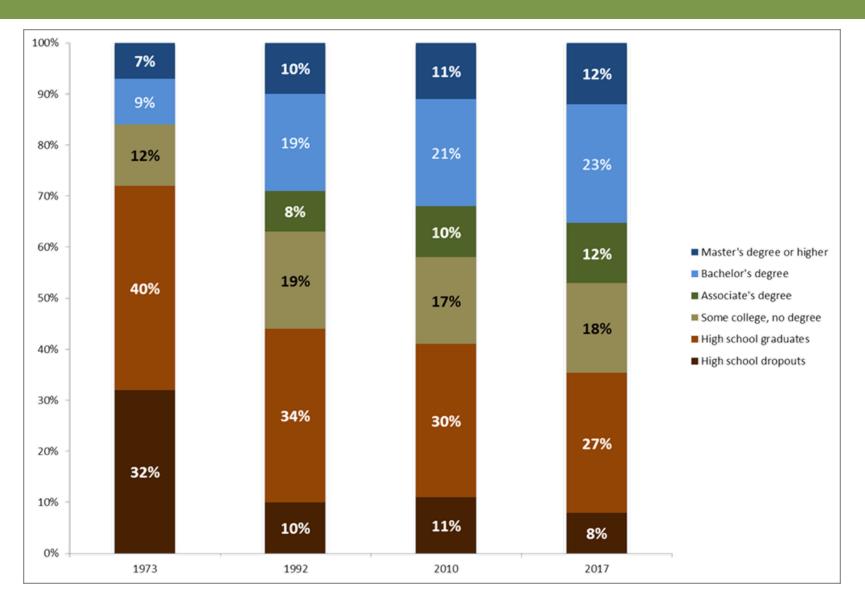
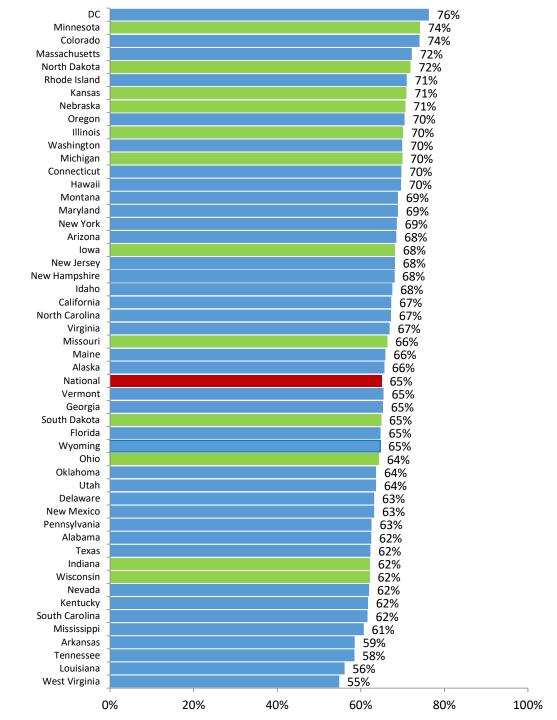
BOOSTING POSTSECONDARY ATTAINMENT IN THE MIDWEST

November 19, 2019 Neil Ridley

RISING ATTAINMENT, RISING WORKFORCE DEMAND



The share of job openings that require some level of postsecondary education and training beyond high school is more than 60 percent in Midwest states.





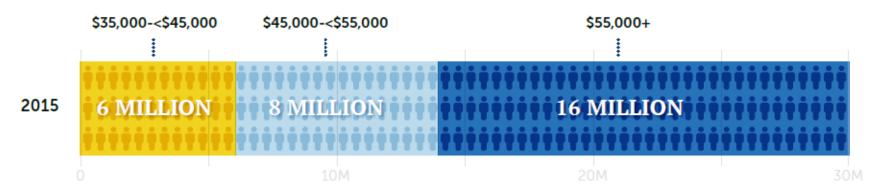
WHAT IS A GOOD JOB?



In defining a good job, we chose \$35,000 (\$17 per hour for a full-time job) as the minimum earnings for those under age 45, and \$45,000 (\$22 per hour for a full-time job) for workers age 45 and older.

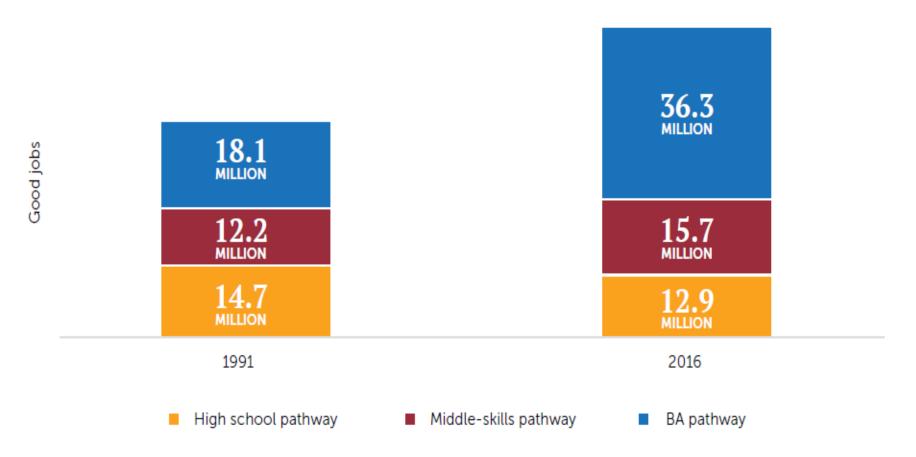


Of the 30 million good jobs that do not require a Bachelor's degree, 24 million pay more than \$45,000 annually.



Source: Carnevale et al, Good Jobs that Pay without a BA, 2017.

The number of good jobs for workers with postsecondary education has increased since the 1990s

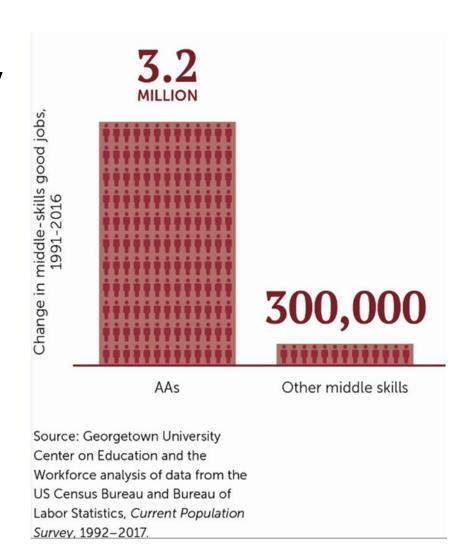


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of data from the US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1992–2017.

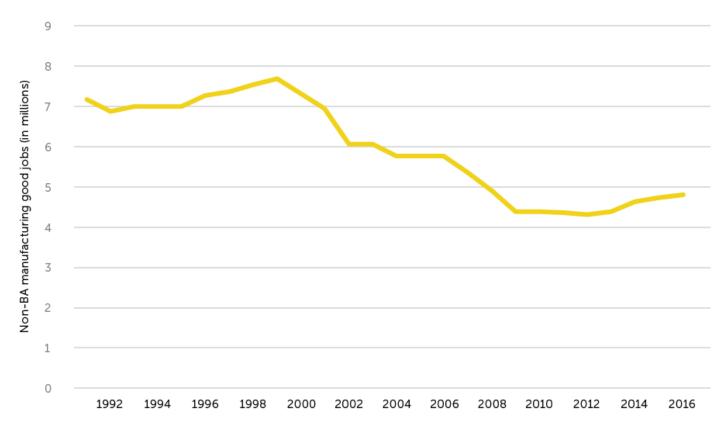
GROWTH IN GOOD JOBS WAS CONCENTRATED AMONG THOSE WITH ASSOCIATE DEGREES

 Nearly all of the growth in the non-BA economy has been in middleskills jobs

 Good jobs for workers with associate's degrees grew by 83 percent between 1991 and 2016



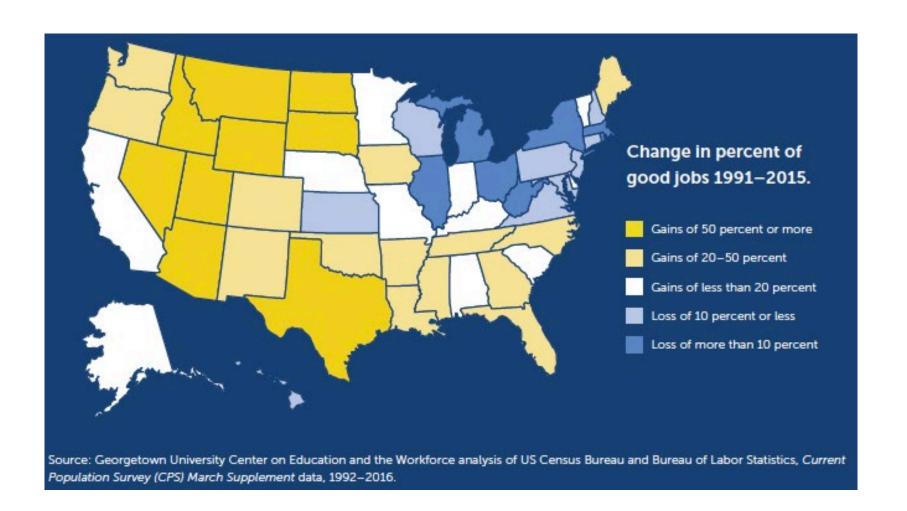
Underlying these trends was the decline in the manufacturing economy



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of data from the US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1992–2017.

Technological change, globalization and upskilling are key factors that have made postsecondary education and training the dominant pathway to good jobs.

BOTH THE NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST STATES WERE HIT BY THE DECLINE IN GOOD JOBS



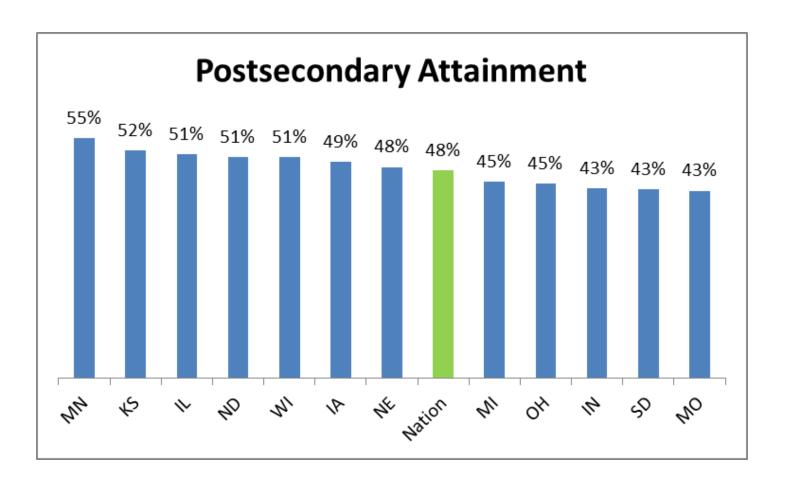
TODAY, WORKERS WITH POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION HOLD 4 OUT OF 5 GOOD JOBS IN THE ECONOMY.

There are 13 million good jobs for workers with no more than a high school diploma, accounting for 20 percent of all good jobs.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of data from the US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1992–2017.



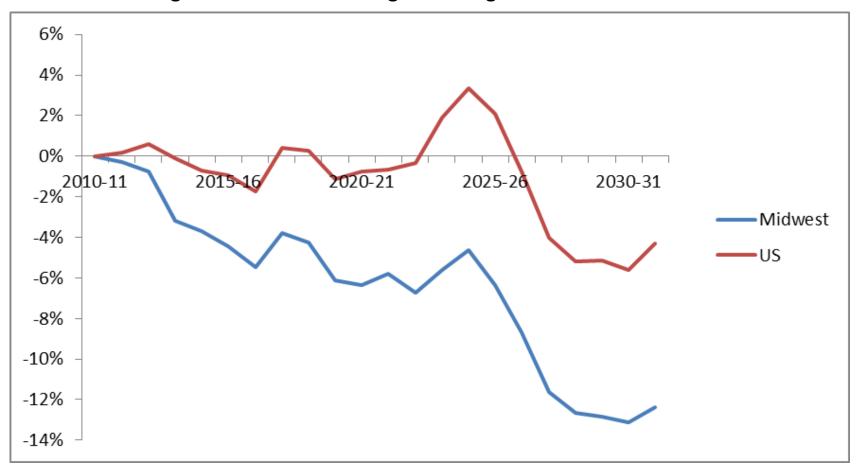


Source: Lumina Foundation, Stronger Nation, 2019

Note: Attainment rates include the share with a certificate plus the share with an associate's degree or more.

THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN THE MIDWEST IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE

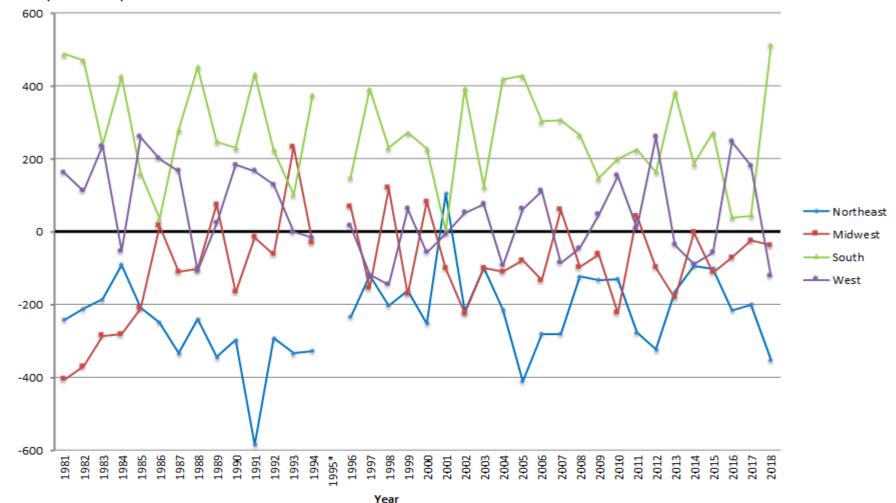
Percent change in the number of high school graduates relative to 2010



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016

THE MIDWEST AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHEAST HAVE EXPERIENCED OUT-MIGRATION (EXCLUDING MOVEMENT FROM ABROAD)

Number (in thousands)



Regional 1-year migration data are not available for 1995.

^{**} Data for the following years are: 2011 (2000 controls), 2010 (2000 controls), 2001 (2000 controls) Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1981-2018.

SUMMARY

- Boosting attainment has become a critical goal to be pursued especially in light of demographic changes.
- Increasing attainment will require strategies to increase access and success for under-represented students across the country.
- Some of the most innovative attainment strategies bridge K-12 and postsecondary by focusing on students going directly from high school to college as well as adult learners.

THANK YOU

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