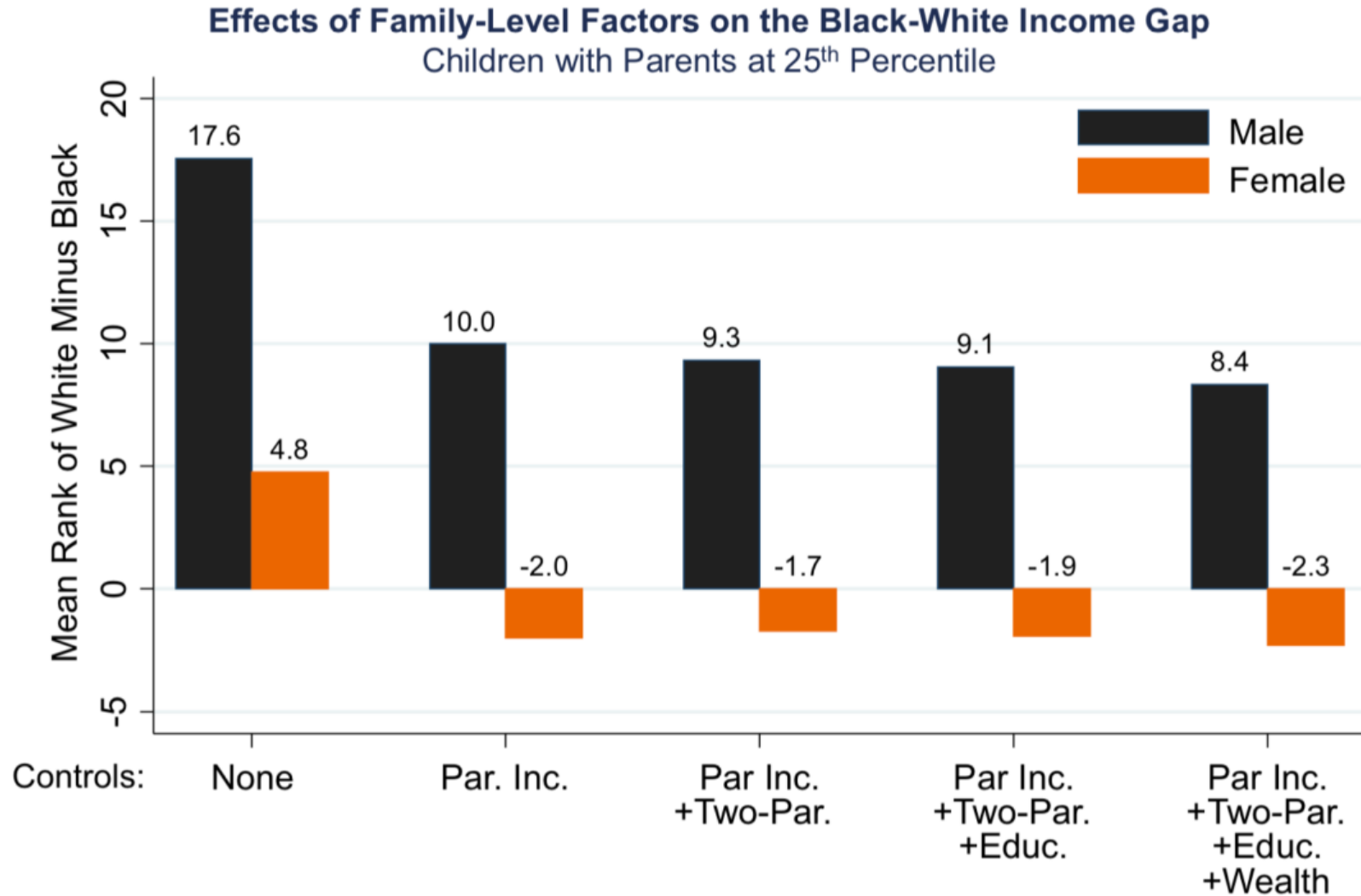


Source: Author's calculations based on data from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Almanac 2017

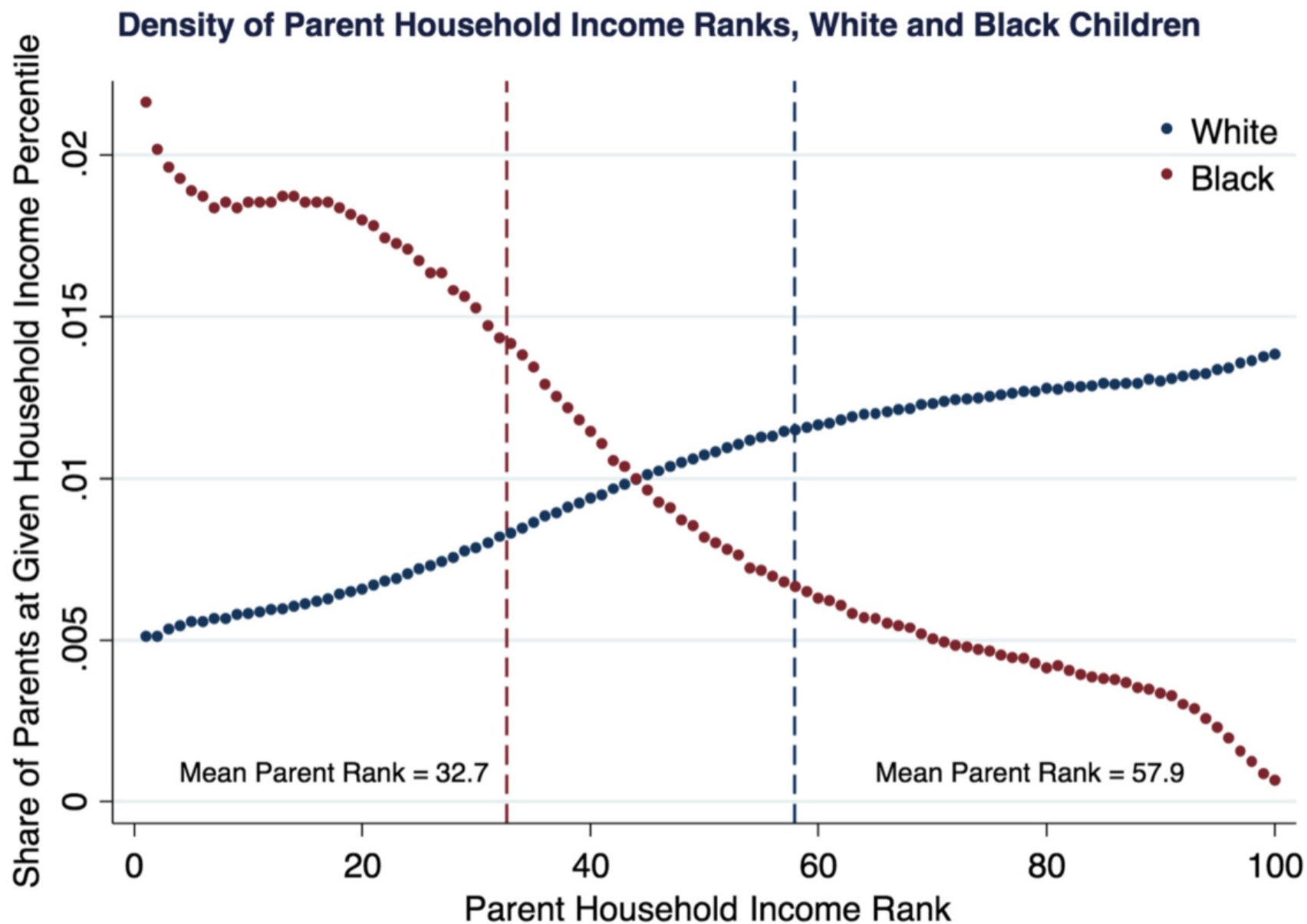
The Equality of Opportunity Project



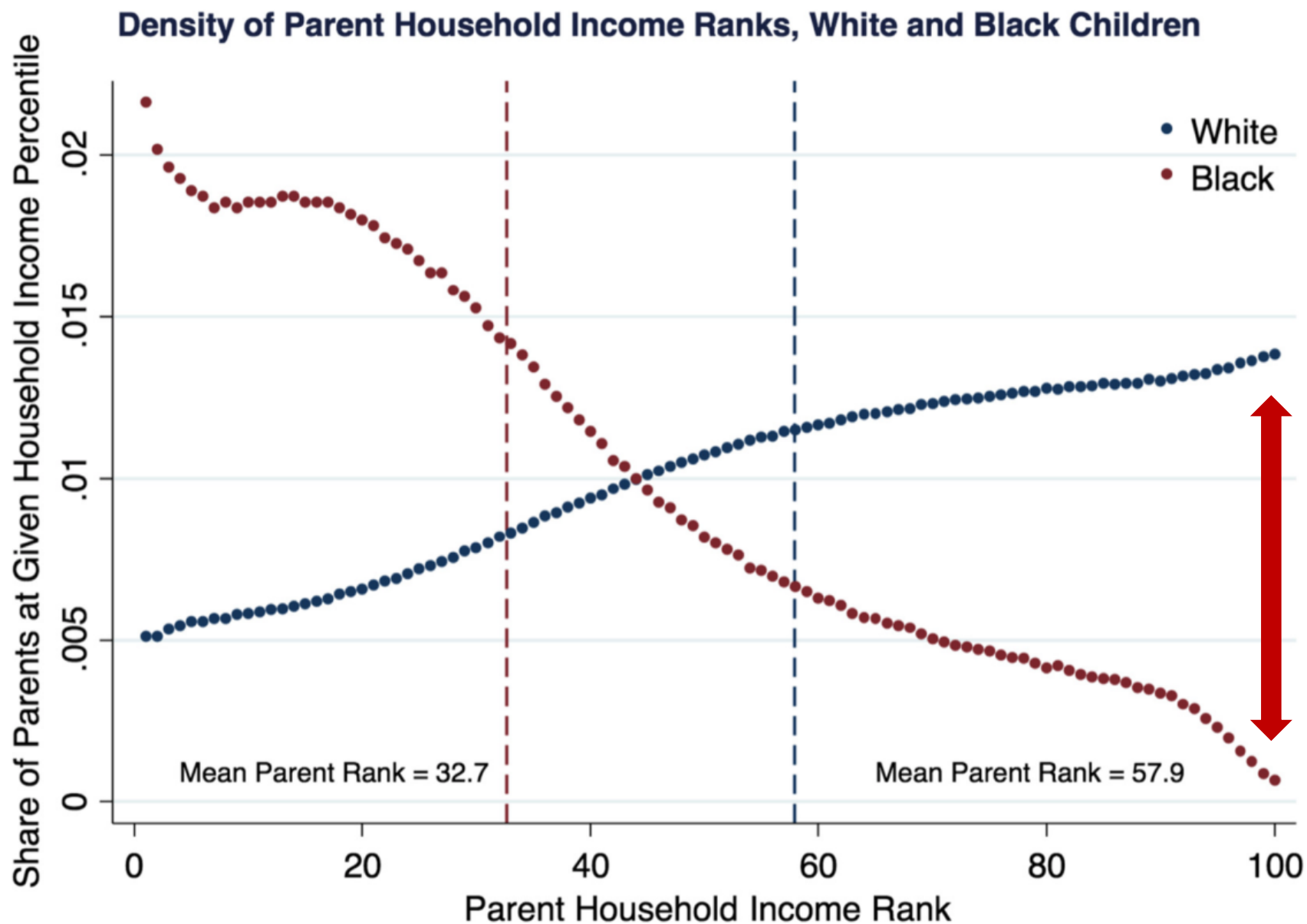
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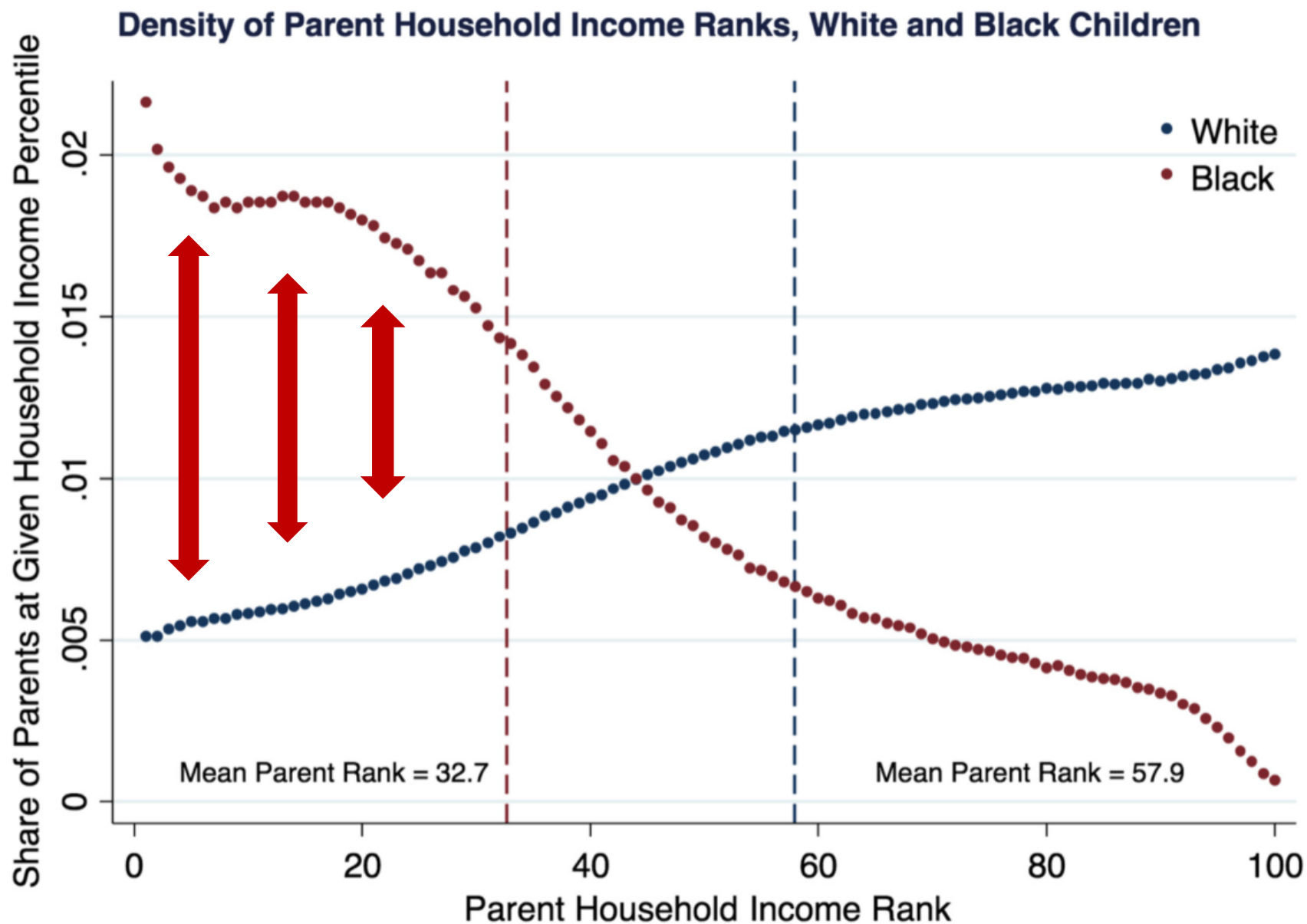
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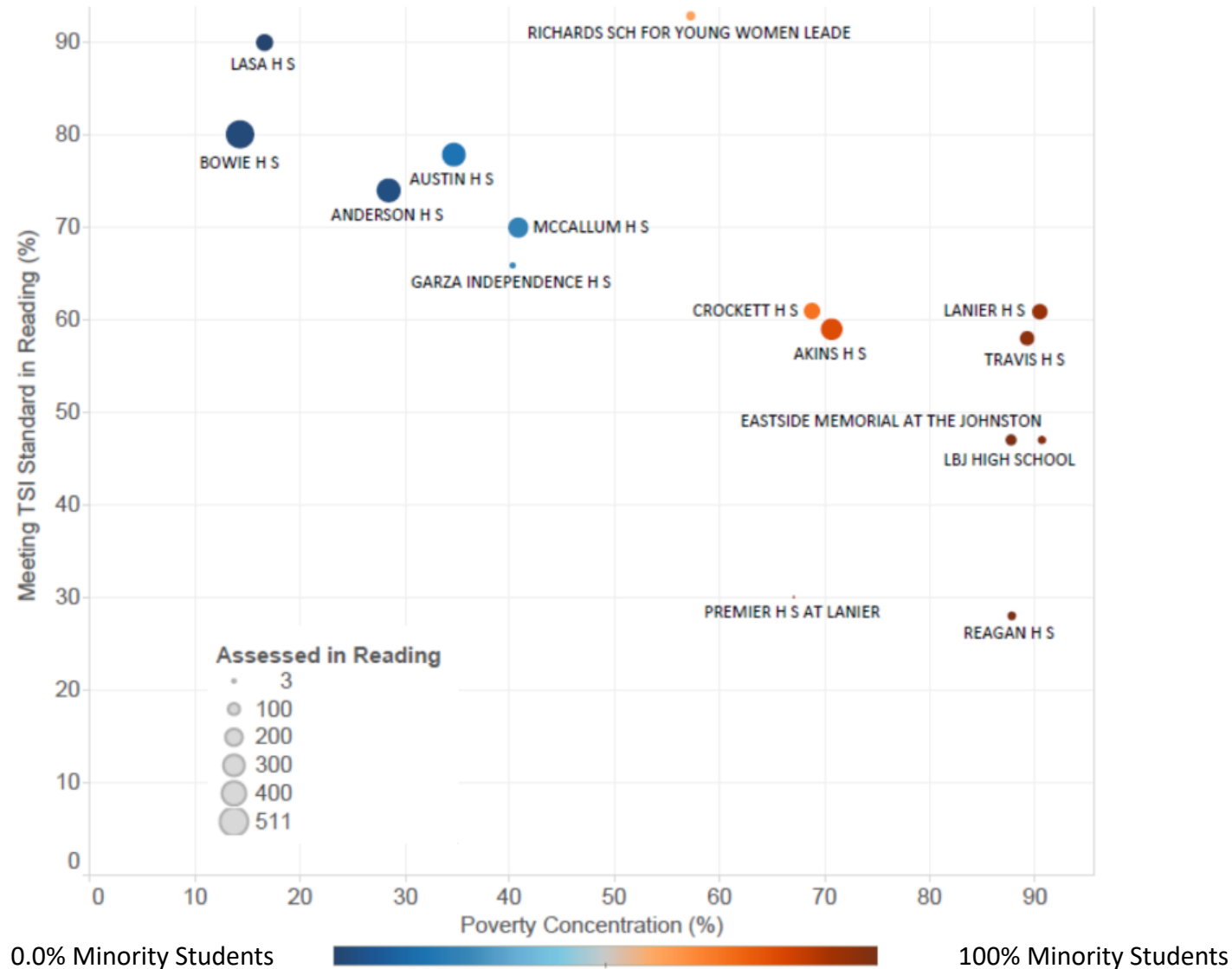
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The Equality of Opportunity Project

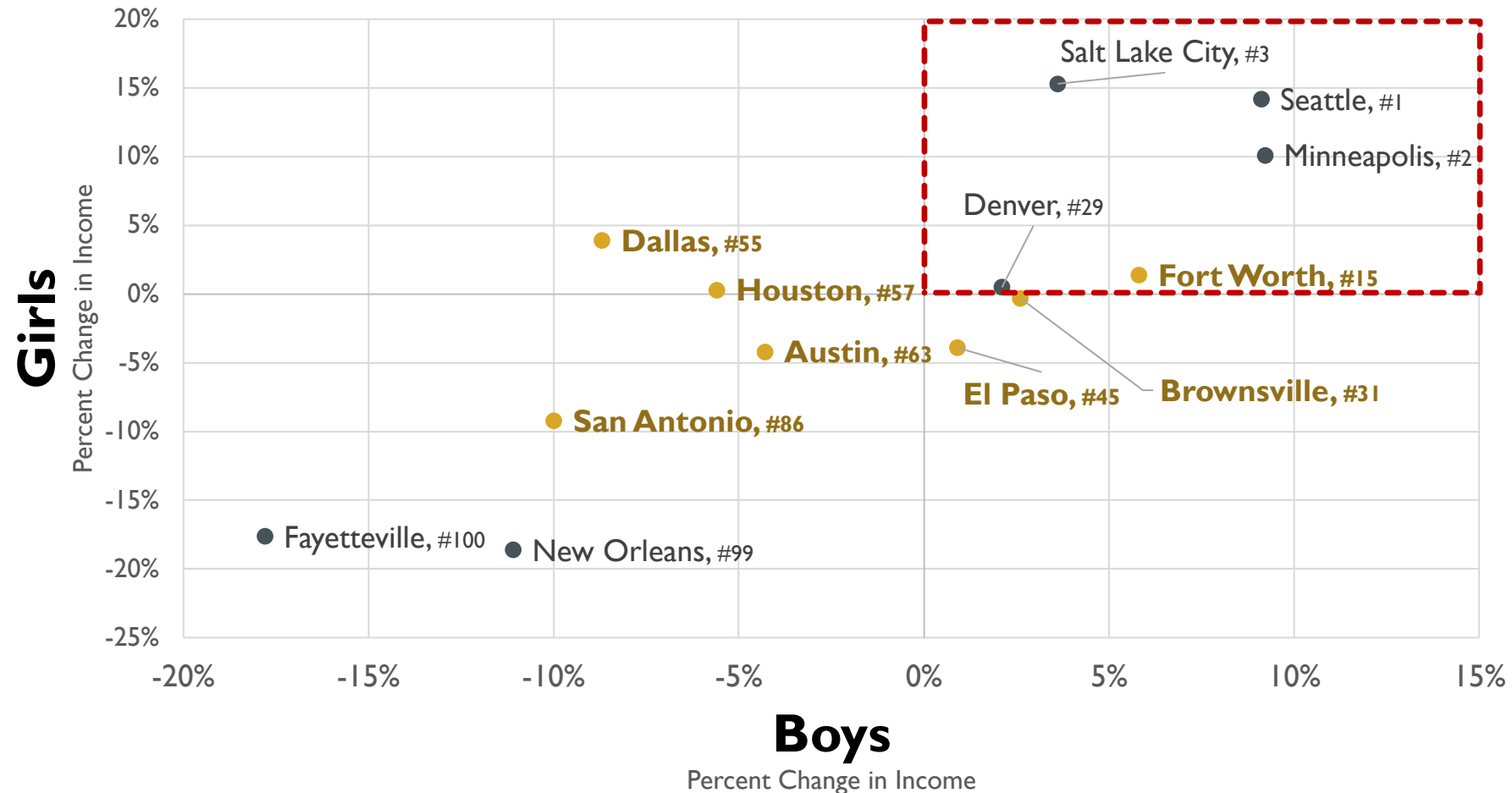


College Readiness Rates Show Clear Systemic Challenges



It Matters Where We Grow Up

The Percentage Change in Income from Growing Up in Each City (MSA) for Children in Low-Income Families (25th percentile)



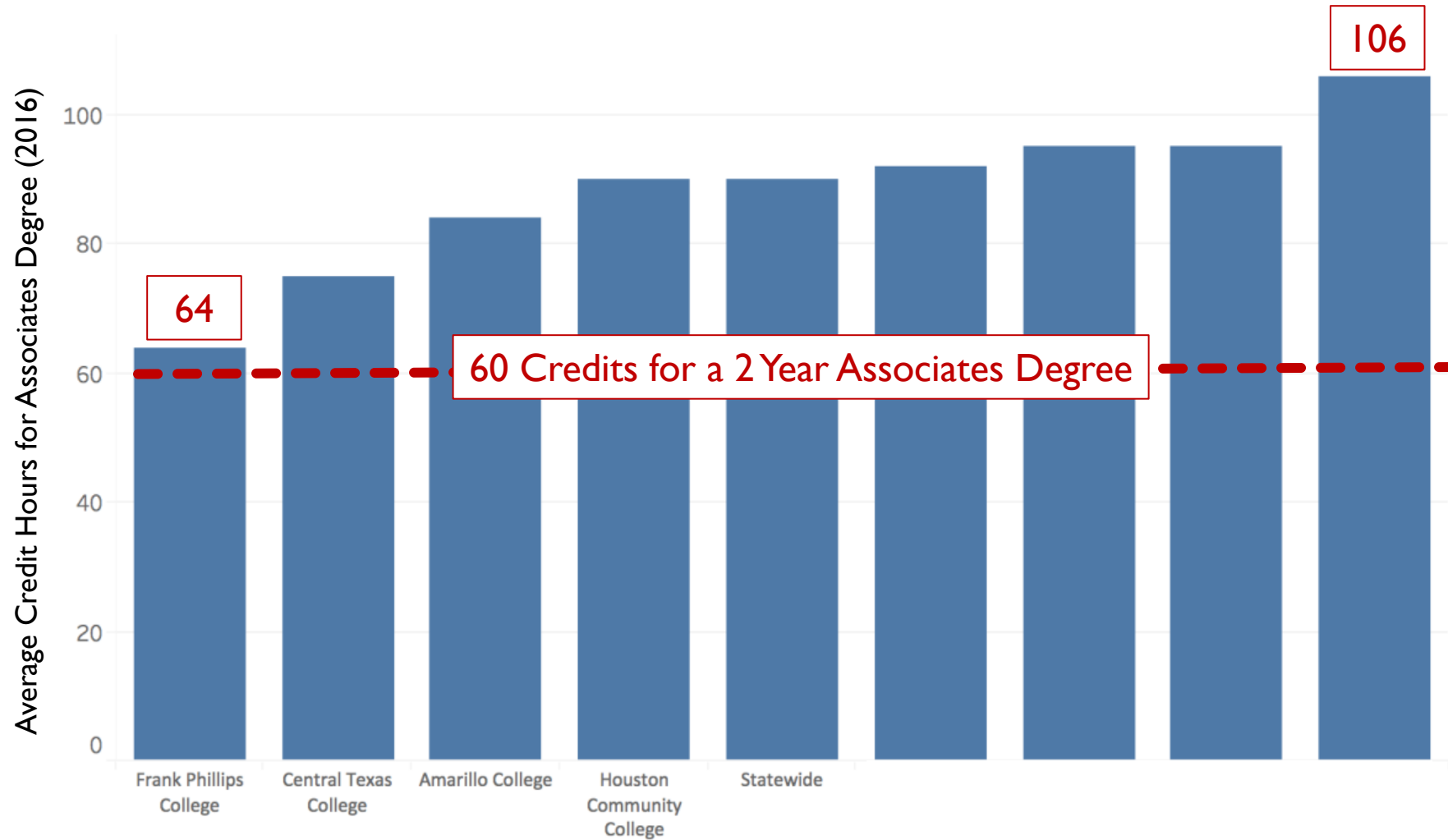
Source: The Equality of Opportunity Project

Five Characteristics of Upward Mobility

- ☐ Larger middle class
- ☐ Lower levels of residential segregation
- ☐ Higher quality public schools
- ☐ Stronger families
- ☐ Greater social capital

Source: **The Equality of Opportunity Project**

A Long Road to Completion



The United States is Falling Behind

Key Findings from the OECD Survey of Adult Skills & Competencies



Skilled for Life?

Key Findings from the OECD Survey of Adult Skills & Competencies



166 thousand adults...

Representing 724 million 16-65 year-olds in 24 countries/economies, including 5,010 Americans

Took an internationally agreed assessment...



In literacy, numeracy and problem solving in technology-rich environments.



Skilled for Life?

Key Findings from the OECD Survey of Adult Skills & Competencies

Literacy

Measures the ability to understand, evaluate, use and engage with written texts

Numeracy

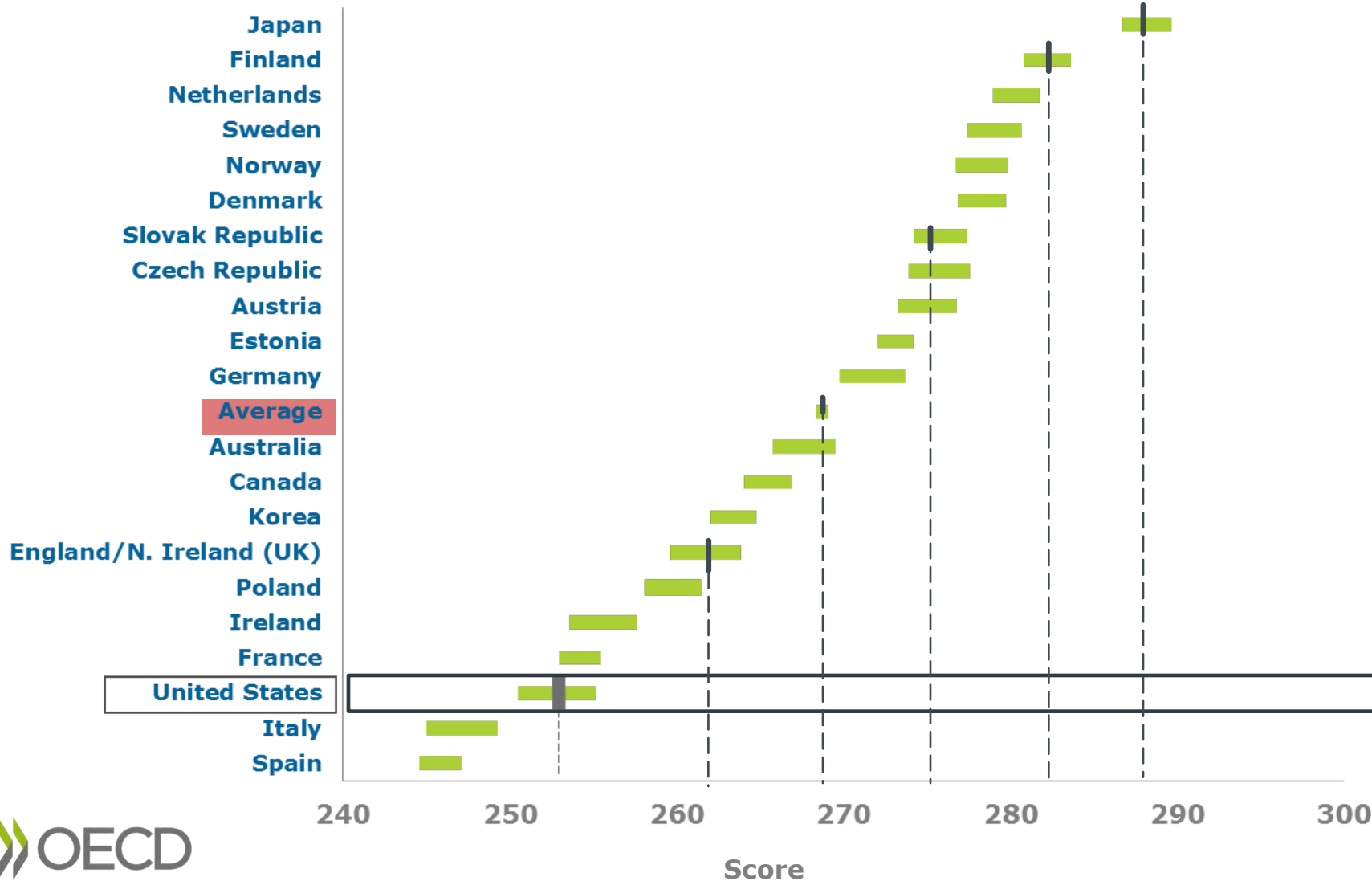
Measures the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate mathematical information and ideas

Technology Rich Problem Solving

Measures the ability to use digital technology communication tools and networks to acquire and evaluate information, communicate with others and perform practical tasks.

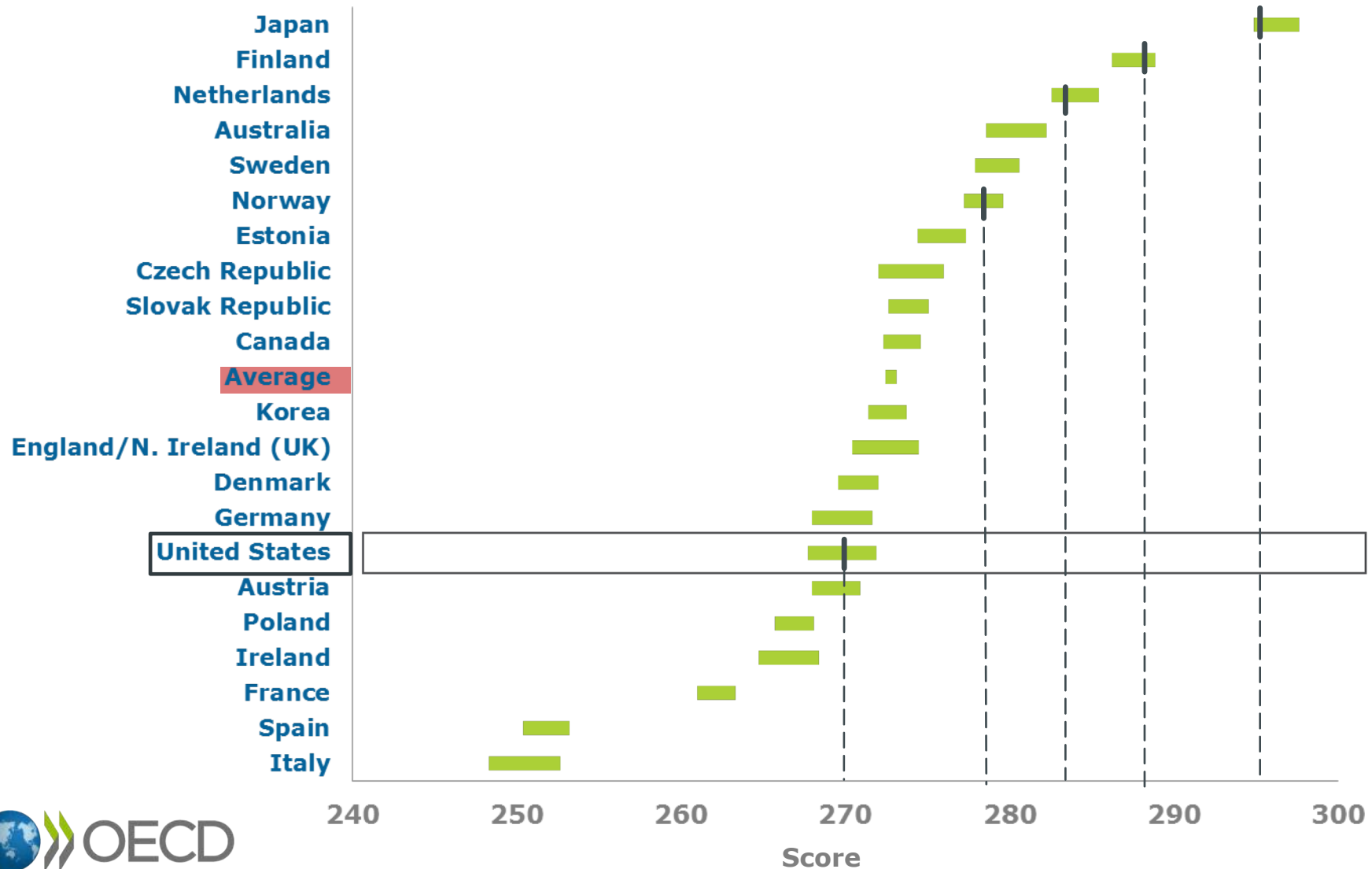
SKILLS OF ADULTS

NUMERACY

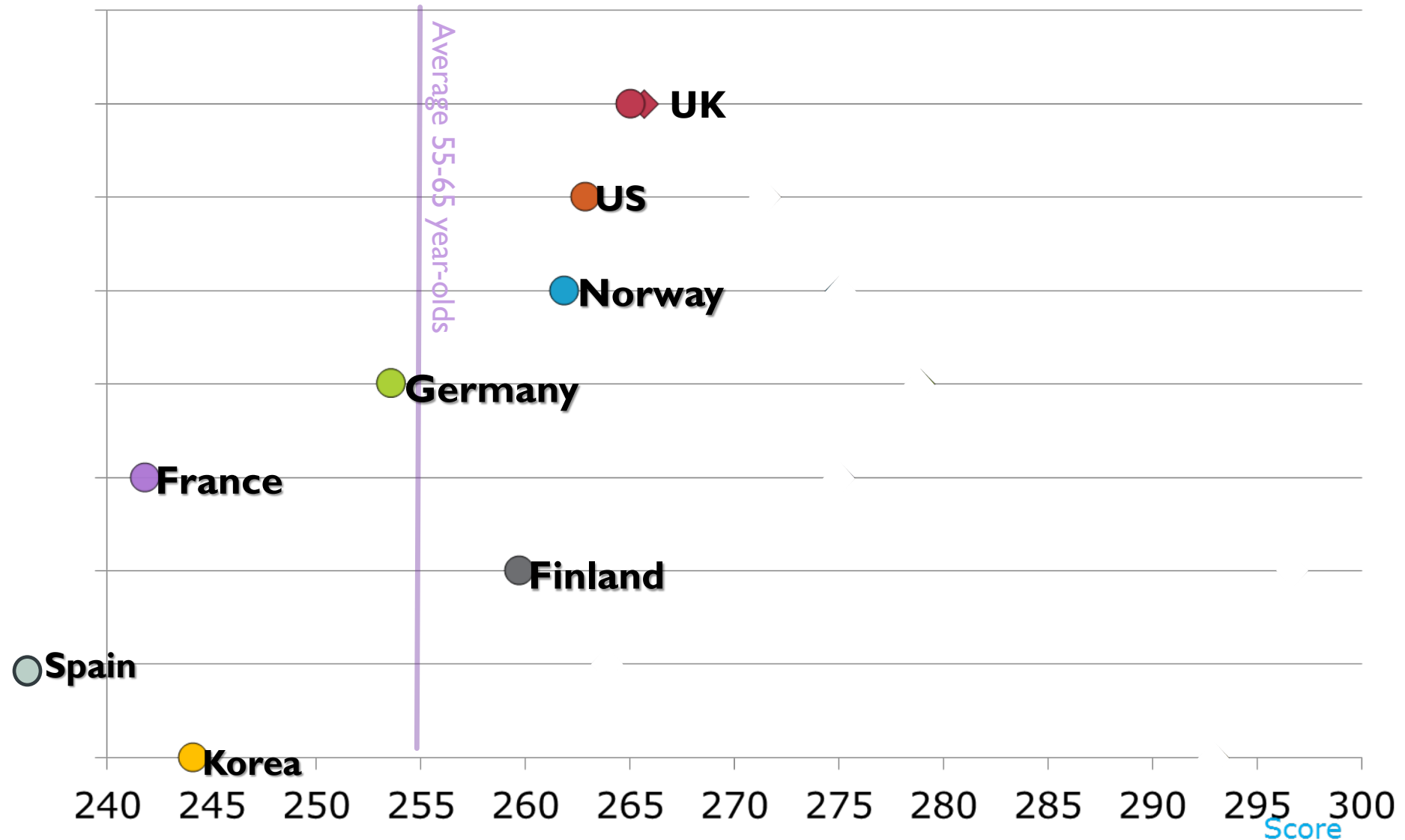


SKILLS OF ADULTS

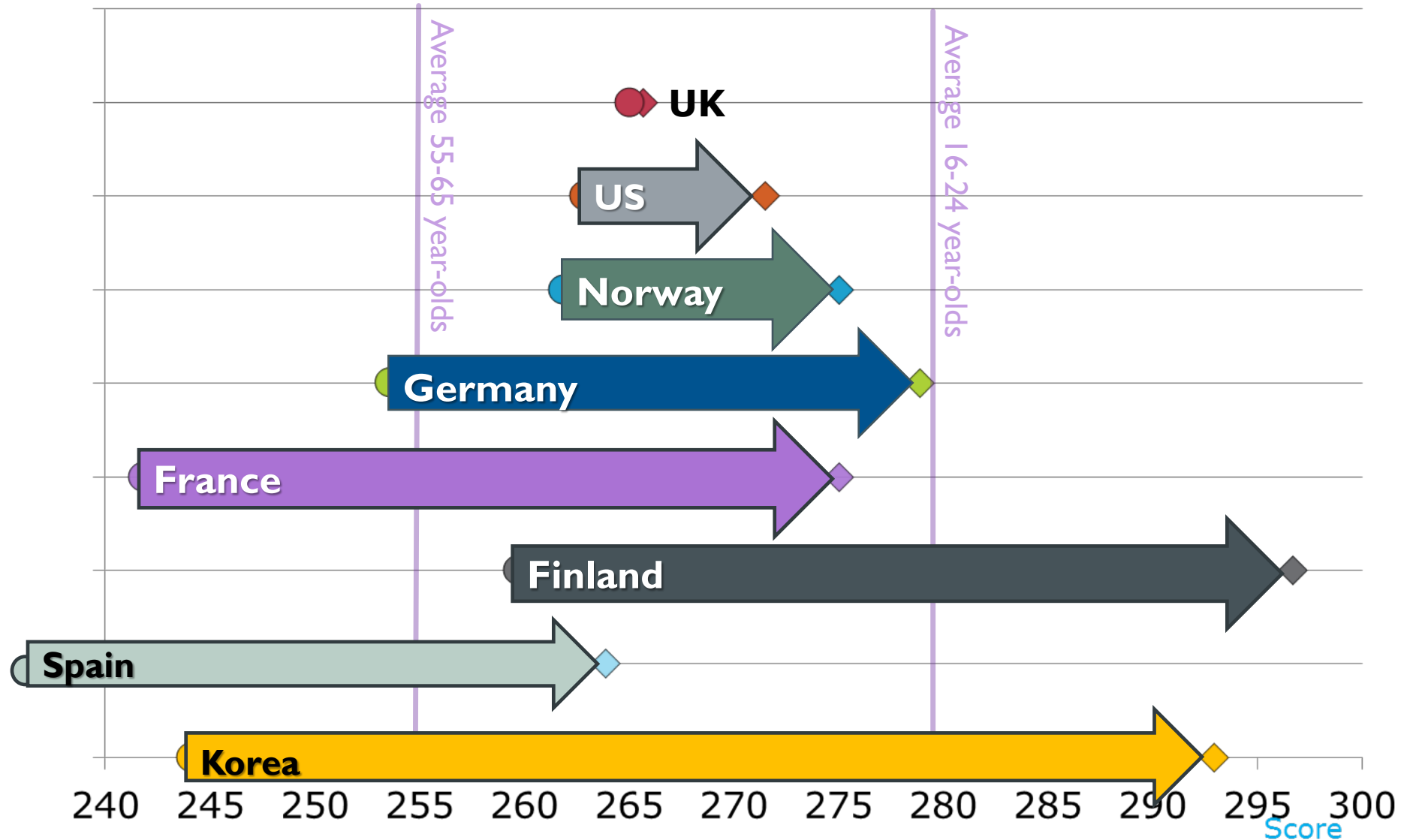
LITERACY



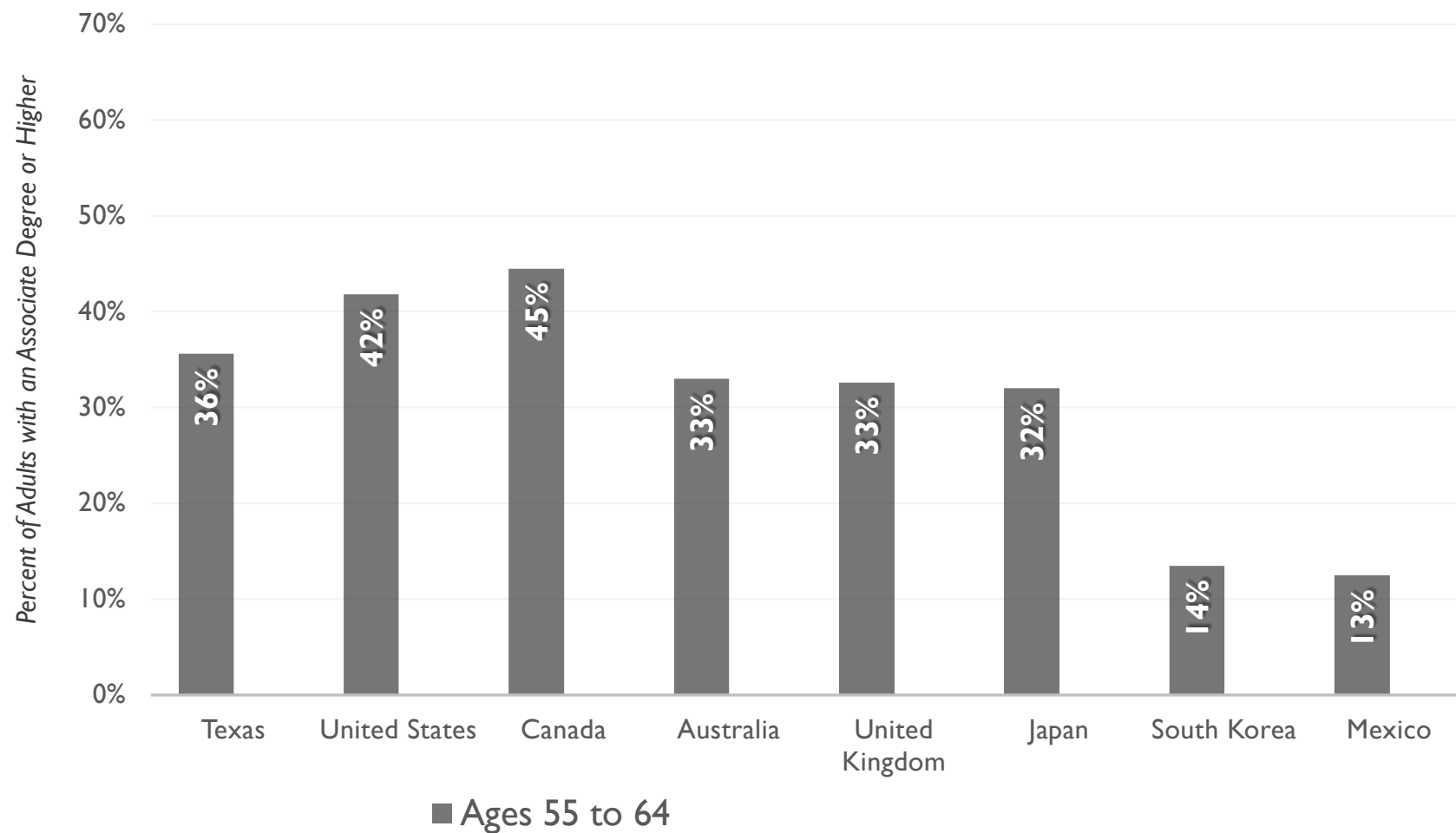
Literacy Skills in Older and Younger Generations



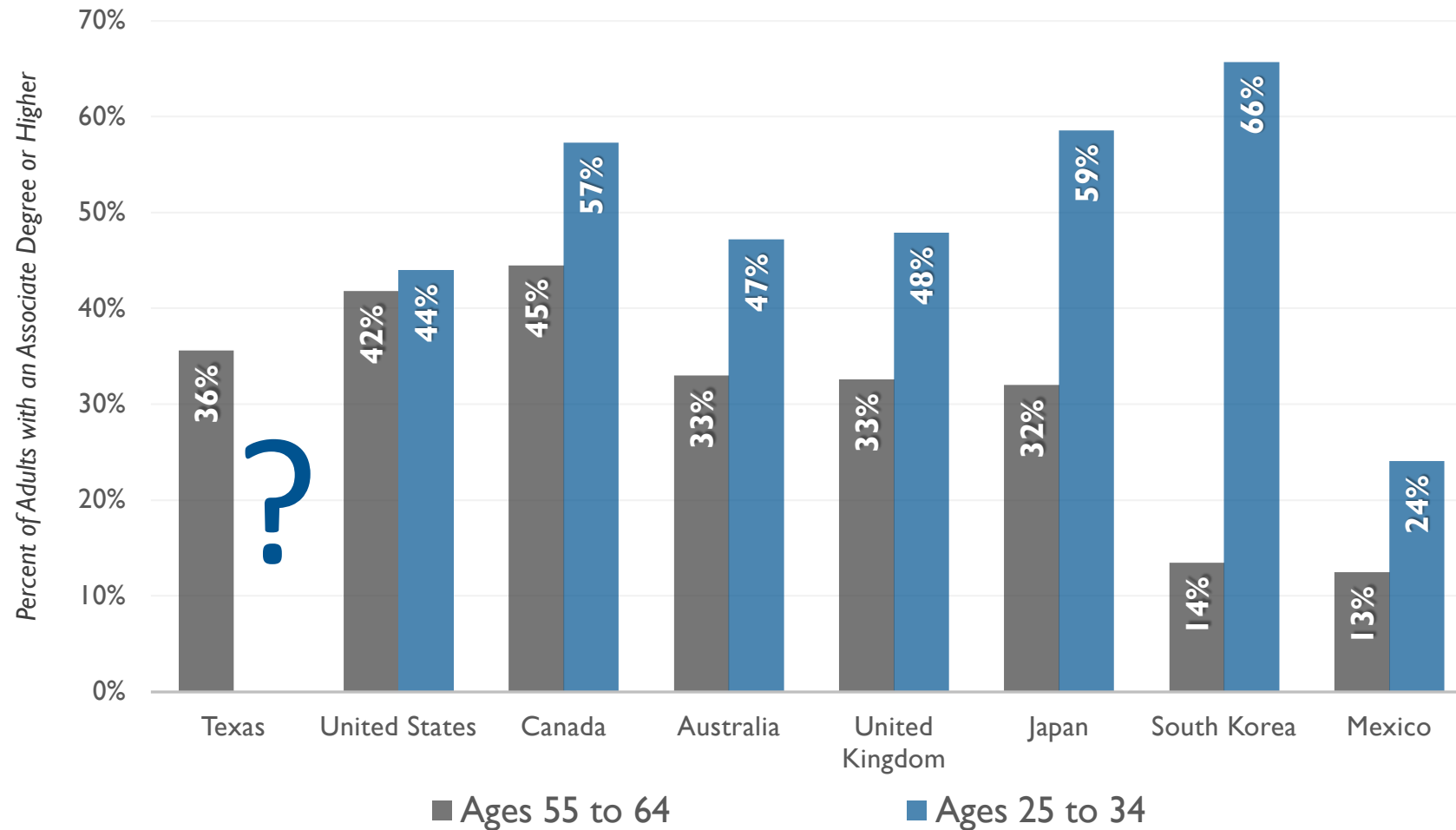
Literacy Skills in Older and Younger Generations



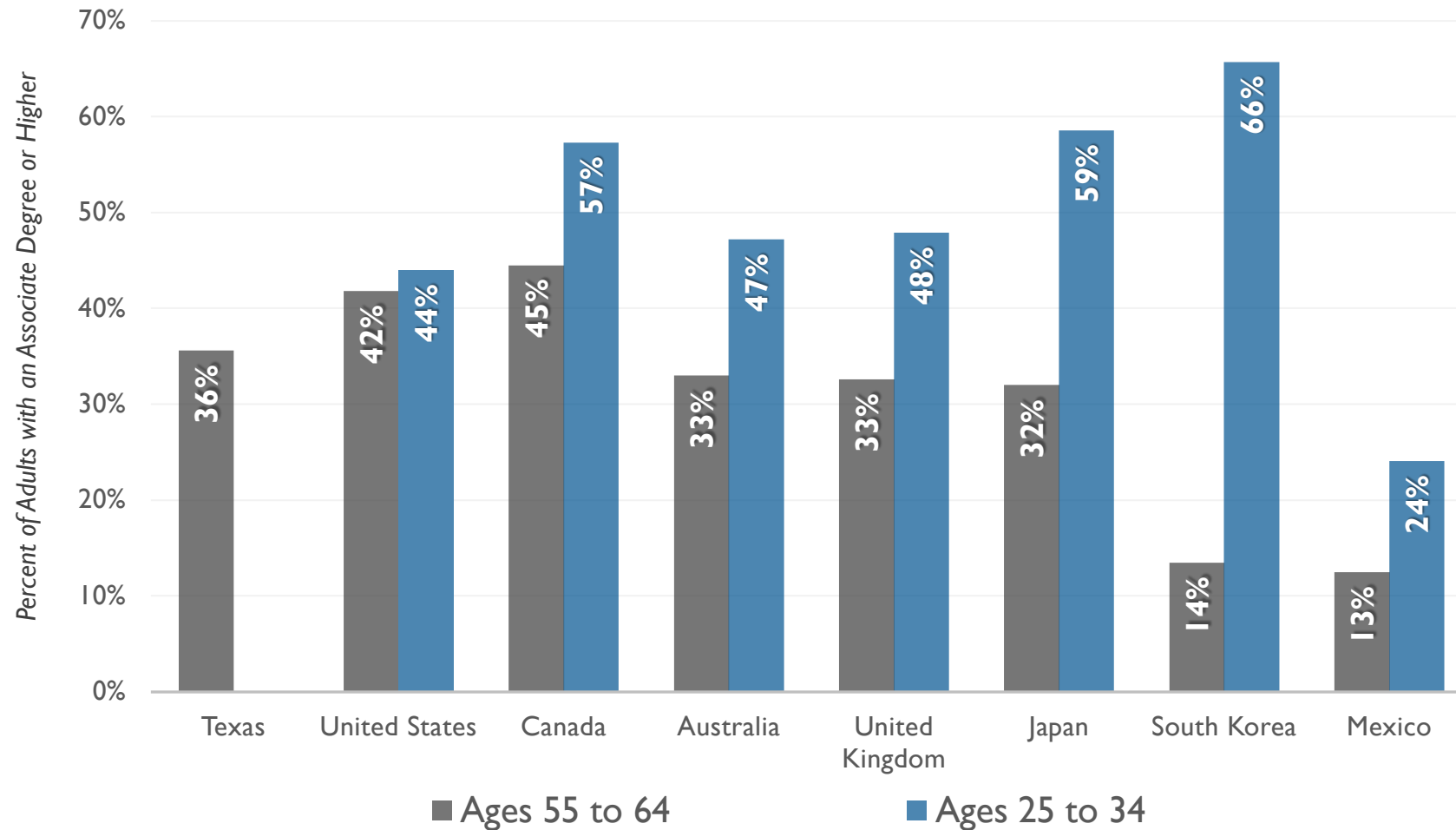
Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher



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