



CONNECTICUT STATE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

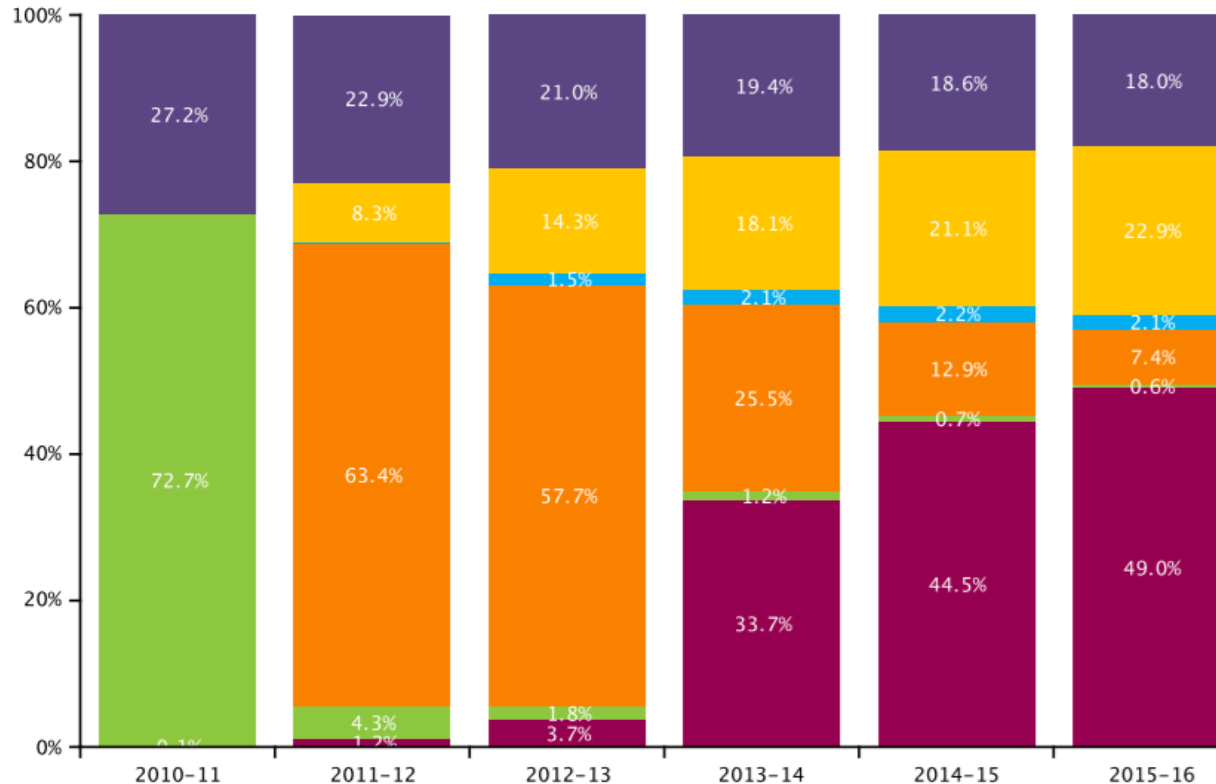
CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Studying Postsecondary Outcomes: A Multi-agency Effort

Performance Matters Forum
September 12, 2017

What happened to the Class of 2010?

Class of 2010 Postsecondary Enrollment and Progress



- **18% of the class haven't been to college**
- **23% went to college but dropped out**
- **10% are still in college without a degree**
- **About 1% try college for the first time each year**
- **A third graduated college in 4 years**
- **Almost half graduated college in 6 years**

Graduated

New to College

Retained

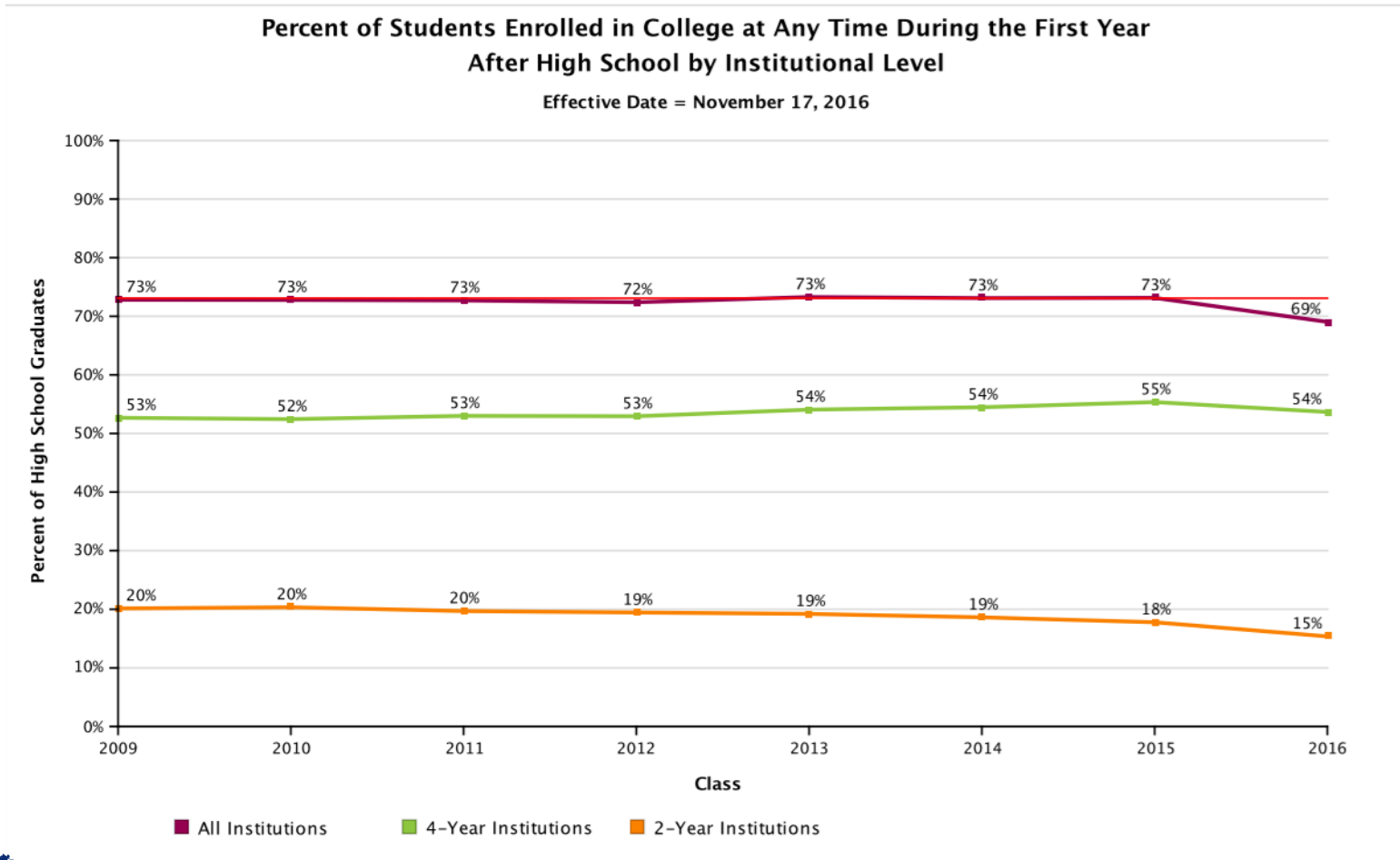
Returned After Stop Out

No Longer Enrolled & Not Graduated

Not in NSC to Date



73% go to college in the first year



AVG = 73%

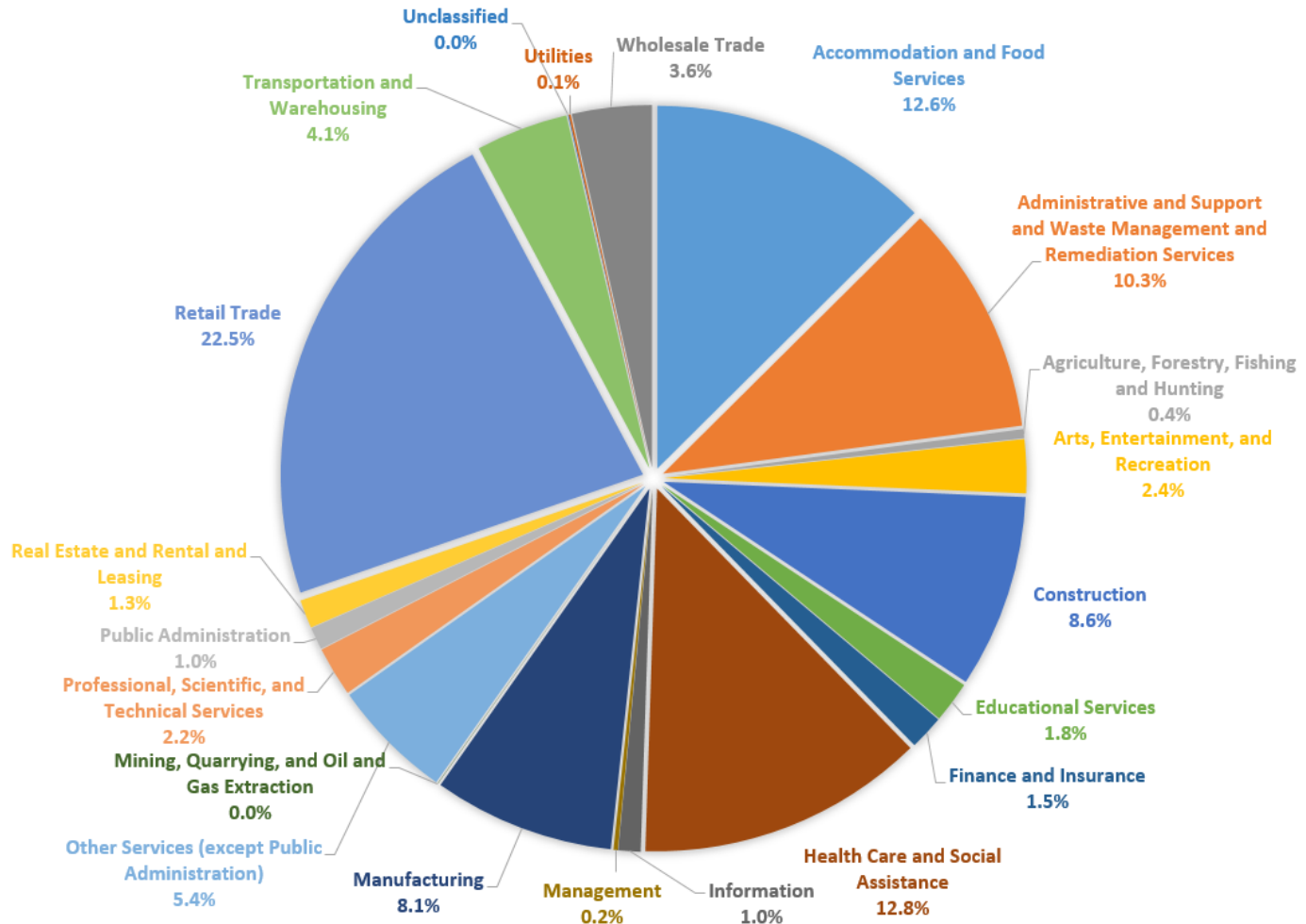
Source: National Student Clearinghouse Student Tracker report.



And those who don't go to college? 18% of the workers from the Class of 2010 did not enroll in college in the first 6 years

Ever in College ▾

**COMPOSITION OF 6TH YEAR EMPLOYMENT FOR THE CLASS OF 2010 BY NAICS
INDUSTRY: NO COLLEGE**



P20WIN project to match CSDE data with DOL wage and employment data

- First time we've done this for all grads
- Match rates well over 95%
- DMV data used to augment DOL name data
- Have up to six years of wage and employment data by industry
- Included NSC data so we can see the impact of college on employment and earnings
- Caveats:
 - DMV data not available for all workers
 - Out of state workers, military, and certain employers not in the DOL database



Calculation of living wage

The living wage is defined as the wage needed to cover basic family expenses (basic needs budget) *plus* all relevant taxes. Values are reported in 2015 dollars. To convert values from annual to hourly, a work-year of 2,080 hours (40 hours per week for 52 weeks) per adult is assumed. The basic needs budget and living wage are calculated as follows:

Basic needs budget = Food cost + childcare cost + (insurance premiums + health care costs) + housing cost + transportation cost + other necessities cost

Living wage = Basic needs budget + (basic needs budget * tax rate)

Hourly Wages	1 Adult
Living Wage	\$12.51
Poverty Wage	\$5.00
Minimum Wage	\$9.60

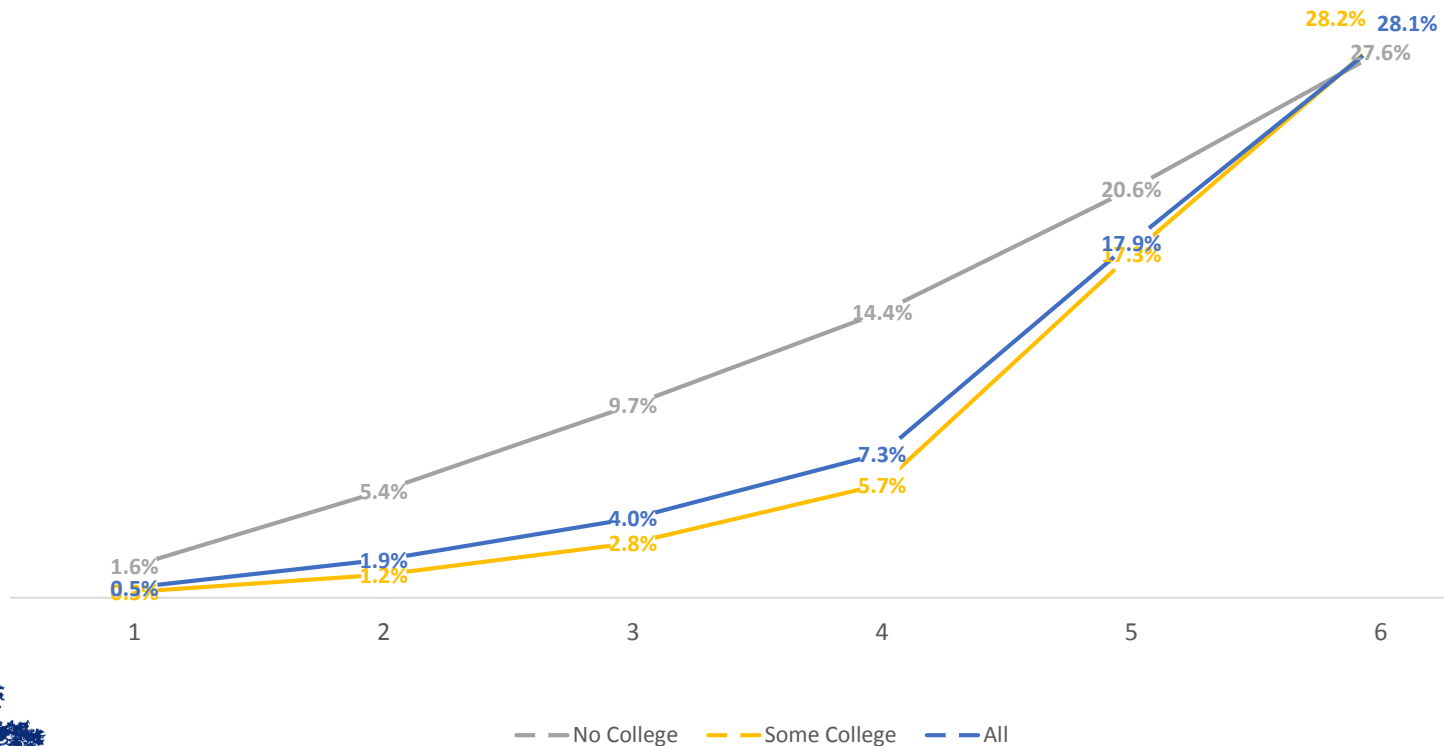
Annual Expenses	1 Adult
Food	\$3,464
Child Care	\$0
Medical	\$2,544
Housing	\$10,146
Transportation	\$3,568
Other	\$2,355
Required annual income after taxes	\$22,078
Annual taxes	\$3,937
Required annual income before taxes	\$26,015

Source: © 2017 [Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier](#) and the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#)

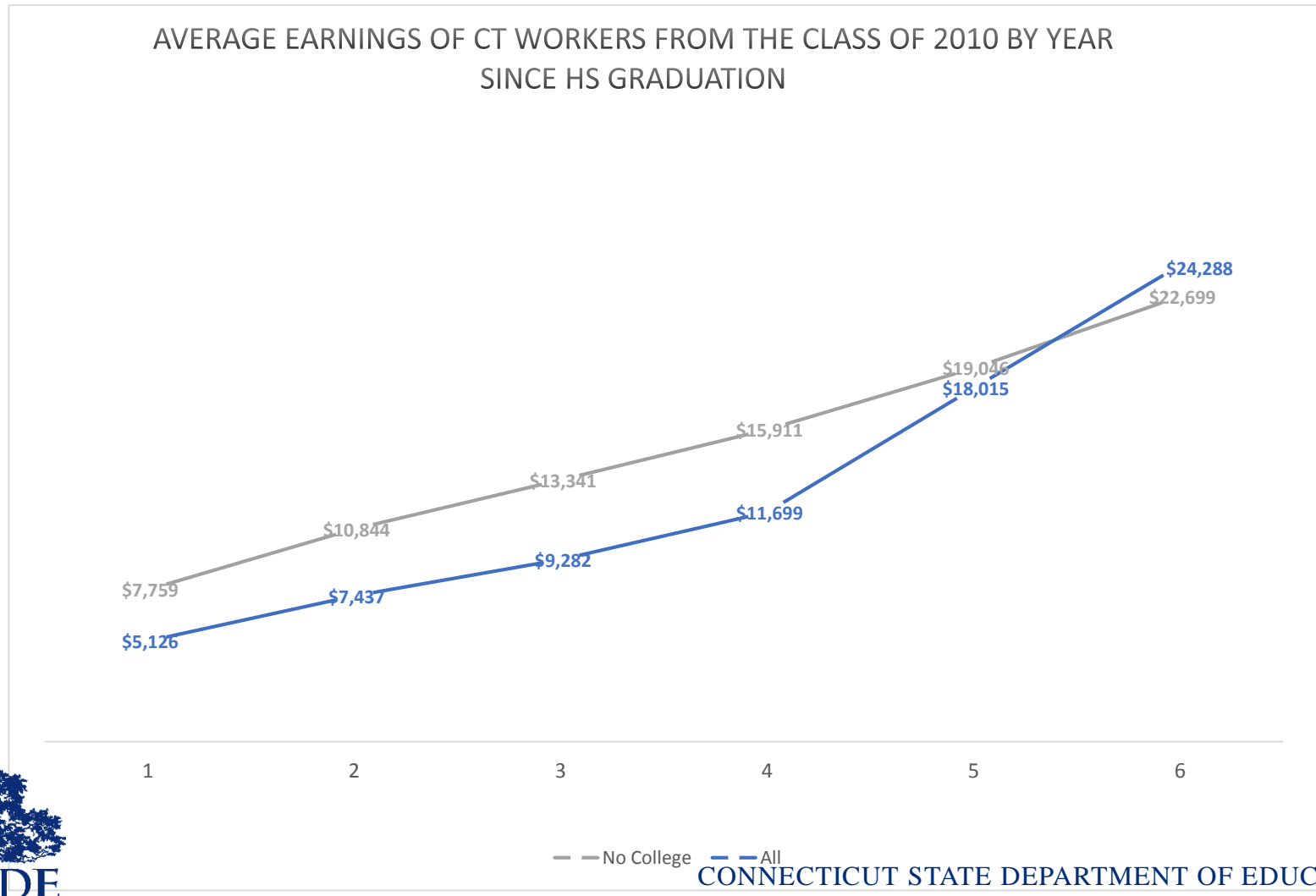


Few earn a living wage...

PERCENT OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 WHO EARN AT LEAST A LIVING WAGE BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION

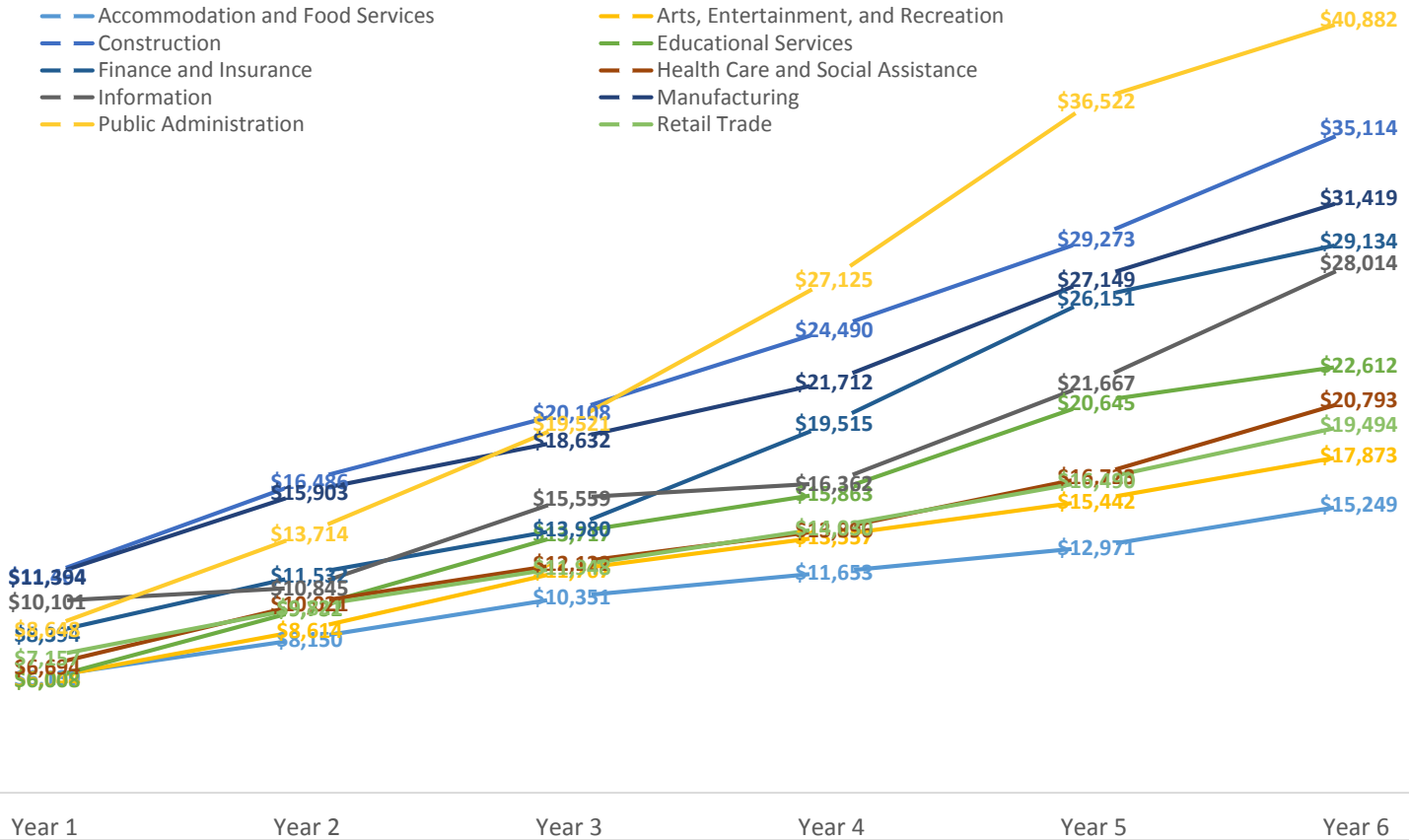


Annual earnings grow, but slowly



By Industry

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION AND FINAL OCCUPATION: NO COLLEGE

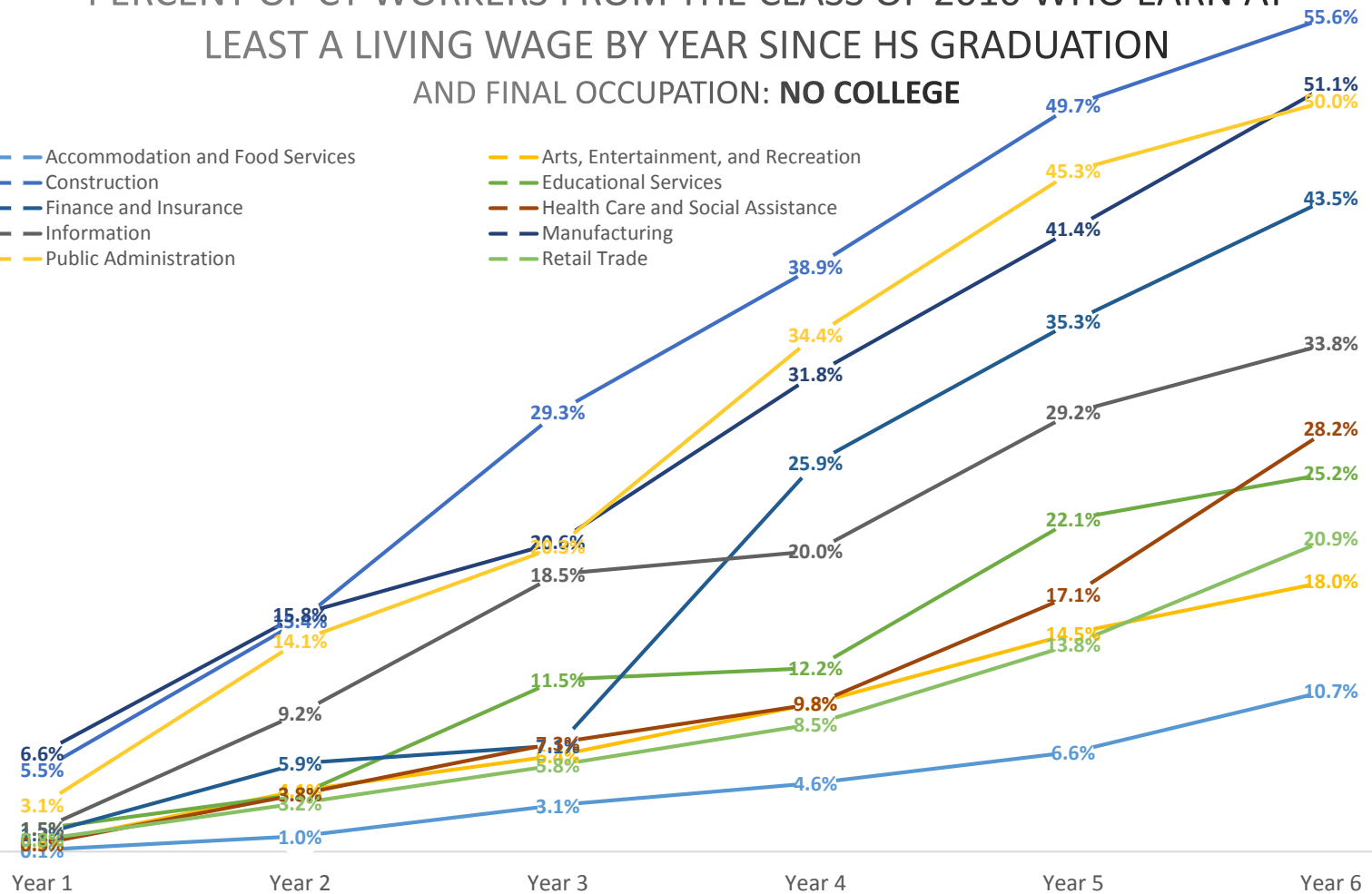


By Industry

PERCENT OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 WHO EARN AT LEAST A LIVING WAGE BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION AND FINAL OCCUPATION: **NO COLLEGE**

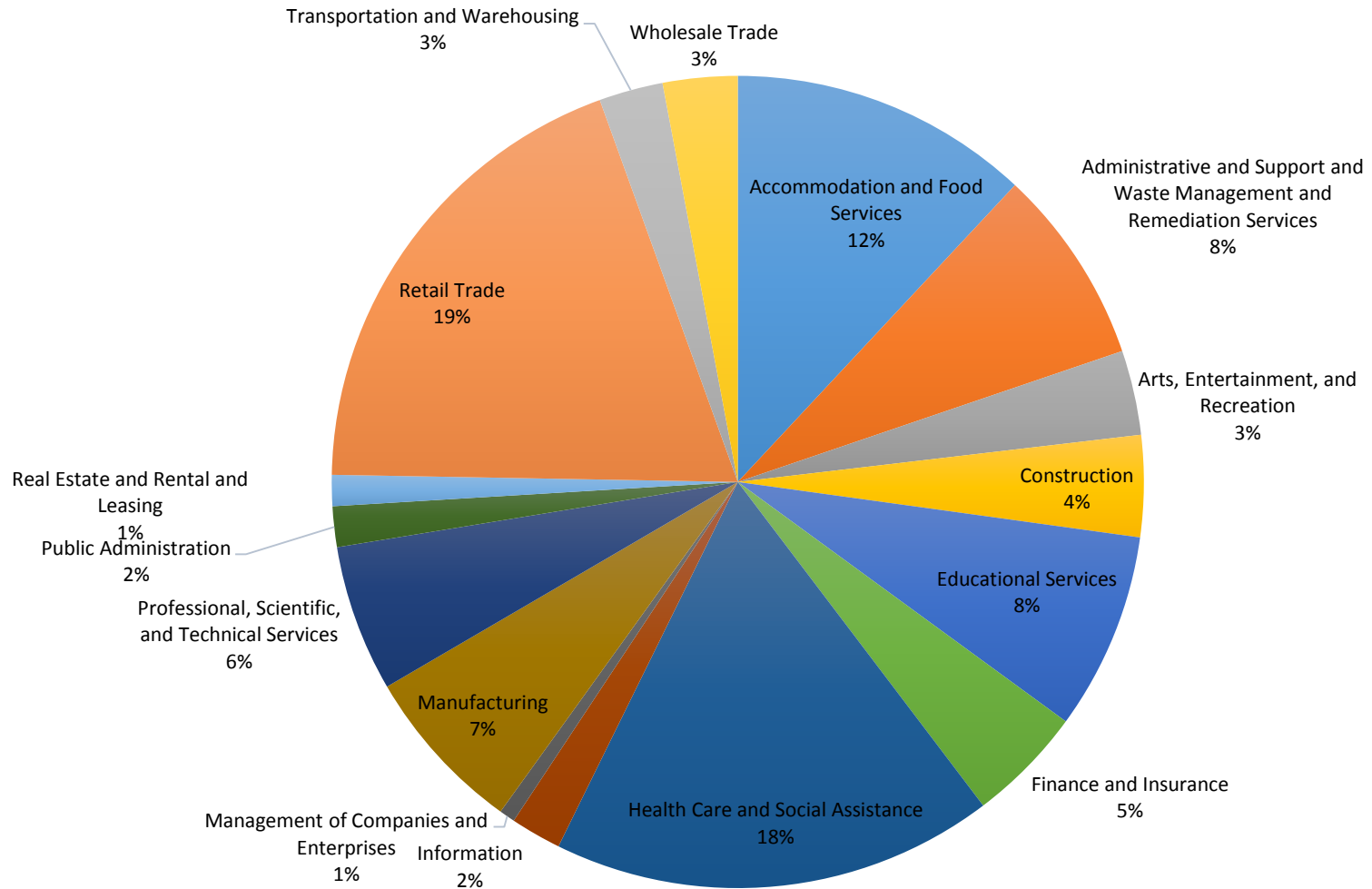
- Accommodation and Food Services
- Construction
- Finance and Insurance
- Information
- Public Administration

- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- Educational Services
- Health Care and Social Assistance
- Manufacturing
- Retail Trade



Employment in 6th year by industry

Class of 2010: Sixth Year Employment by NAICS Industry: All Workers



All workers, by industry, 6 years post-HS graduation

Industry	Count	Average Earnings	Pct Earning Living Wage
Utilities	39	\$ 52,385	73.9%
Finance and Insurance	1086	\$ 37,839	52.9%
Manufacturing	1561	\$ 35,414	52.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1367	\$ 34,277	46.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	147	\$ 33,797	52.3%
Public Administration	379	\$ 33,119	28.3%
Construction	946	\$ 33,103	48.0%
Information	474	\$ 31,831	41.9%
Wholesale Trade	696	\$ 29,842	43.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	289	\$ 28,757	40.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	4125	\$ 25,030	35.4%
Educational Services	1840	\$ 22,702	28.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	597	\$ 21,605	25.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	76	\$ 20,251	19.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	991	\$ 19,608	19.9%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1832	\$ 19,218	19.6%
Retail Trade	4498	\$ 18,480	16.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	789	\$ 17,656	14.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	2801	\$ 16,584	13.0%



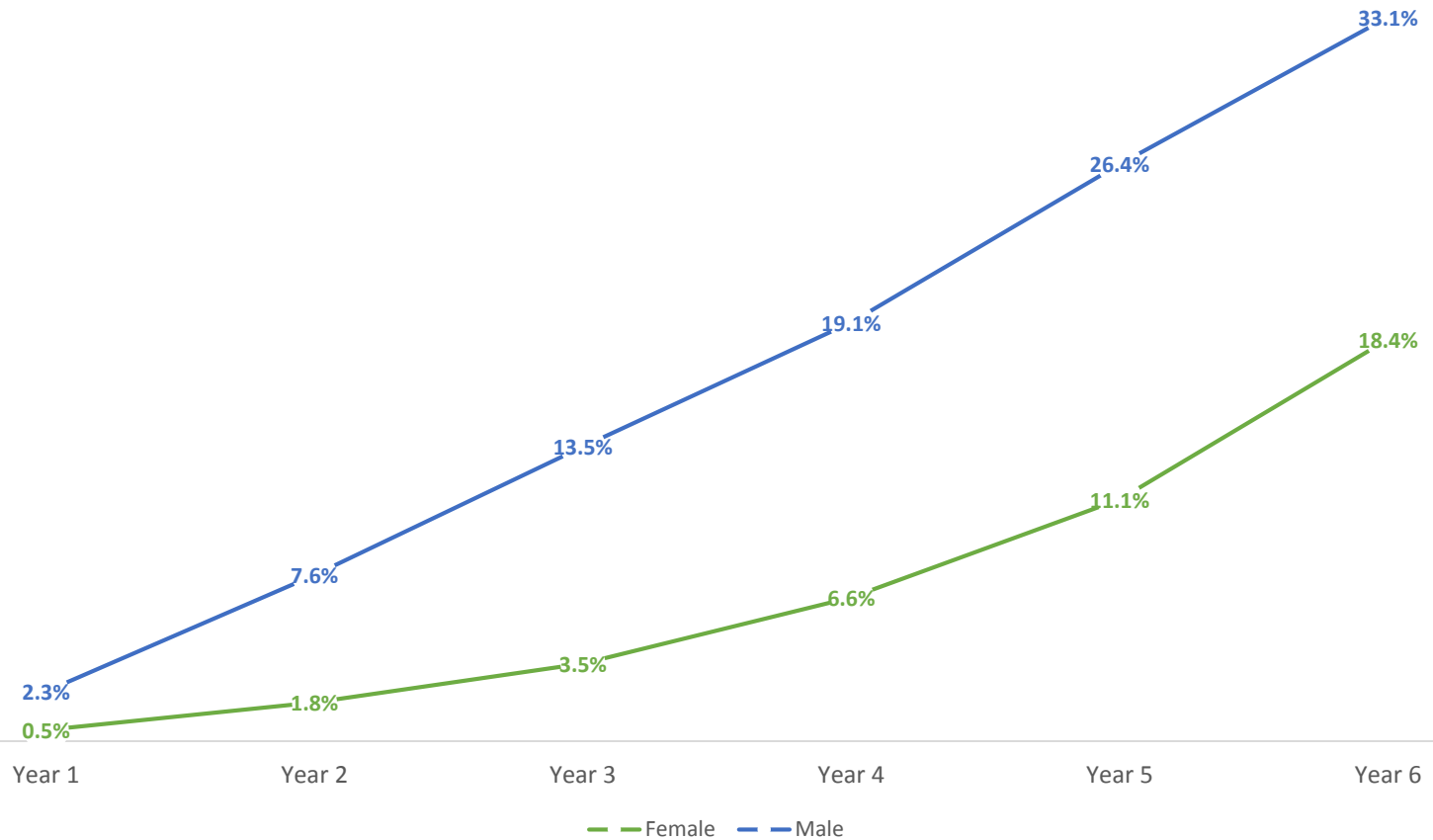
How does gender affect earnings

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION: **NO COLLEGE**
BY GENDER



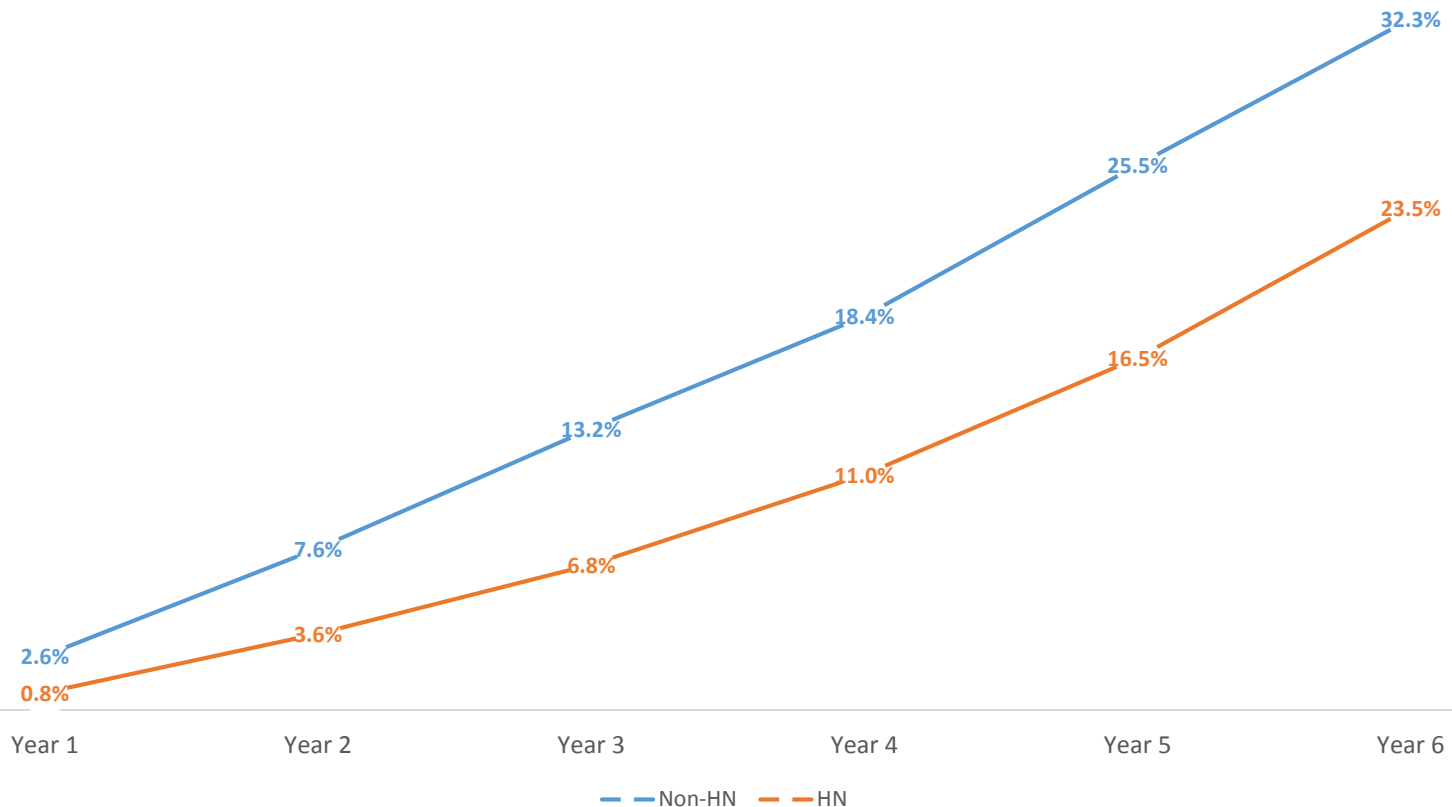
Males are more likely to earn a living wage

PERCENT OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 WHO EARN AT LEAST A LIVING WAGE BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION: **NO COLLEGE**
BY GENDER



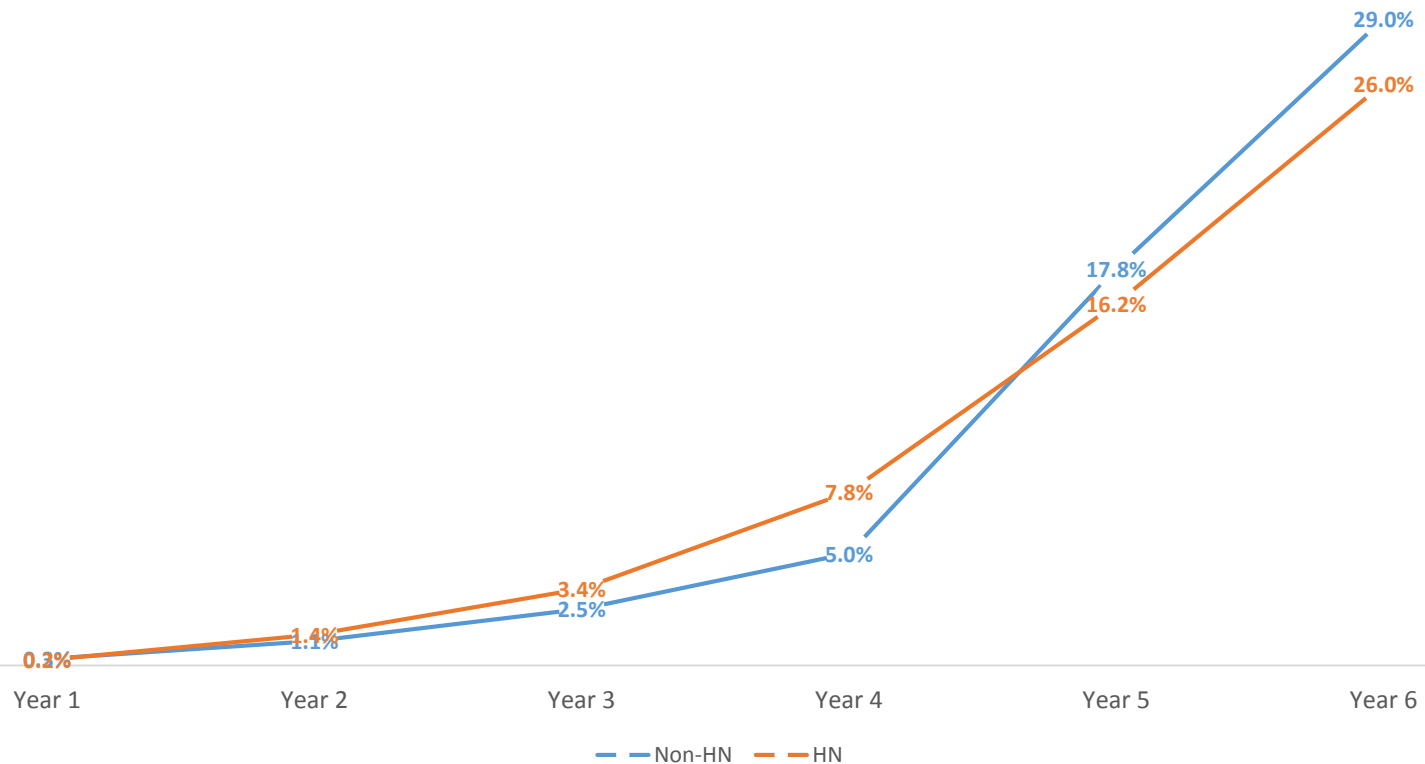
Earnings are affected by high needs status

PERCENT OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 WHO EARN AT LEAST A LIVING WAGE BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION: **NO COLLEGE**
BY HIGH NEEDS STATUS



High needs gap shrinks with some college

PERCENT OF CT WORKERS FROM THE CLASS OF 2010 WHO EARN AT LEAST A LIVING WAGE BY YEAR SINCE HS GRADUATION: **AT LEAST SOME COLLEGE**
BY HIGH NEEDS STATUS



Conclusions

- Earnings rise over time, but slower for those with no college
- It takes 6 years for “some college” earnings to outpace “no college” earnings
- After 6 years, the median worker from the class of 2010 earns \$20,583, far less than the living wage
- It takes 6 years for the average wage to exceed the living wage
- Some college reduces wage differentials, for various reasons
- Many grads are in low-growth, “low-productivity-gain” industries



Further research

- Extend the time period of study to allow for more college graduation effects
- Study the incremental impact of another year of college
- Study wage gaps over time
- Study earnings distributions
- Look for early indicators of labor market performance

