



**CALIFORNIA COMPETES**  
HIGHER EDUCATION FOR A STRONG ECONOMY

# California's Postsecondary to Prosperity Dashboard

Presentation for Association for Institutional Research's IPEDS Educators

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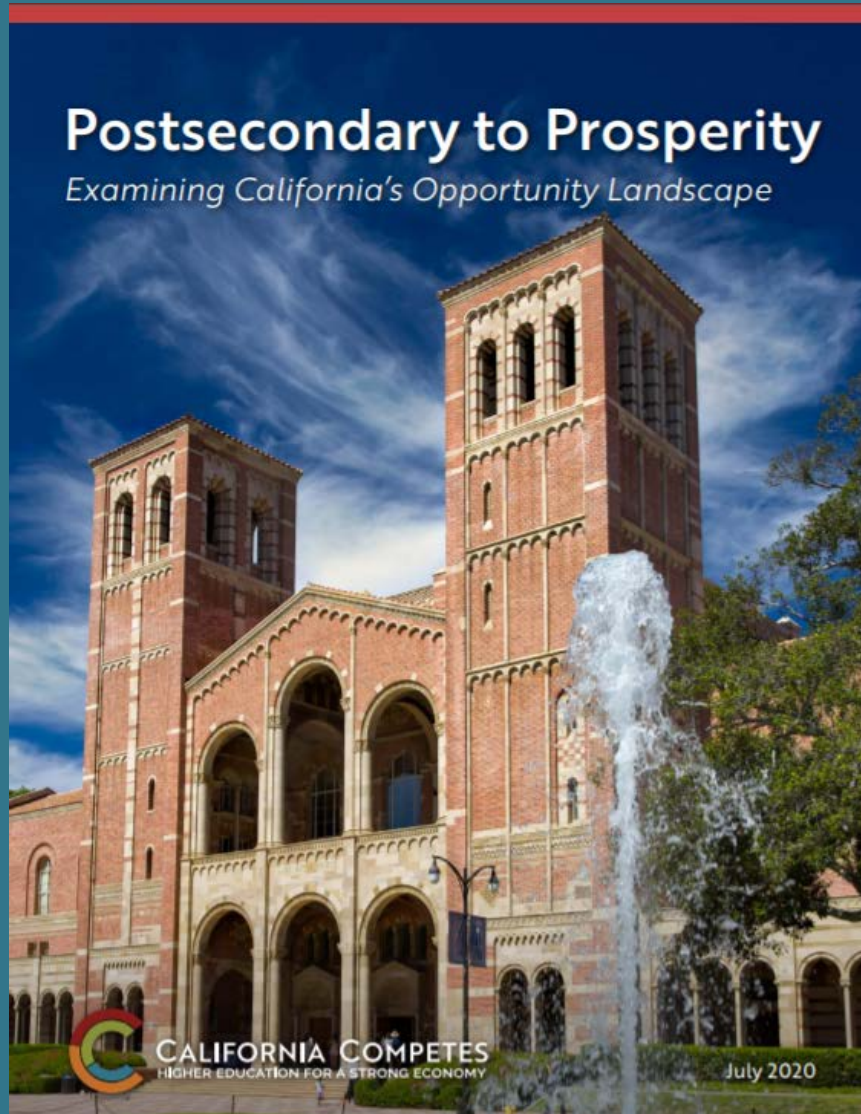
[californiacompetes.org](http://californiacompetes.org)

# California Competes: Higher Education for a Strong Economy

Higher education is both a vaccine and an antidote against economic stagnation and social stratification.



# Postsecondary to Prosperity



## California Postsecondary to Prosperity Dashboard



Our state's strength lies in the diversity of its people, communities, and regions. The California Postsecondary to Prosperity Dashboard braids together multiple data sources to provide a single portal with high-quality information on the state of opportunity in higher education, employment, and quality of life across California's diverse regions. This Dashboard highlights the state's successes and also broken opportunities in the pathways from education to prosperity. Explore the Dashboard to learn how the lives of Californians differ dramatically based on their race, ethnicity, gender, income, place of residence, and more.

You can read EdSource's coverage of the Dashboard and our Postsecondary to Prosperity webinar [here](#).

[CLICK ON A REGION TO LEARN MORE](#)

[CLICK TO SEE STATEWIDE DATA](#)

Full Report [↓](#)

Focus on Race and Ethnicity [↓](#)

Technical Appendix [↓](#)

CALIFORNIA STATE STATS ([CLICK THE STATS FOR REGIONAL DATA](#))



# Report & Factsheets

## Postsecondary to Prosperity

Examining California's Opportunity Landscape

**Figure 5: Services Most Common Path for Certificates, Liberal Arts Most Common for Degrees**

**Figure 6: Distribution of Field of Study by Award Level**

**Figure 7: Postsecondary Completion Rates by State**

### Californians Face Uneven Opportunities

**Figure 1: Educational Attainment Varies Widely by Race and Region**

**Figure 2: Rural Residents Have Fewer Public College Options**

**Figure 3: College Completion Rates by Race and Ethnicity**

**Figure 4: College Completion Rates by Region**

## POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

### LOS ANGELES

**ABOUT THE DATA**  
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

**POSTSECONDARY**

The Los Angeles County basin has the state's most populous city, making up 27 percent of the state population. The region is home to twenty-one California Community Colleges (CCC), five California State Universities (CSU), and one University of California (UC) undergraduate campus. However, more students in the region meet eligibility requirements than the average state-wide. High school graduation and college-going rates are slightly lower than the state average and differ across racial and ethnic groups. Though 65 percent of high school graduates attend college, only 39 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students did so. Attainment rates are 3 percent lower than the state average. For White and Asian students, access to higher education is more likely to be held by students compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Despite meeting the state average for employment, Los Angeles County residents are 1 percent less likely to earn a living wage compared to the statewide average. Such disparities create socioeconomic inequities. While 68 percent of Native American and Alaska Native residents are employed, 17 percent live in the state average, only 19 percent earn a living wage. Under state rates for Pacific Islander and Asian students who earn much higher employment rates (72% and 67%, respectively) compared to their ability to earn a living wage (45% and 40%, respectively). Employment rates for the region are 10 percent less than the state average, and that rate is more difficult to earn and difficult to sustain. Los Angeles County residents are less likely to have health insurance compared to 32 percent of Black students. Los Angeles County residents are less likely to have health insurance than California as a whole.

**POPULATION** 10,342,349 **COUNTIES** Los Angeles **ABOUT THE DATA** This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

## POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

### SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

**ABOUT THE DATA**  
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

**POSTSECONDARY**

The San Joaquin Valley's population makes up 11 percent of the state population. This region is home to fifteen California Community Colleges (CCC), three California State Universities (CSU), and one University of California (UC) institution. However, more students in the region meet eligibility requirements than the average state-wide. While high school graduation rates match the state average (85%), those high school students who do attend college are more likely to be enrolled in a community college and 17 percent less likely to be enrolled in a four-year college. Community college enrollment is relatively similar across demographic groups however, 14 percent of Asian students attend a CCC compared to 9 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students. American Indian attainment matches the statewide average, but bachelor's degree attainment is nearly half the statewide average with dramatic differences by race and ethnicity. Only 6 percent of Latino residents hold a bachelor's degree compared to 32 percent of Asian students. Forty-four percent of adults in this region express an interest in attending college, whereas that rate for Latino and Asian students (32% and 47%, respectively).

The San Joaquin Valley has fewer employment opportunities and less opportunity to earn a living wage compared to the state. While most students are employed, the ability to earn a living wage is more difficult to earn, and 65 percent of Asian students have an employment rate. While 64 percent earn a living wage, only 19 percent earn a living wage. Approximately 60 percent of White residents, who have the highest household income rates and highest level of earning a living wage. While 64 percent of White residents are employed, only 17 percent earn a living wage, and 41 percent meet a living wage. Employment rates are also not necessarily well-being as ability to hold wealth through homeownership. The region's health insurance rate falls below the state average with only 59 percent of Latino residents having health insurance compared to 64 percent of White and Pacific Islander residents.

**POPULATION** 4,219,491 **COUNTIES** Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, New Kings, Stanislaus, Tulare **ABOUT THE DATA** This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

## POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

### STATEWIDE FACTSHEET

**ABOUT THE DATA**  
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

**POSTSECONDARY (HIGH SCHOOL TO COLLEGE)**

College students and access to the first steps to college success. Access to a rigorous college preparation curriculum is not universal and differences exist in who goes to college and where they go based on demographic characteristics, such as race/ethnicity. Therefore, lower youth, English language learners, and students with disabilities face tremendous barriers to accessing and succeeding in college.

Moreover, the postsecondary education system places more emphasis on high school diversity than college-level opportunities for older adults interested in higher education to successfully complete a postsecondary credential.

The inequitable access to postsecondary education leads to significant differences in the region's educational attainment by race/ethnicity across regions.

**Where Do High School Students Go to College?**

**What Programs Do Native American and Alaska Native Students Most Commonly Complete?**

**What is the Highest Level of Attainment?**

**Barriers to Attainment by Region**

## POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

### Latinx Californians

**ABOUT THE DATA**  
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

**POSTSECONDARY**

More than 15 million Californians make up 25 percent of the state population and are a major driver of California's overall population growth. The Latino region includes those who are from Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South America, or Central America. Latino Californians have made tremendous gains in degree attainment and wage rates that will help build the state's economy.

While more Pacific Islander students graduate from high school compared to the state average, lower completion rates and enrollment in college than the state average. For those who do attend in college, they are 12 percent more likely to be enrolled in a community college and 17 percent less likely to be enrolled in a four-year college. Community college enrollment is relatively similar across demographic groups however, 14 percent of Asian students attend a CCC compared to 9 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students. American Indian attainment matches the statewide average, but bachelor's degree attainment is nearly half the statewide average with dramatic differences by race and ethnicity. Only 6 percent of Latino residents hold a bachelor's degree compared to 32 percent of Asian students. Forty-four percent of adults in this region express an interest in attending college, whereas that rate for Latino and Asian students (32% and 47%, respectively).

**POPULATION** 15,100,000 **COUNTIES** Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, New Kings, Stanislaus, Tulare **ABOUT THE DATA** This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

## POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

### Native American and Alaska Native Californians

**ABOUT THE DATA**  
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

**POSTSECONDARY**

More than 15 million Californians make up 25 percent of the state population, a steady rise over the last 17 years. The largest numbers of Native American and Alaska Native live in the Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, Inland Empire, and North Bay Areas. These communities have experienced rapid progress in educational and economic outcomes.

While more Pacific Islander students graduate from high school compared to the state average, lower completion rates and enrollment in college than the state average. For those who do attend in college, they are 12 percent more likely to be enrolled in a community college and 17 percent less likely to be enrolled in a four-year college. Community college enrollment is relatively similar across demographic groups however, 14 percent of Asian students attend a CCC compared to 9 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students. American Indian attainment matches the statewide average, but bachelor's degree attainment is nearly half the statewide average with dramatic differences by race and ethnicity. Only 6 percent of Latino residents hold a bachelor's degree compared to 32 percent of Asian students. Forty-four percent of adults in this region express an interest in attending college, whereas that rate for Latino and Asian students (32% and 47%, respectively).

**POPULATION** 113,000 **COUNTIES** Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, New Kings, Stanislaus, Tulare **ABOUT THE DATA** This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

## POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

### Pacific Islander Californians

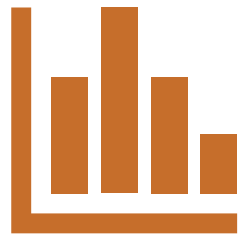
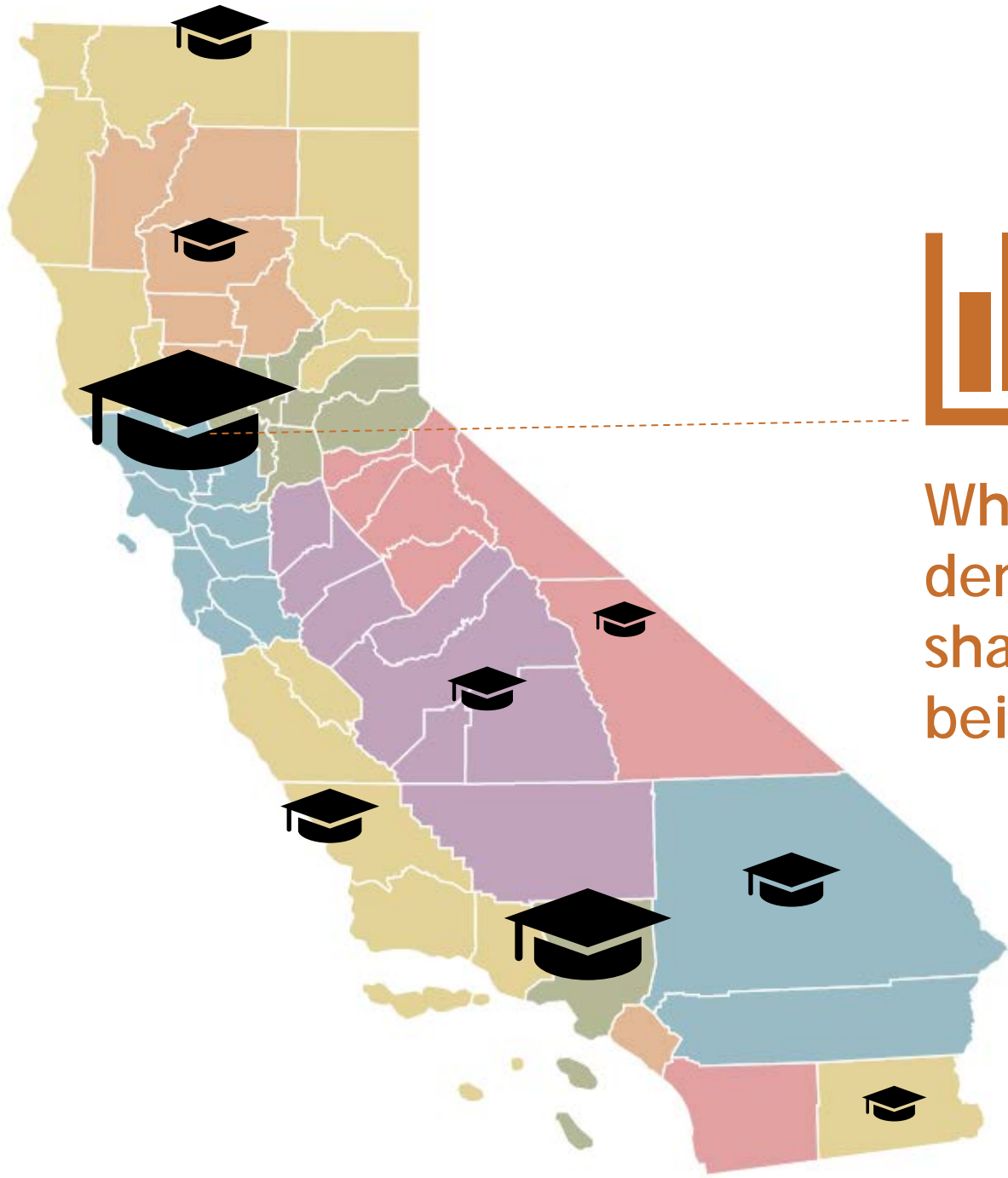
**ABOUT THE DATA**  
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)

**POSTSECONDARY**

More than 15 million Californians make up 25 percent of the state population and largely reside in the Bay Area and Los Angeles. California's Pacific Islander students show improved high school graduation rates over time that have led to similar rates in college and employment outcomes.

While more Pacific Islander students graduate from high school compared to the state average, lower completion rates and enrollment in college than the state average. For those who do attend in college, they are 12 percent more likely to be enrolled in a community college and 17 percent less likely to be enrolled in a four-year college. Community college enrollment is relatively similar across demographic groups however, 14 percent of Asian students attend a CCC compared to 9 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students. American Indian attainment matches the statewide average, but bachelor's degree attainment is nearly half the statewide average with dramatic differences by race and ethnicity. Only 6 percent of Latino residents hold a bachelor's degree compared to 32 percent of Asian students. Forty-four percent of adults in this region express an interest in attending college, whereas that rate for Latino and Asian students (32% and 47%, respectively).

**POPULATION** 126,000 **COUNTIES** Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, New Kings, Stanislaus, Tulare **ABOUT THE DATA** This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017-2020)



Where you live and your demographic characteristics shape your likelihood of being able to thrive.

WHO IS FLOURISHING?

WHO IS STRUGGLING?

## Criteria for Metrics:



Meaningfully related to  
higher education,  
employment, or prosperity



Can be presented by region

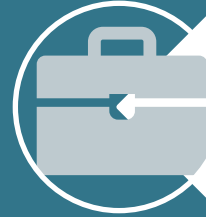


Data publicly available  
(one exception)

# Primary (Substantive) Data Sources



California Department of  
Education



California Employment  
Development Department



American Community  
Survey



US College Scorecard



IPEDS



College*APP*



California Community  
Colleges Chancellor's Office



County Business Patterns



# Supplementary Data Sources



Self-Sufficiency Standard



CIP to SOC crosswalk



Geographic datasets



Commuting zones

# Potential Future Additions



New metrics (e.g.,  
broadband internet,  
certifications, student aid)



Additional disaggregation  
(e.g., retention by  
race/ethnicity and gender)



Trend data

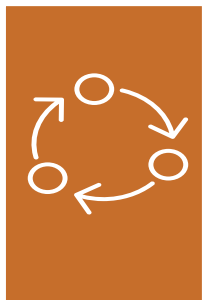


Additional groups  
(e.g., formerly  
incarcerated persons)

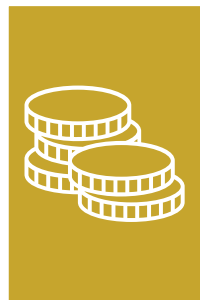


Smaller geographical  
breakdowns  
(e.g., zip code)

# How can state policy advance opportunity?



Higher Education  
Coordinating Entity



Financial Aid



Statewide Longitudinal  
Data System



Regional  
Disparities



Access and Success  
for Adults

Visit the  
California  
Postsecondary  
to Prosperity Dashboard

*[www.californiacompetes.org/p2p](http://www.californiacompetes.org/p2p)*

 @CalCompetes

 @SuJinJez

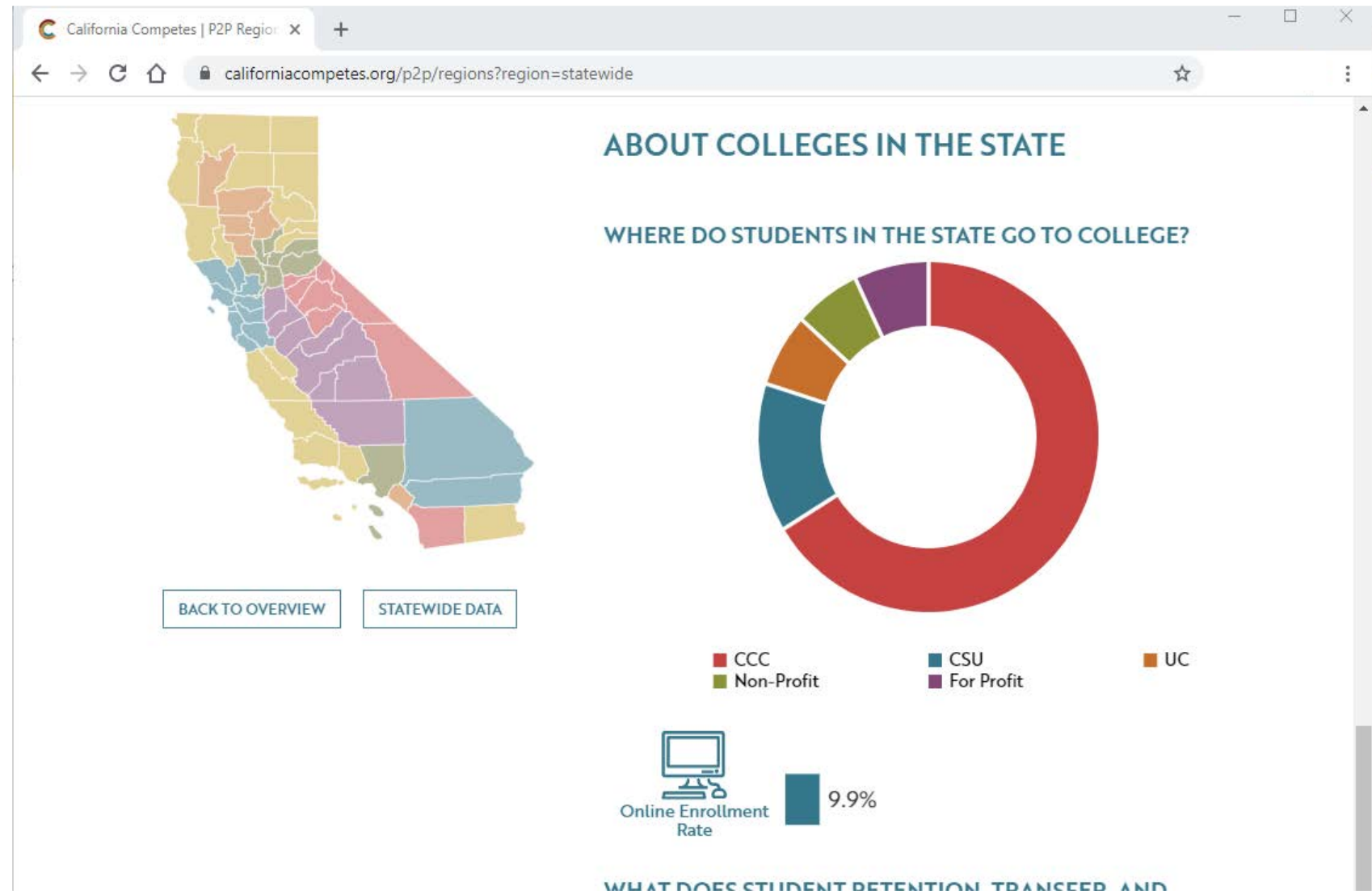
 @David\_Radwin



# Bonus slides



# Dashboard Overview



# 12-Month Enrollment

## WHERE DO STUDENTS IN THE STATE GO TO COLLEGE?

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	
LOS ANGELES (MOST IN STATE)	568,561
STATEWIDE	2,189,816
CENTRAL SIERRA (LEAST IN STATE)	3,586

[CLICK THE CHART FOR DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN](#)



■ CCC  
■ Non-Profit

■ CSU  
■ For Profit

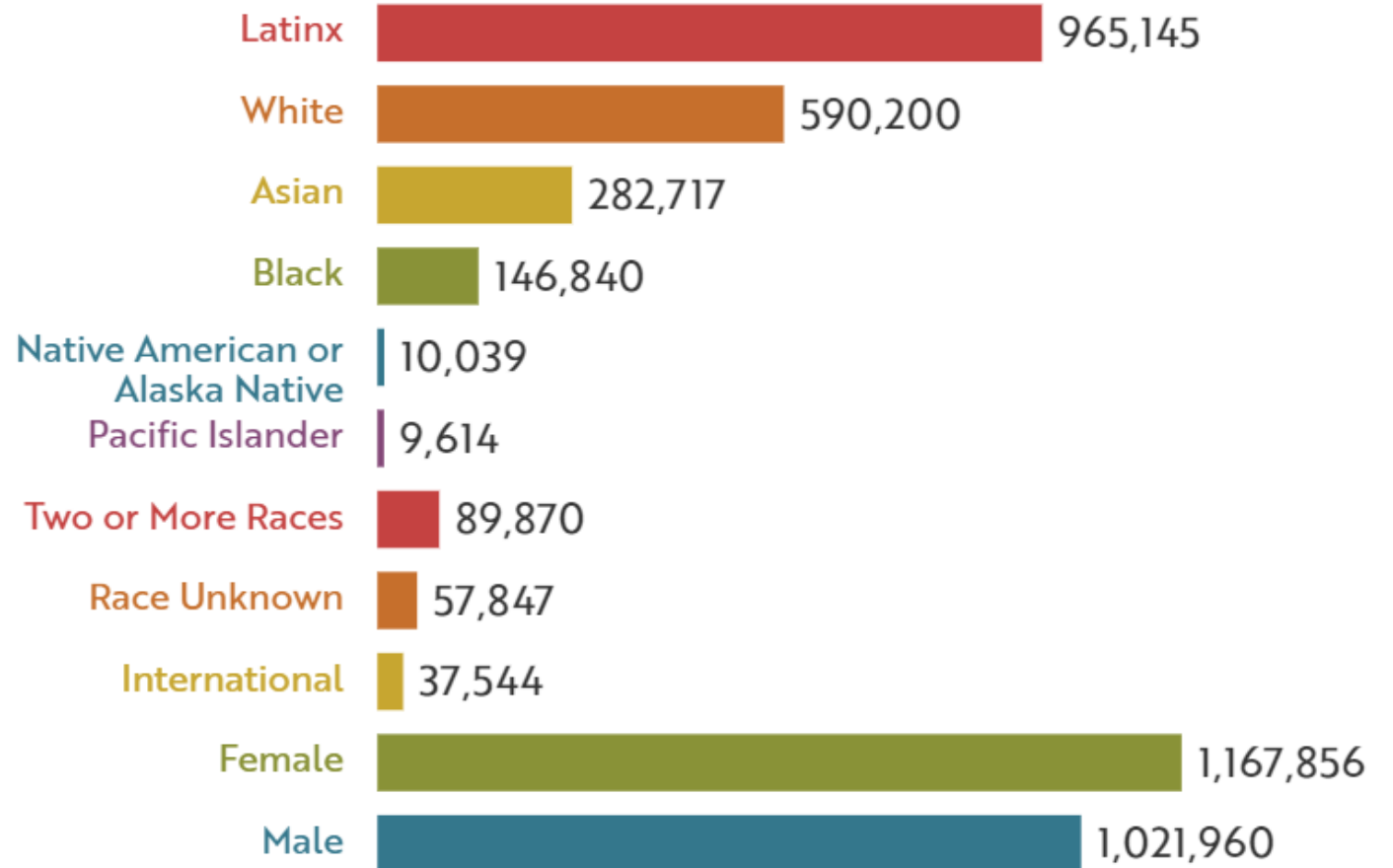
■ UC

# 12-Month Enrollment

## WHERE DO STUDENTS IN THE STATE GO TO COLLEGE?

CCC

[< BACK](#)



# 12-Month Enrollment

## PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN EXCLUSIVELY ONLINE COURSES

SAN DIEGO (MOST IN STATE)	21.6%
STATEWIDE	9.9%
IMPERIAL (LEAST IN STATE)	2.1%



Online Enrollment Rate



9.9%

# Retention, Graduation, and Diversity

## WHAT DOES STUDENT RETENTION, TRANSFER, AND COMPLETION LOOK LIKE?



Retention



Transfer



5-Year Graduation



## HOW RACIALLY DIVERSE ARE THE COLLEGES?



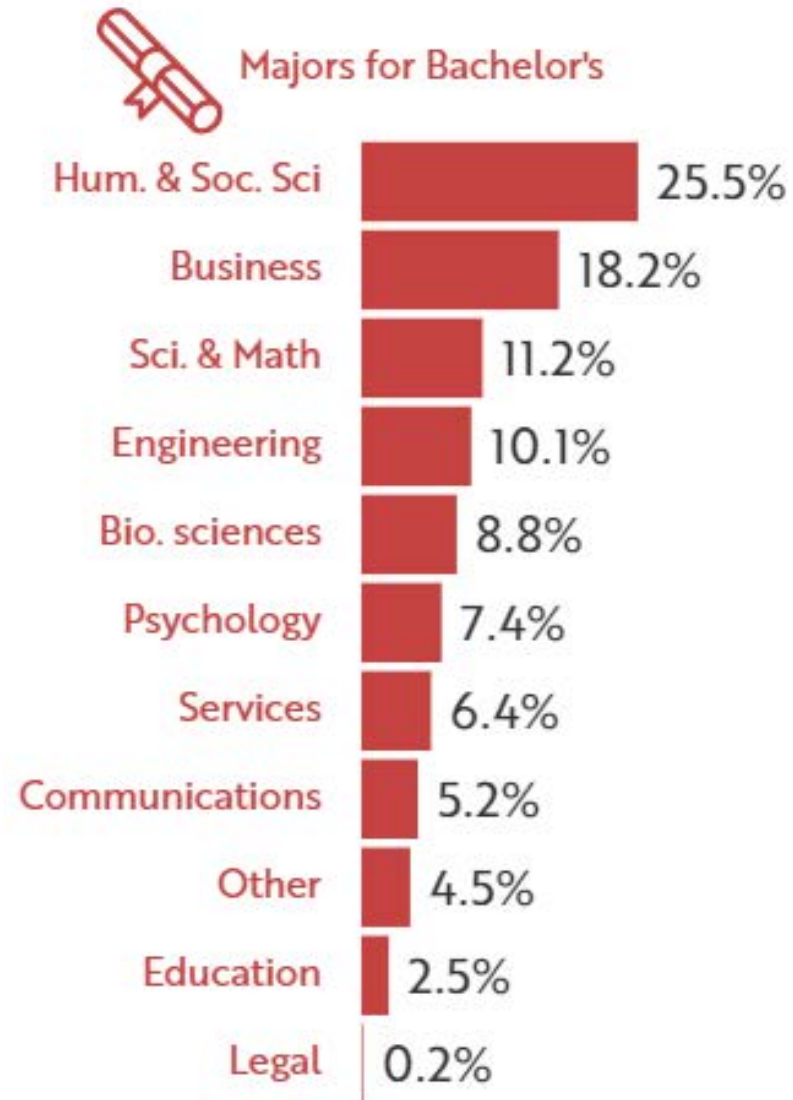
Underrepresented Students of Color





# Most Commonly Completed Programs

## WHAT PROGRAMS ARE MOST COMMONLY COMPLETED?



# Awards in High-Wage, High-Demand Fields



## WHAT PERCENT OF GRADUATES RECEIVE AWARDS IN HIGH-WAGE, HIGH-DEMAND FIELDS?

