



# EDUCATION FOR UPWARD MOBILITY

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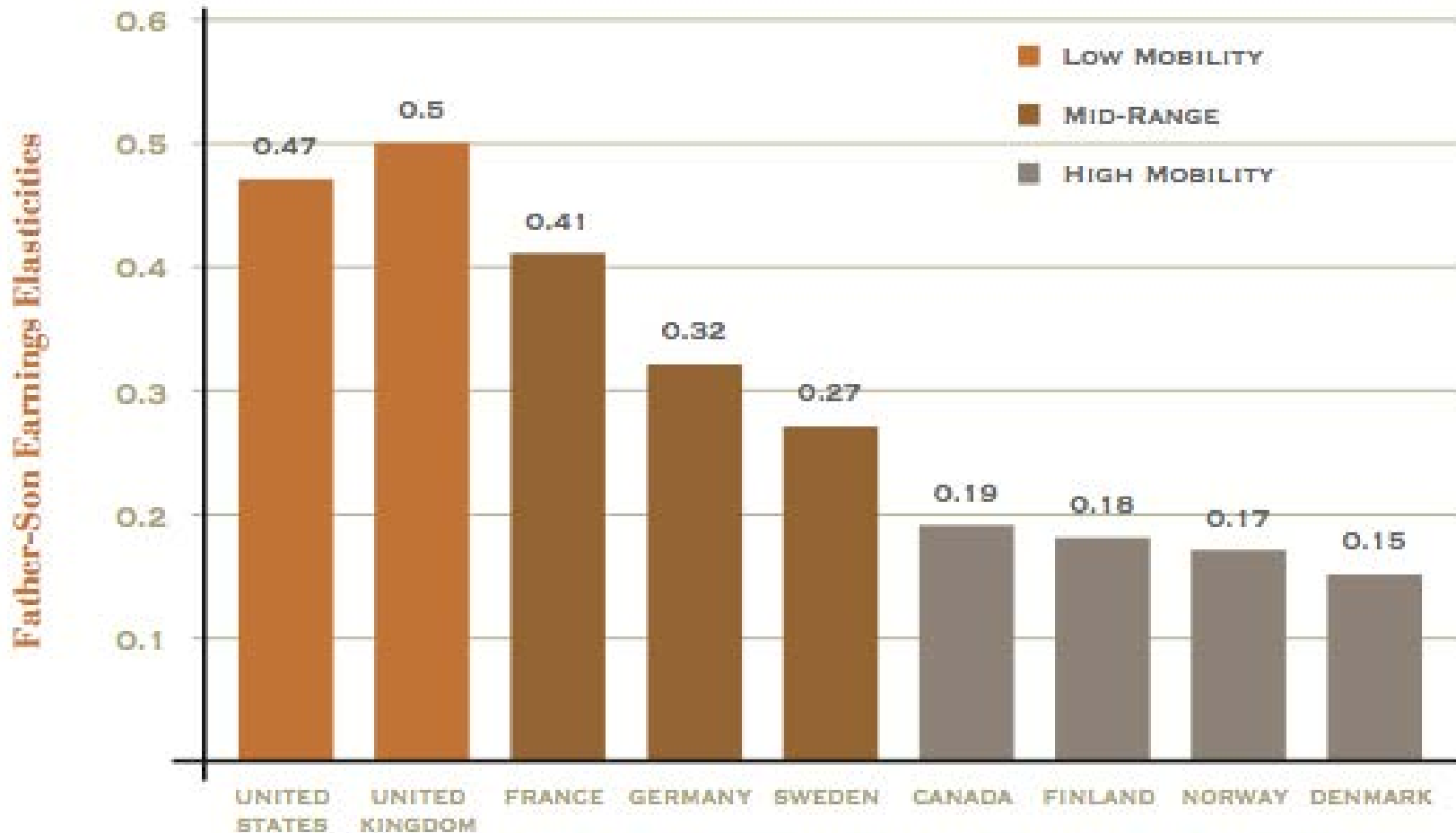
@MICHAELPETRILLI

# Today's Challenges

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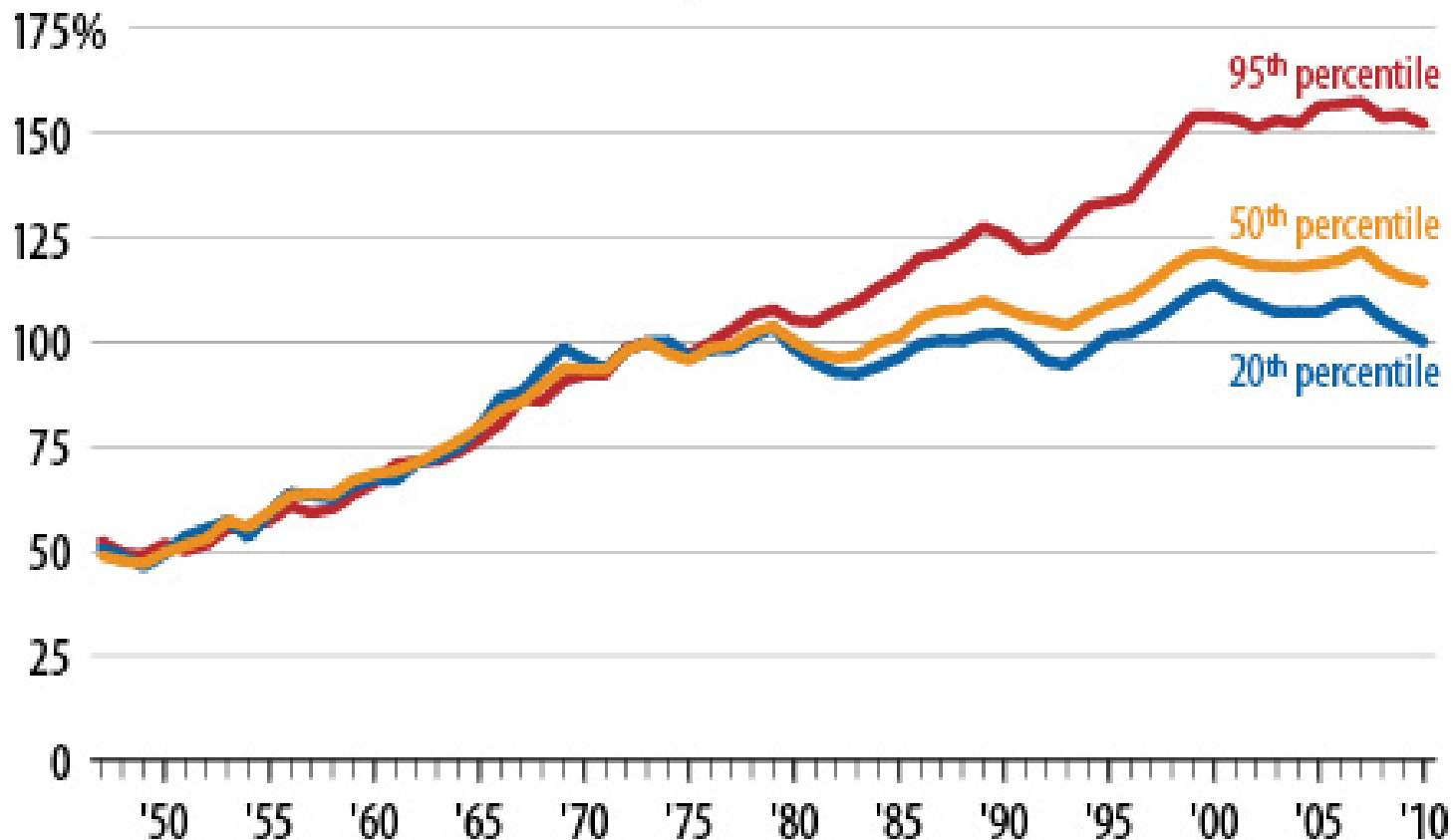
1. Low upward mobility
2. Growing Inequality in income and in childhood experiences
3. A widening achievement gap by class

# Son's earnings are more closely tied to father's earnings in the U.S. than in Canada and much of Europe

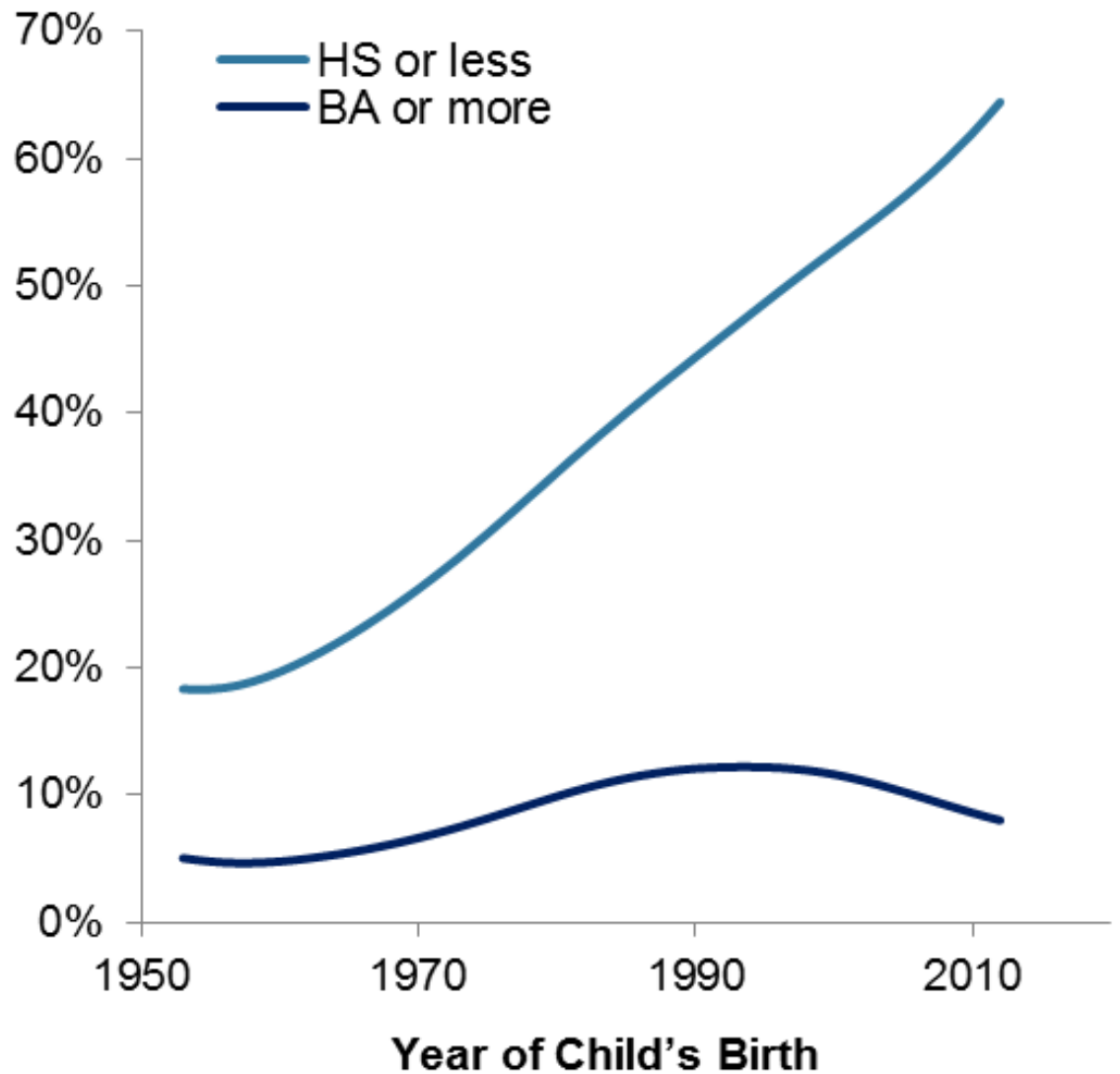


# Income gains were widely shared in early postwar decades – but not since then

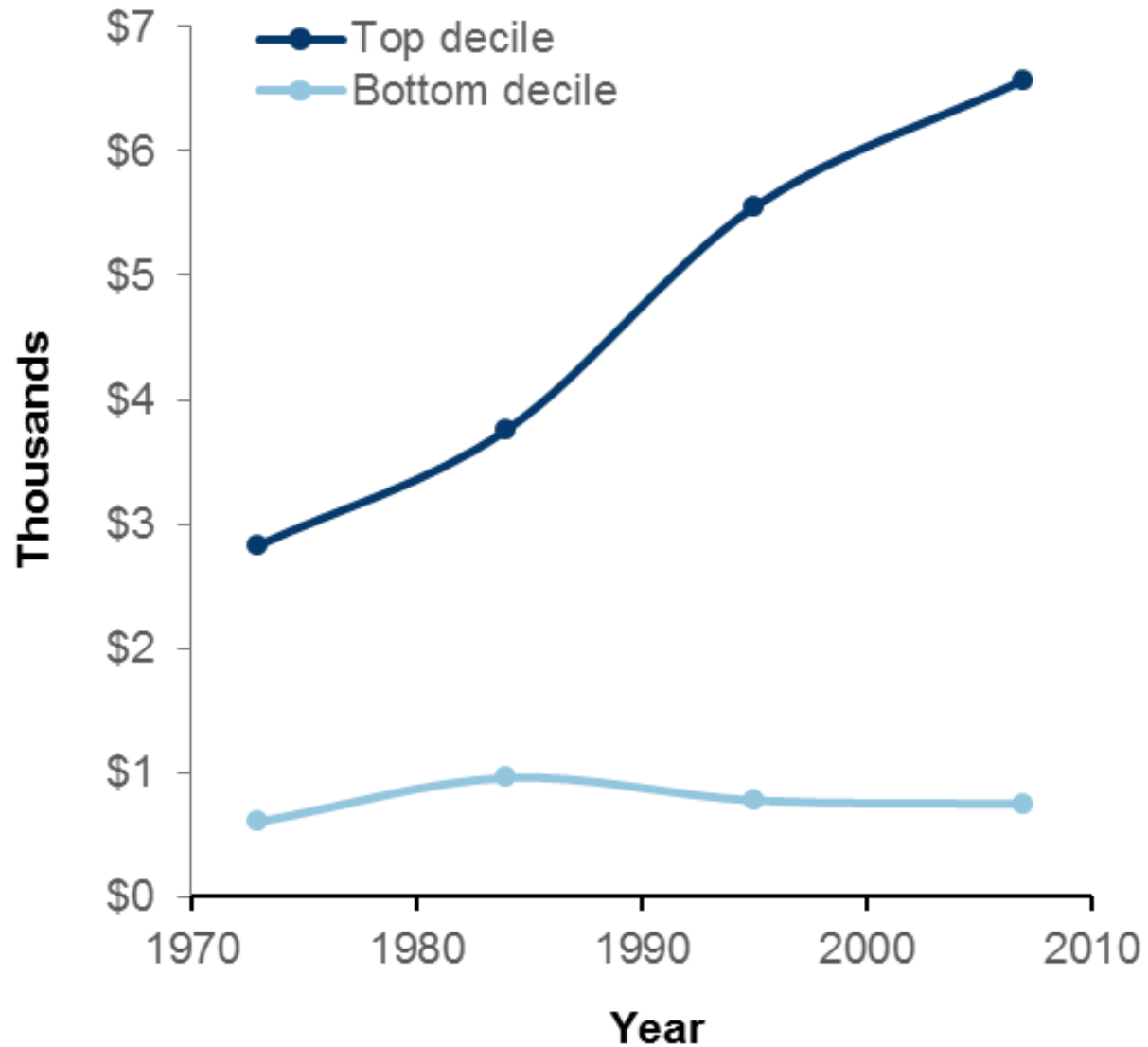
Real family income between 1947 and 2010, as a percent of 1973 level



# Children in Single Parent Families

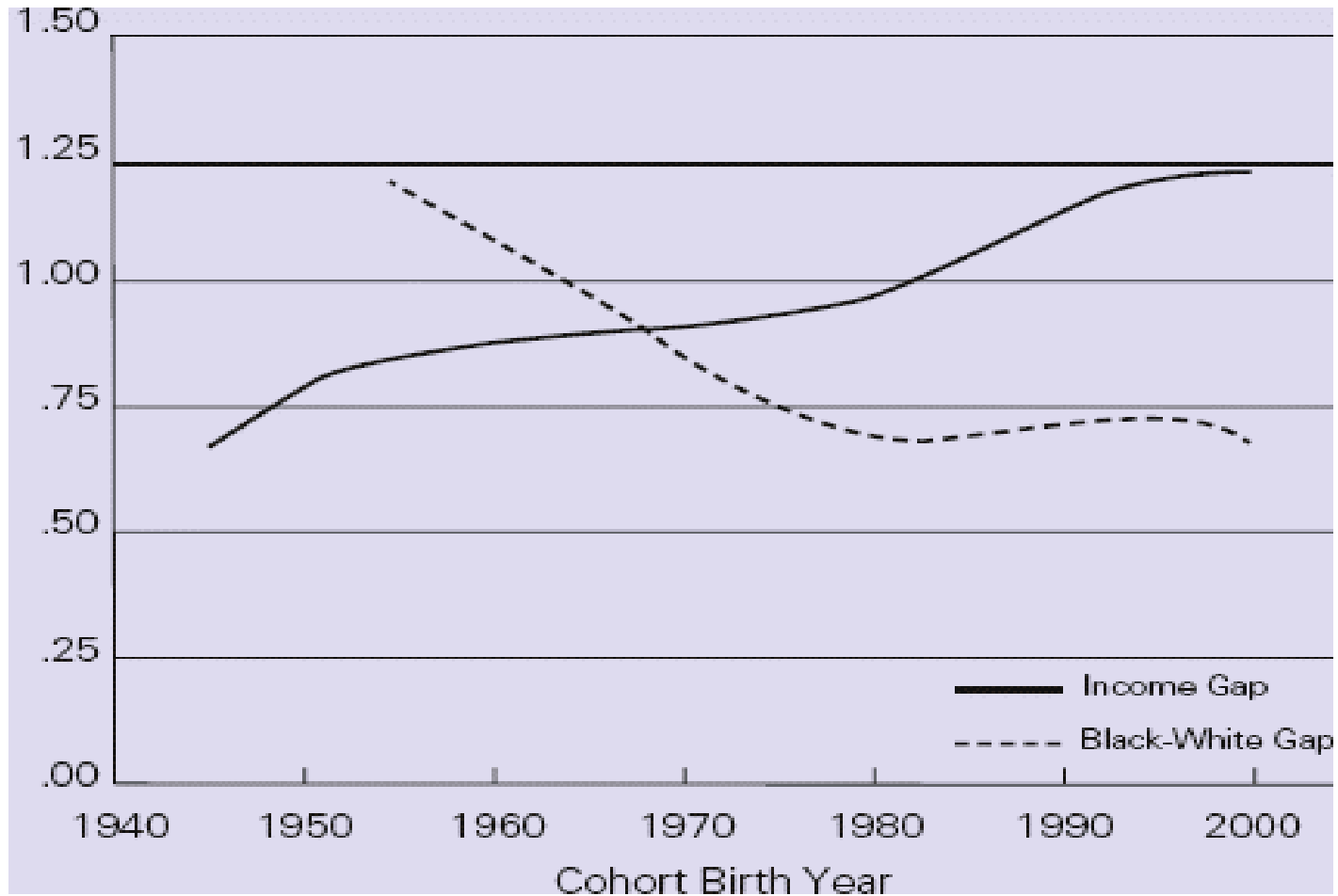


# Parental “Enrichment” Spending on Their Children



# Average Difference in Standardized Test Scores

(in standard deviation units)



# Three pillars of an Education for Upward Agenda

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1. Balance our “college” obsession with renewed attention to technical education.
2. Prioritize the needs of “strivers.”
3. Encourage all students to follow the “success sequence” – including delaying parenthood until they are ready.



# A bachelor's degree is a life-changer for young people growing up in poverty

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NO COLLEGE



WITH COLLEGE

**47% will remain stuck** in the poor circumstances into which they were born.

**90% will achieve upward mobility** out of poverty.

# Attainment by Base-Year Socioeconomic Status

(ELS Cohort)

	Base Year Socio-Economic Status		
Highest Education Level	Lowest	Middle	Highest
High School or Below	29.0	15.1	3.7
Some College, No Credential	35.9	35.1	23.8
Undergraduate certificate	12.6	11.2	5.8
Associates degree	8.1	9.8	6.7
Bachelors degree or above	14.3	29.0	60.0

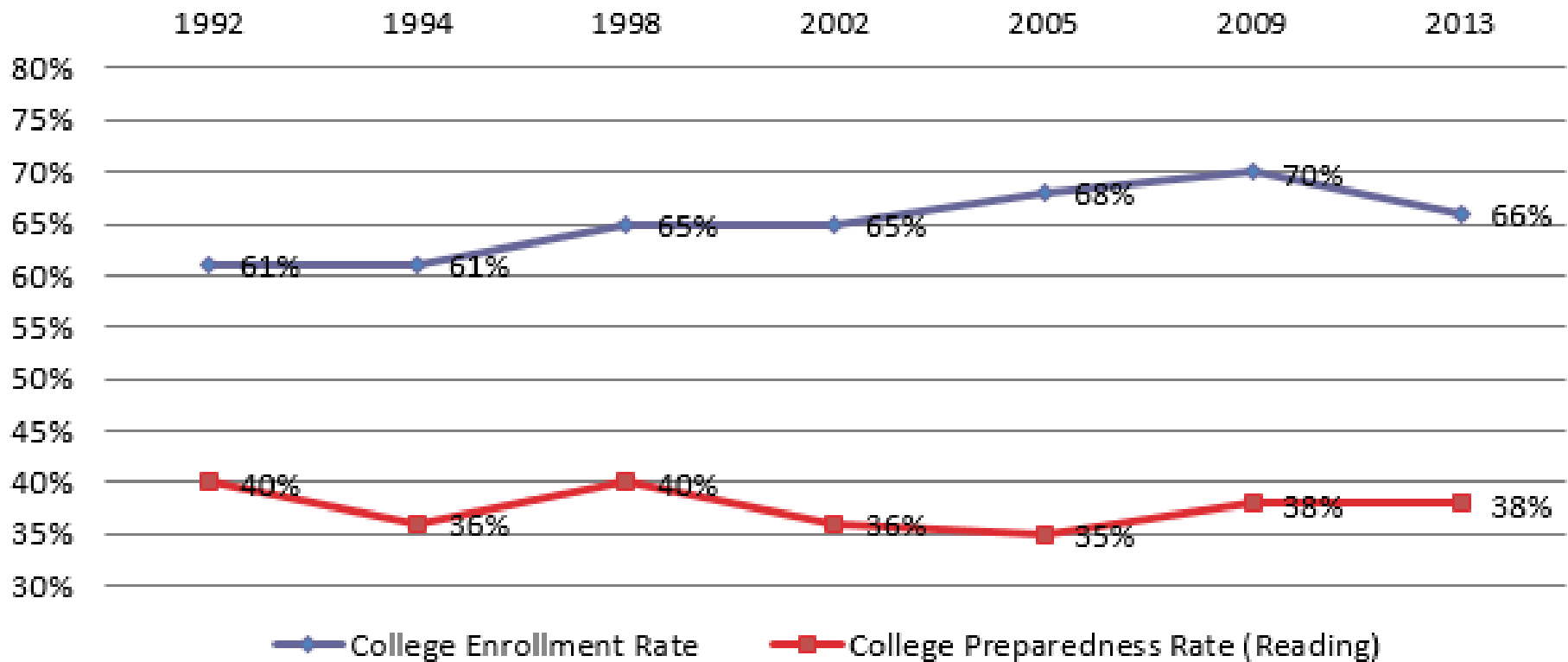
Want lots more college  
graduates?

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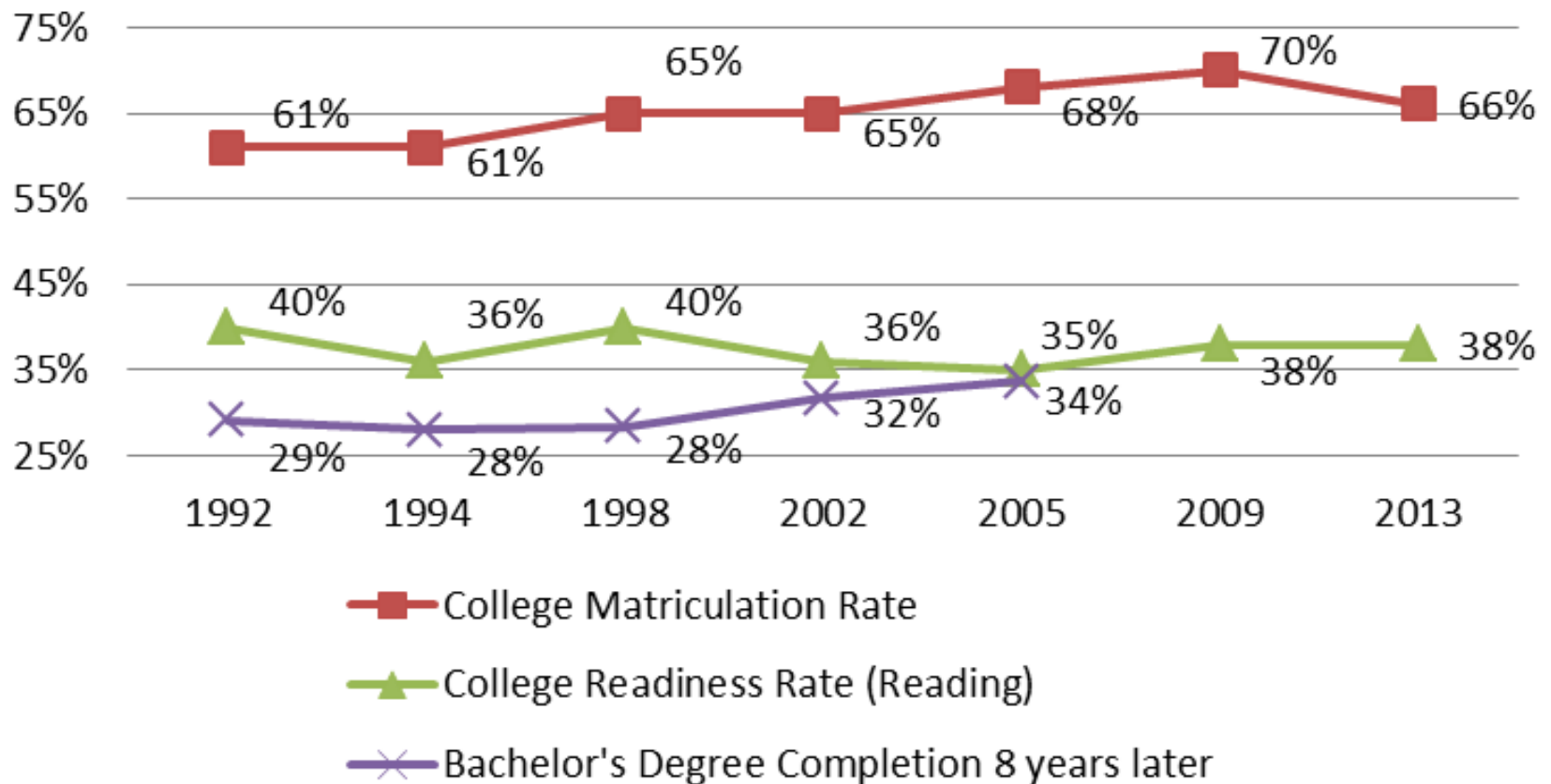
Improve our K-12  
system.

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# College Enrollment vs. College Preparation *in Reading*



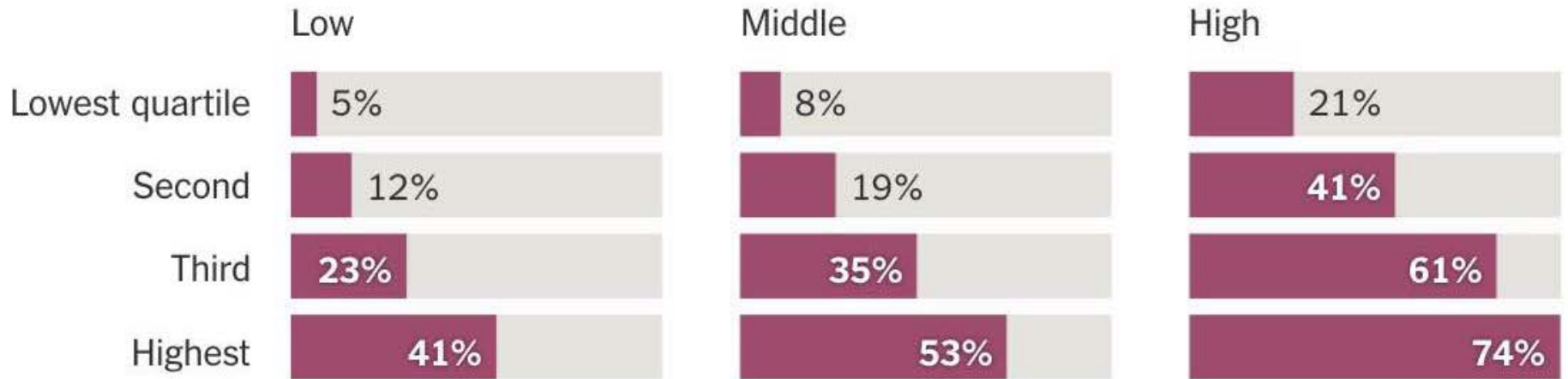
# College Matriculation, Readiness, and Completion



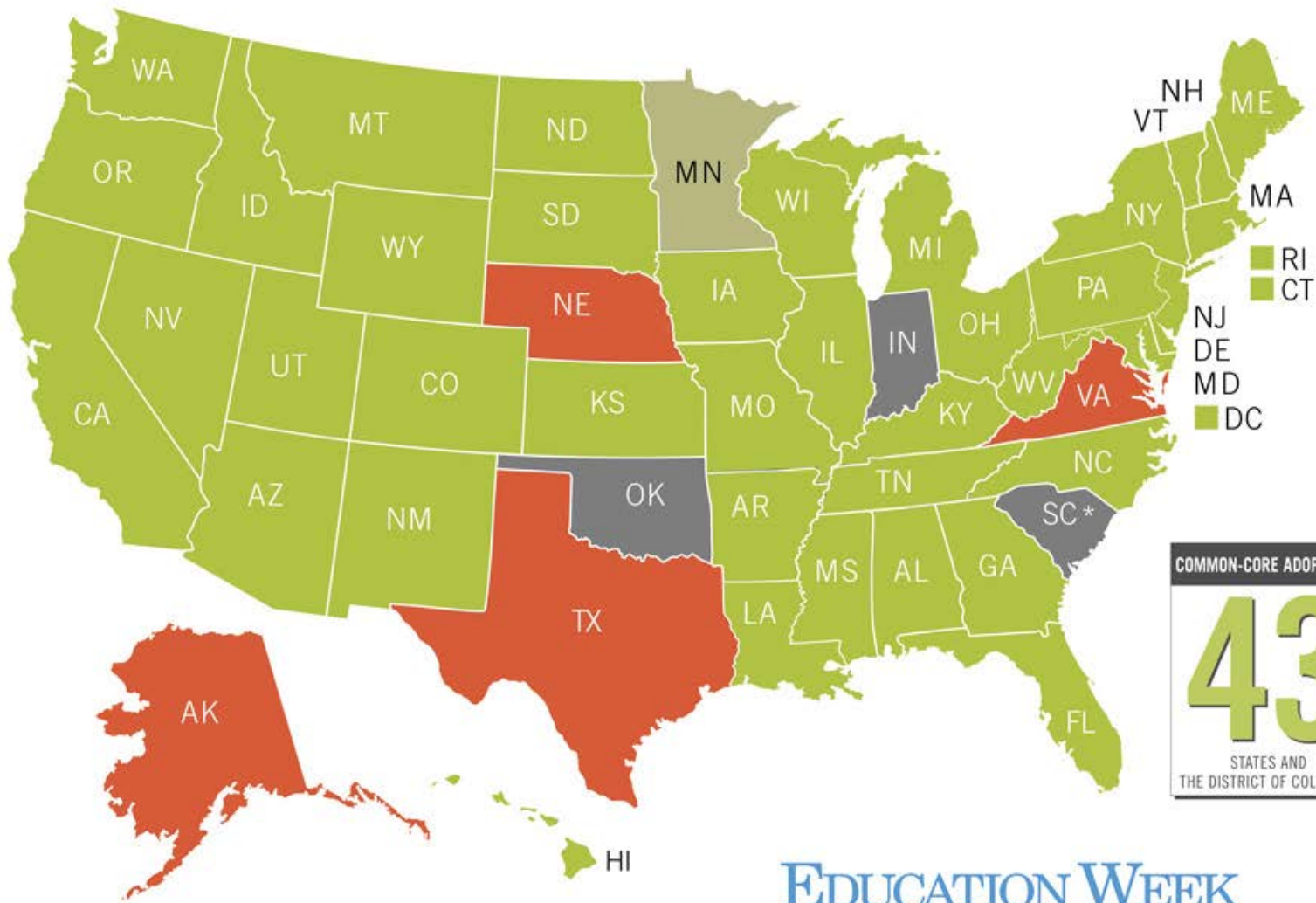


# The Advantage of Wealth in College

A low-income college student with top math scores has the same chance of graduating with a bachelor's degree as a rich student with mediocre scores.



B.A. completion rate in three socio-economic groups, ranked in four groups of math test scores.



■ State adopted the Common Core (43 plus D.C.)

■ State did not adopt the Common Core (4)

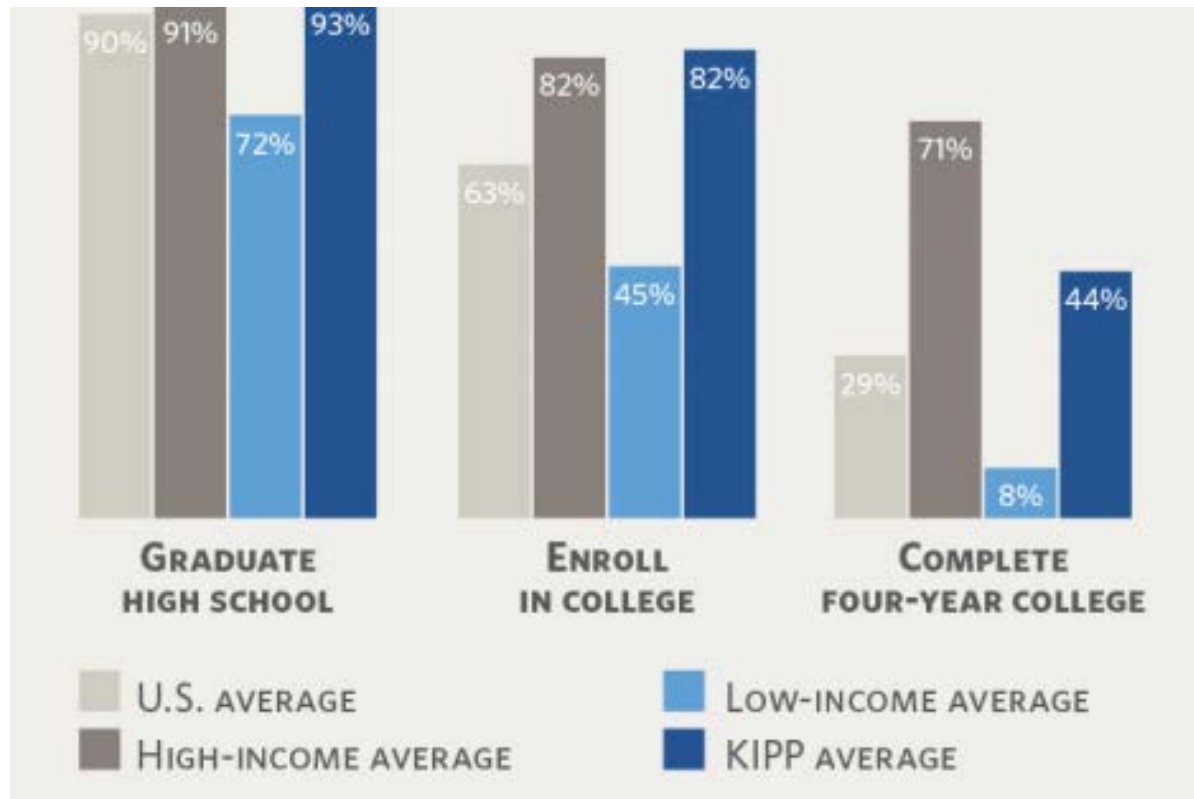
■ State adopted the Common Core in only one subject (1)

■ State reversed its adoption of the Common Core (3)

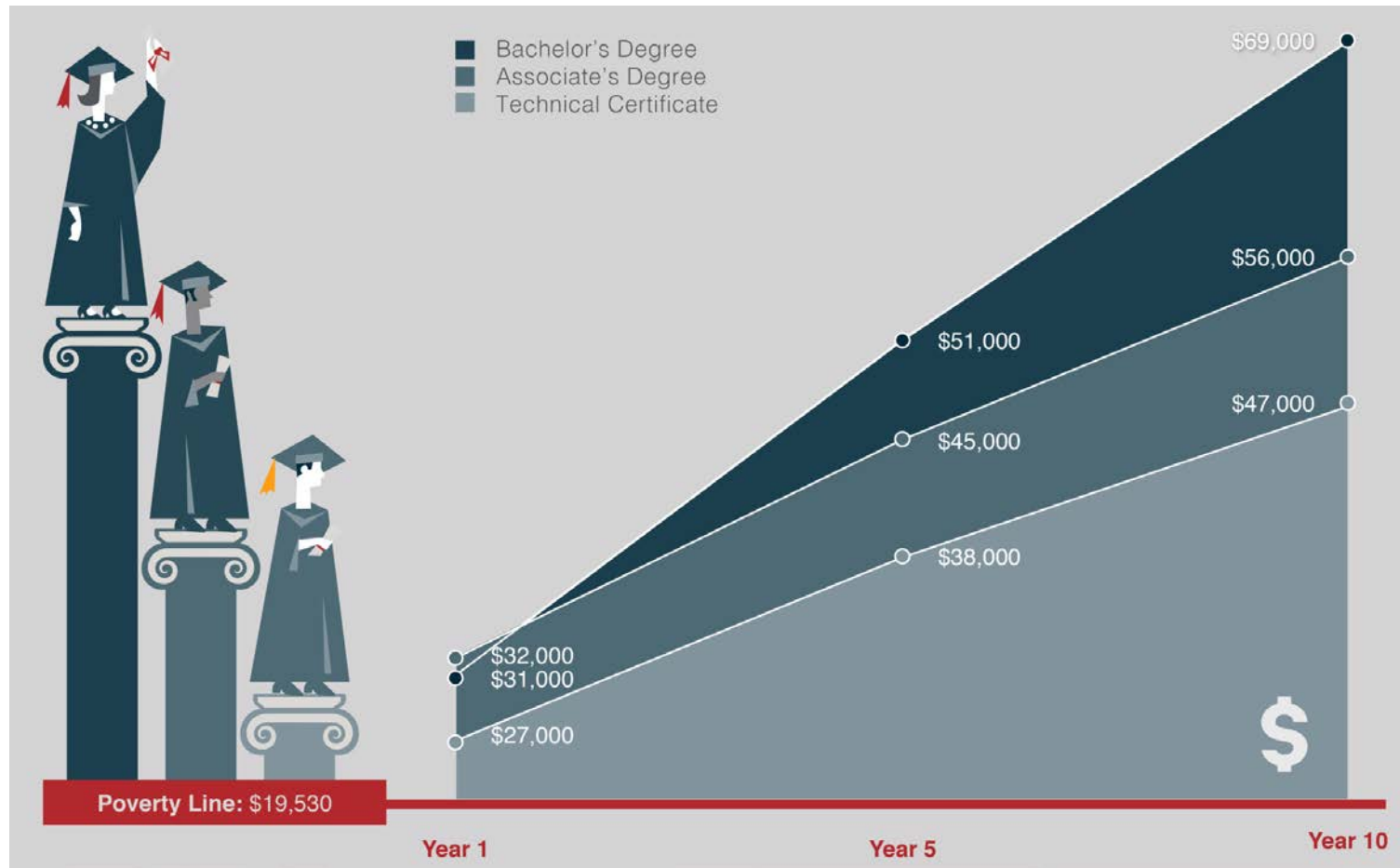


# KIPP to College

As of spring 2014, 44 percent of KIPP alumni have graduated from four-year colleges, and an additional 5.5 percent have graduated from two-year colleges.

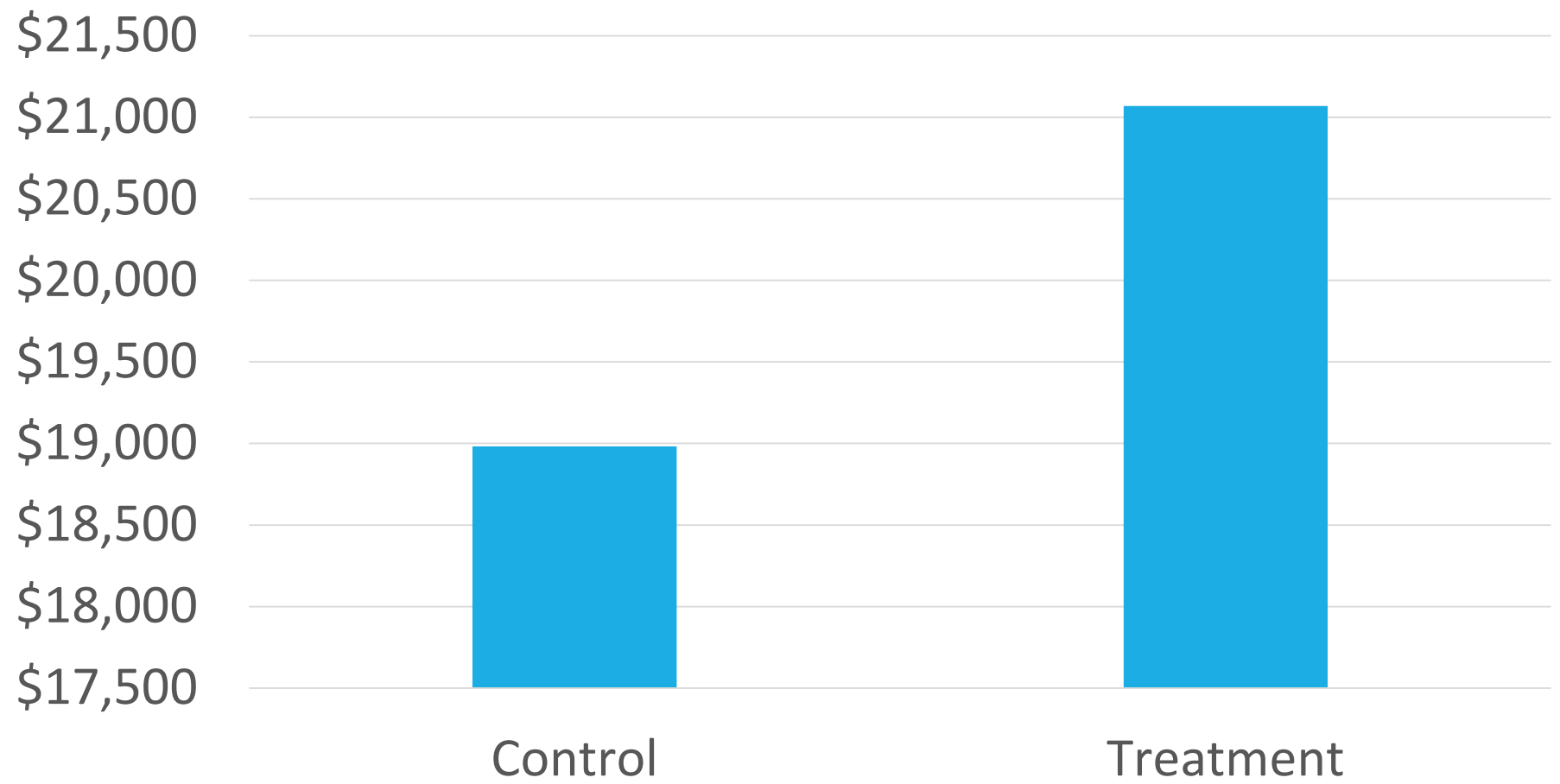


# Benefits of alternative degrees





# Impact of Career Academies on Annual Earnings





# Career Academies + Early College

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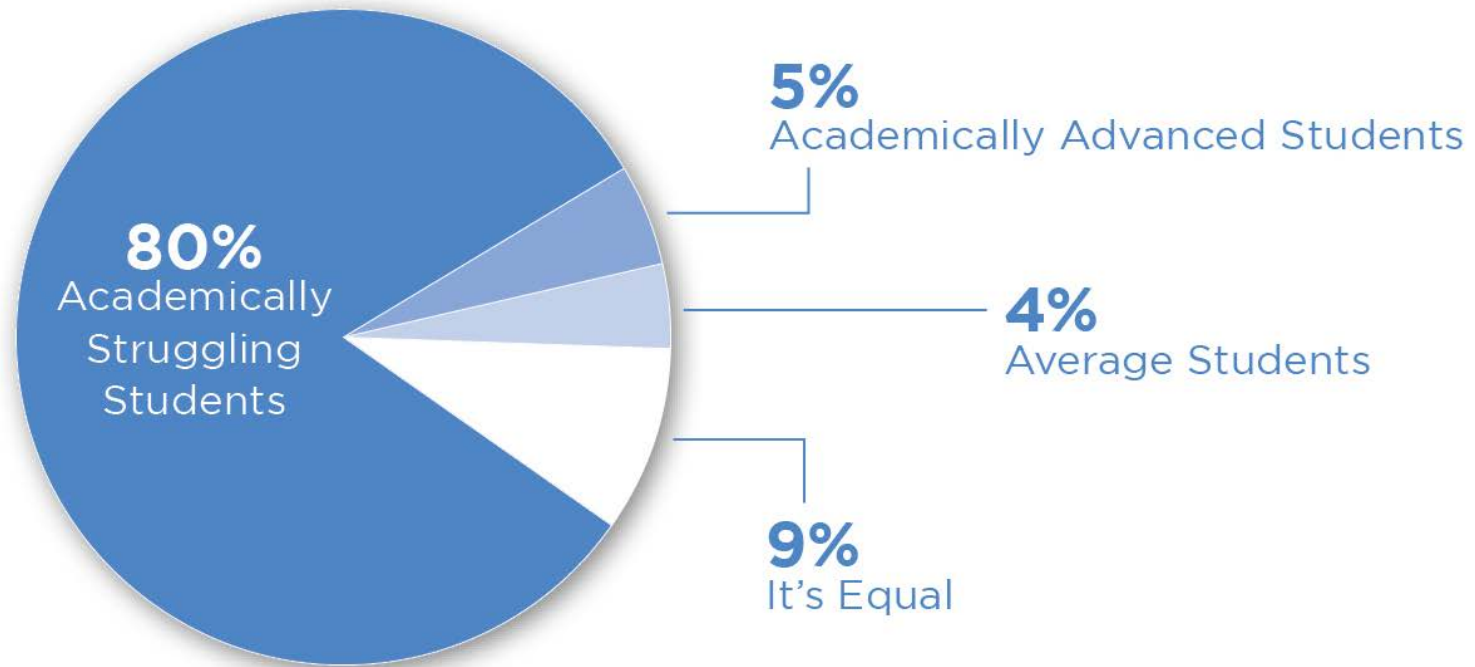
**Don't forget the strivers!**

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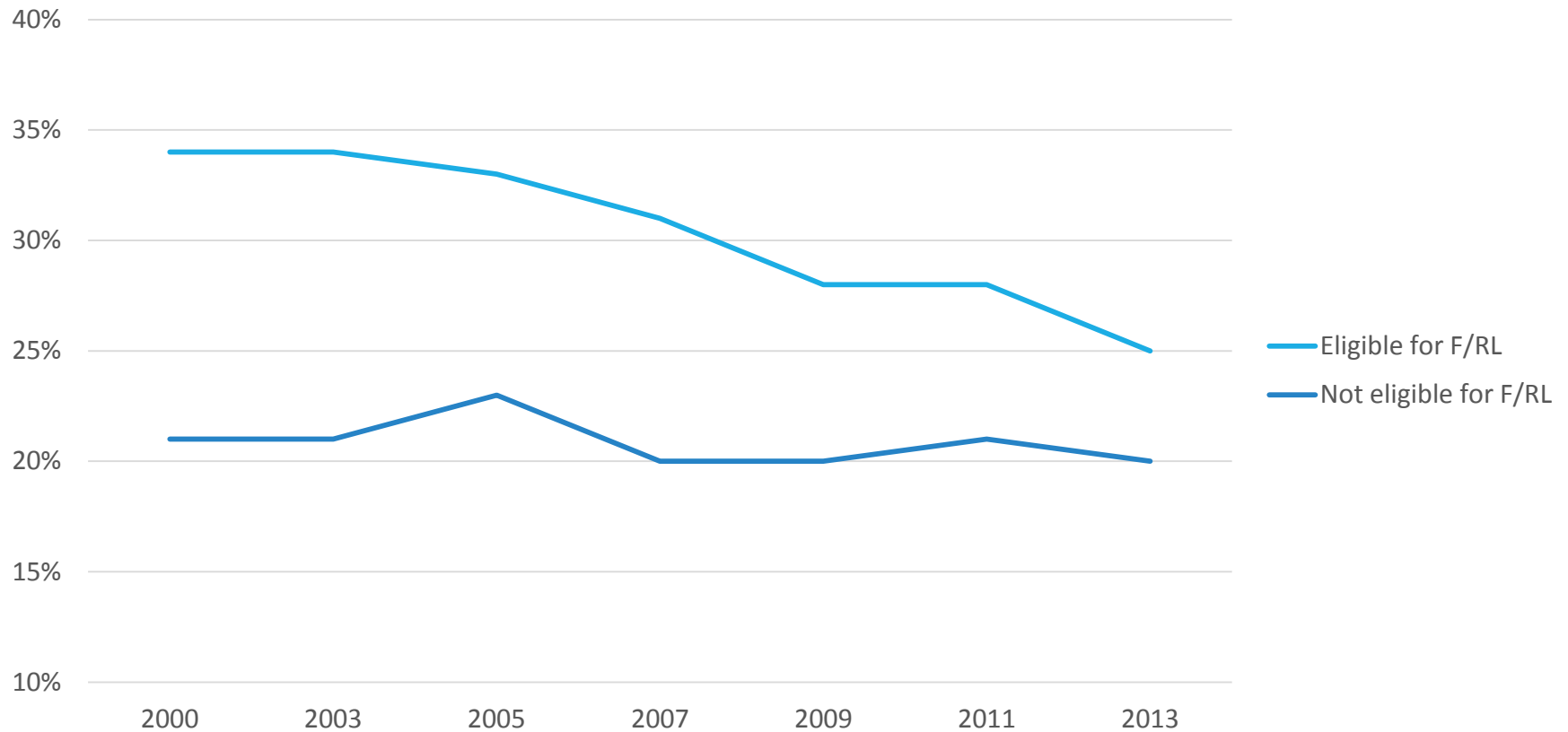
# Low-achieving students receive dramatically more attention from their teachers

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## Who is Most Likely to Get One-on-One Attention from Teachers?

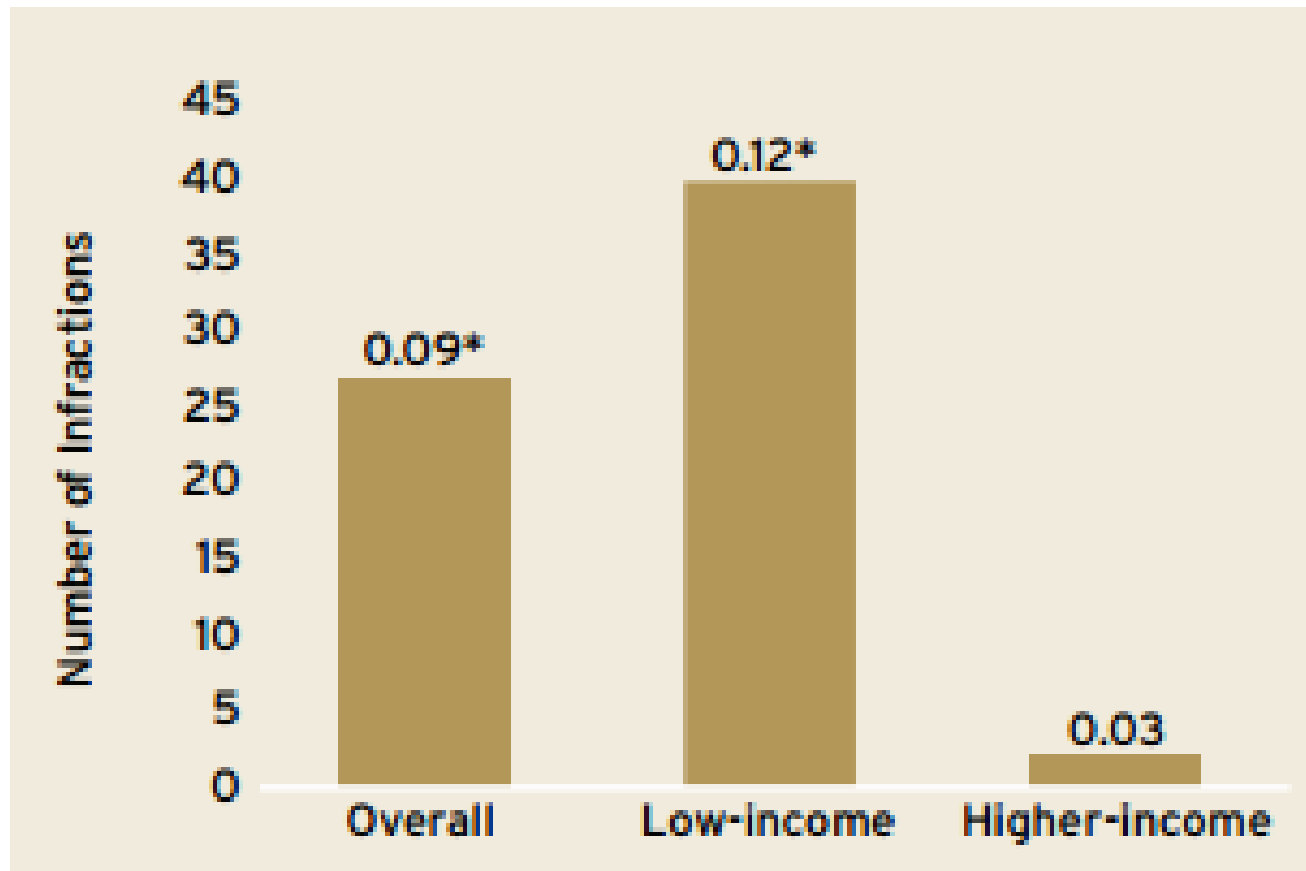


# Percentage of Detracked Eighth Graders by Income



# Effect on Disciplinary Infractions

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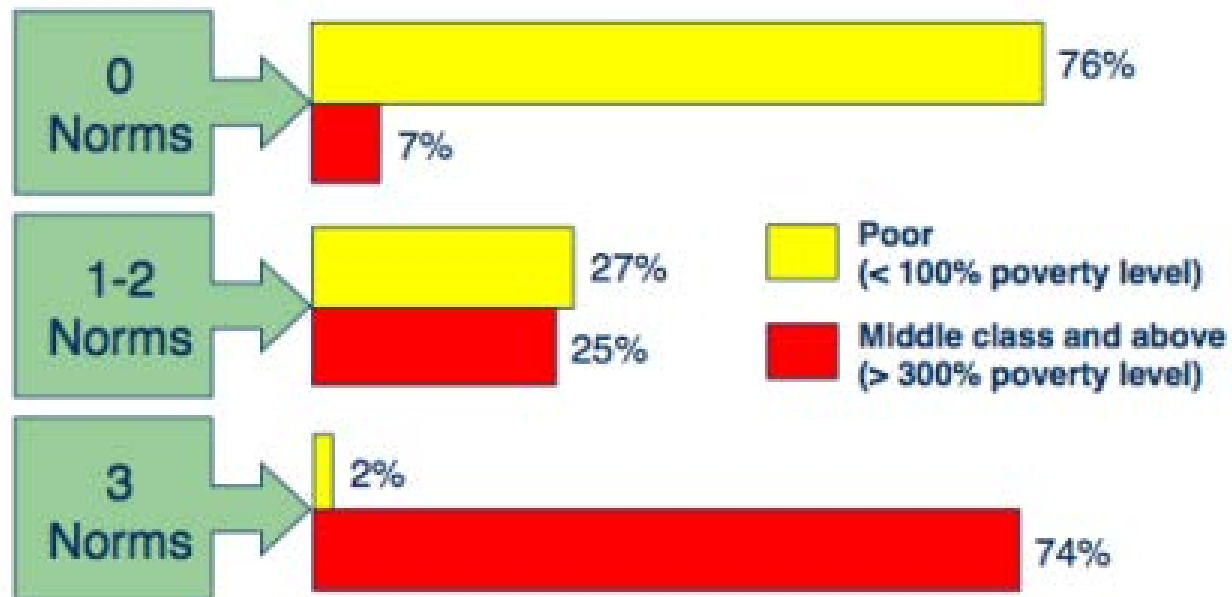


# The Success Sequence

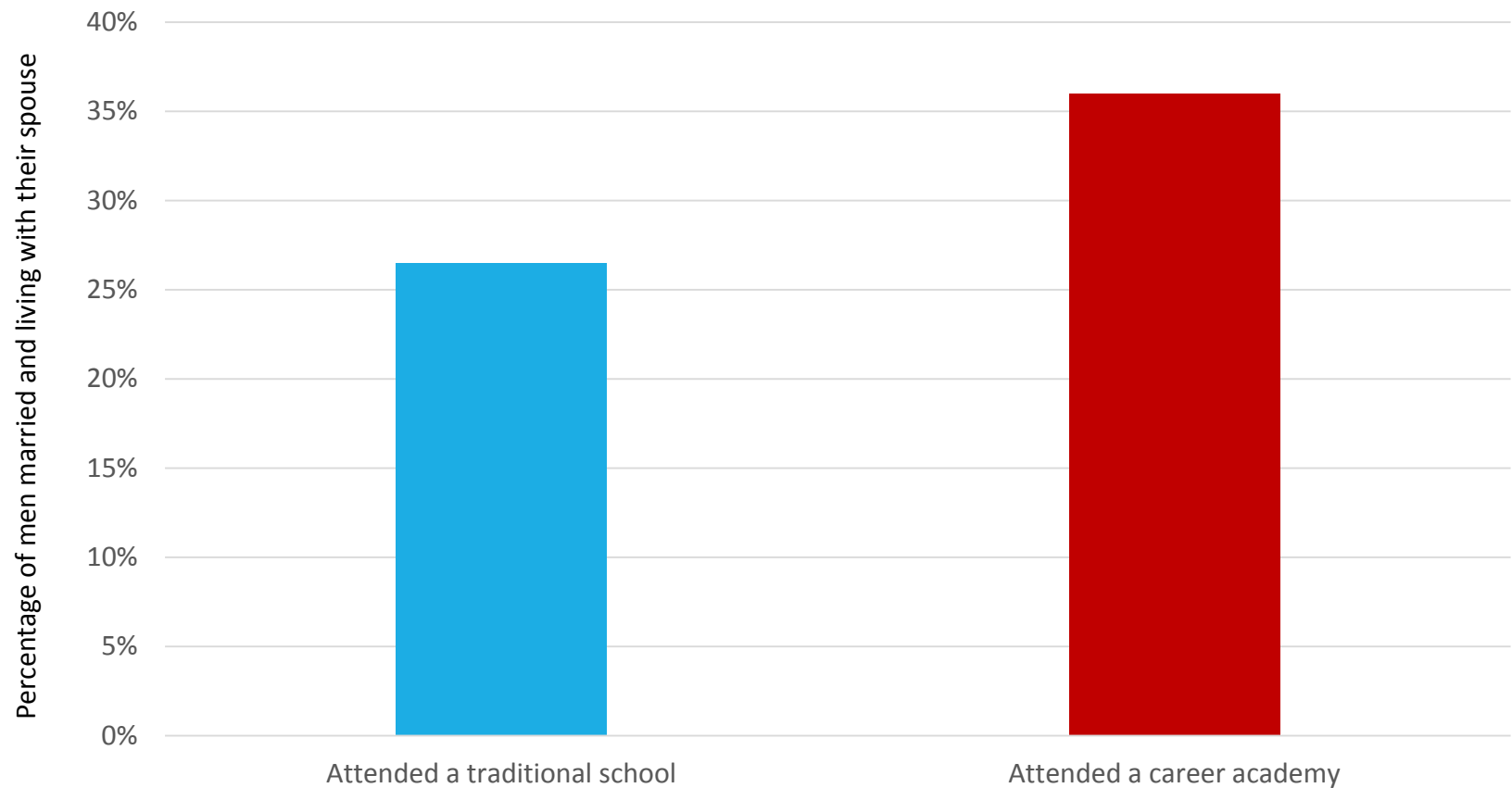
The Three Norms:

1. Complete high school.
2. Work full-time.
3. Wait until age 21 and marry before children.

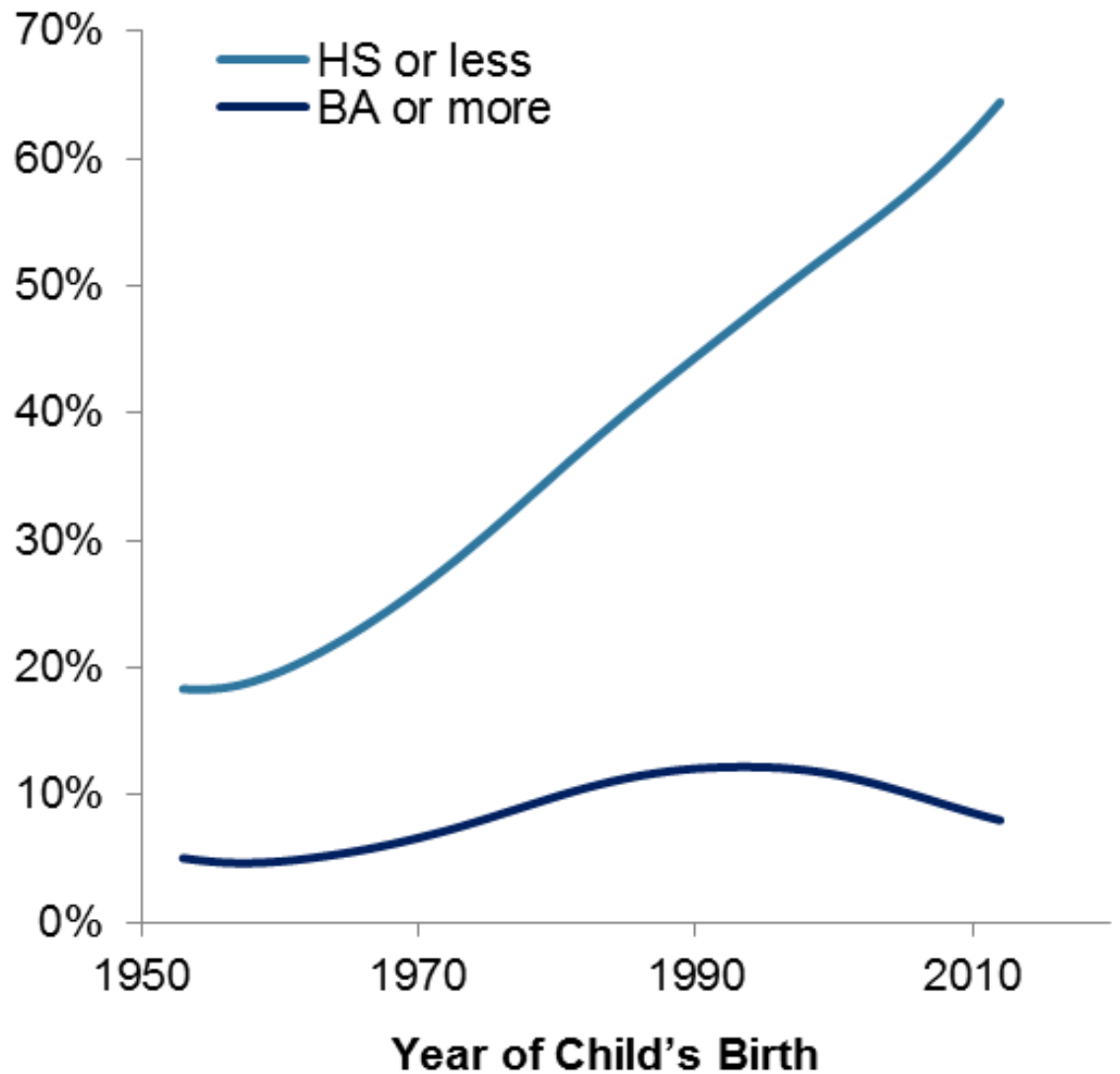
Income class by adherence to social norms



# Impact of Career Academies on Men's Marriage Rates



# Children in Single Parent Families

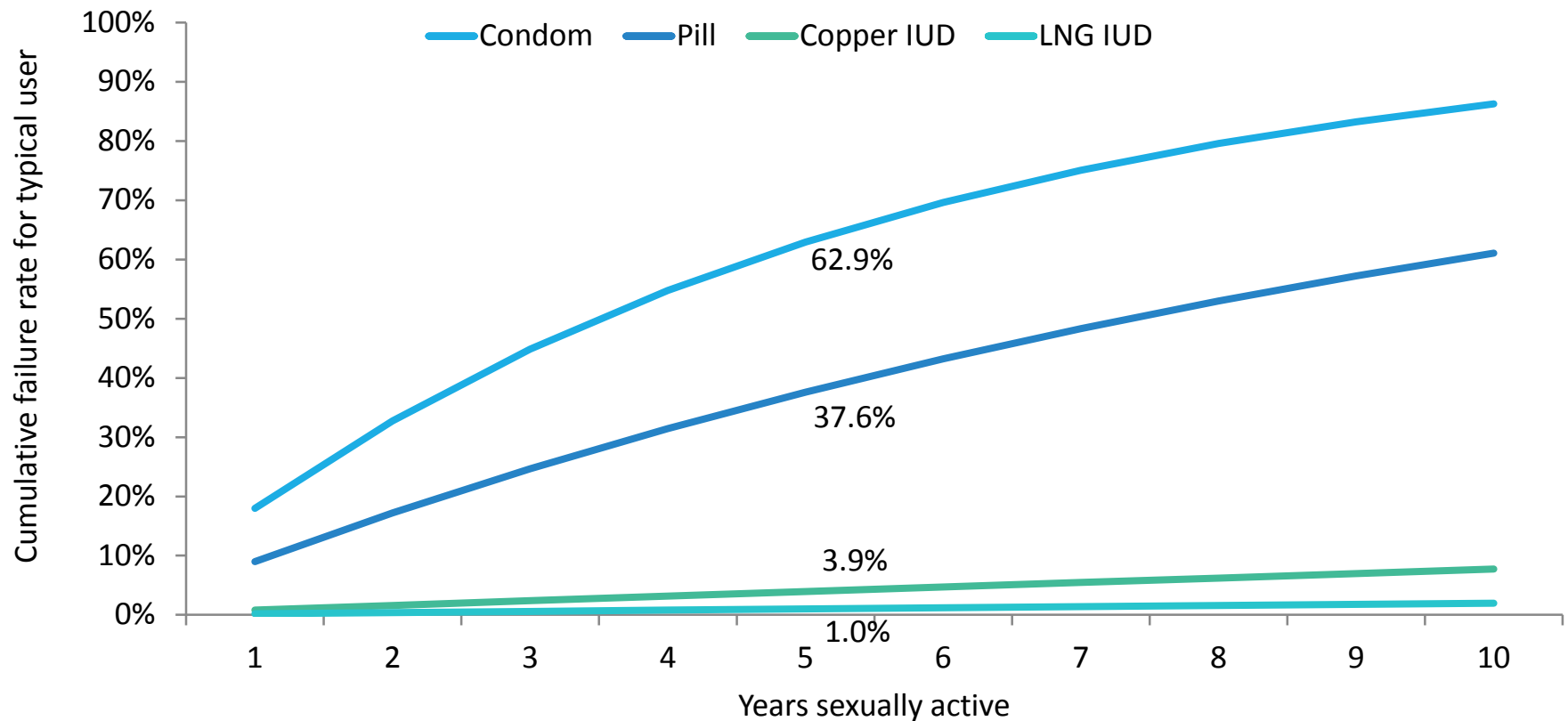


# Religious Schools

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# IUDs are much more effective than other forms of birth control





# Colorado Family Planning Initiative

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Expanding access to LARCs caused a

**27 percent decline**

in births to unmarried, disadvantaged women who are younger than 25 between 2009 and 2011.



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