

Handout for April 30, 2015

Table 1.
% of population with 4+ years of college

	Ages 25-29		Ages 25+	
	men	women	men	women
1950	9.6	5.9		
1960	14.8	7.6	9.7	5.8
1970	20.0	12.9	13.5	8.1
1980	24.1	20.9	20.1	12.8
1990	23.7	22.8	24.4	18.4
2000	27.9	30.1	27.8	23.6
2010*	27.4	35.1	30.3	29.6

Sources: 1950-1980, Columns 1 & 2 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile of the United States, 1991*, pp. 4-5. Columns 3 & 4 from *Statistical Abstract 2012*, Table 230. 1990-2010 data from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_008.asp (Accessed 4/29/2013)

*2010 data in columns 1 & 2 are for age group 25-34

Table 2. % of population ages 25 & over with 4+ years of college, 2010

	men	women
White, non-Hispanic	34.2	32.4
Black, non-Hispanic	17.9	21.6
Hispanic	13.3	14.9
Asian	54.4	49.9

Source: Digest of Education Statistics 2012, Table 8 (http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d12/tables/dt12_008.asp, accessed 4/29/2013)

Table 3. % of population, ages 25 and over, with 4+ years of college

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1940	4.9	1.3	3.9	--
1980	18.4	7.9	32.9	7.6
1990	23.1	11.3	41.7	9.2
2000	28.1	16.6	44.4	10.6
2010	33.2	20.0	52.8	13.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile of the United States, 1991*, pp. 4-5; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *We the Americans: Our Education*, p. 4. 1980-2010 data, http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_008.asp (accessed 4/29/2013)

Table 4. High School Dropouts (Percent of population age 14-24)

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic (any race)
1980	12.0	11.3	16.0	29.5
1990	10.1	10.1	10.9	26.8
2000	9.1	9.1	10.9	23.5
2010	6.4	6.3	7.2	12.8

Source: *Statistical Abstract 2014*, table 274. Original source does not include separate estimates for Asian population because number of Asians in Current Population Surveys is too small to generate reliable estimates before about 2005.

Table 5. High School 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, 2010-11

group	% of students	group	% of students
U.S.	79	Asian, PI	87
Low SES	70	White	84
Limited English	57	Hispanic	71
Students w/disabilities	59	Black	67

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, "Public High School Four-Year On-Time Graduation Rates and Event Dropout Rates: School Years 2010-11 and 2011-12," Table 1. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014391/tables.asp>

Table 6. Educational Attainment by State, 2010
 (For graduates, expressed as percent of population,
 25 years old & over)

	h.s. grad	college grad
<i>United States total</i>	85.3	28.0
Wyoming	92.2	23.7
Montana	91.7	28.5
Alaska	91.5	27.6
Minnesota	91.4	31.8
New Hampshire	91.3	33.0
Vermont	91.1	33.7
Utah	90.5	29.1
Iowa	90.4	25.0
Hawaii	90.2	29.3
North Dakota	90.1	27.0
Tennessee	83.2	22.8
New Mexico	83.1	25.2
Arkansas	82.5	19.1
West Virginia	82.5	17.1
Alabama	82.0	22.0
Louisiana	81.8	21.1
Kentucky	81.7	20.5
California	80.7	30.0
Mississippi	80.7	19.8
Texas	80.3	25.8

Source:
http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d12/tables/dt12_011.asp
 (accessed 4/29/2013)

Table 7. Analysis of High School Graduation Rates by State, 2010
 (robust standard errors in parentheses)

	H.S. Grads in Population Ages 25+				H.S. Grads in Population Ages 18-24			
% Black	-0.172*** (0.04)	-0.180*** (0.03)	-0.166*** (0.03)	-0.178*** (0.02)	-0.101* (0.05)	-0.102* (0.05)	-0.122** (0.05)	-0.123** (0.05)
% Hispanic	-0.002 (0.03)	-0.003 (0.03)			-0.032 (0.04)	-0.031 (0.04)		
% Asian	-0.026 (0.07)	-0.024 (0.04)			+0.134** (0.06)	+0.134** (0.05)		
% Foreign Born			-0.132* (0.07)	-0.121* (0.07)			-0.027 (0.07)	-0.027 (0.08)
Minimum Wage * 1000 / State Median Annual Y	-46.20** (22.5)	-39.51** (16.7)	-51.09** (25.2)	-37.10* (20.1)	-24.57 (20.9)	-23.38 (20.1)	-24.77 (22.2)	-23.87 (24.3)
Gini Coefficient Residual ¹		-0.942*** (0.26)		-0.819*** (0.29)		-0.166 (0.31)		-0.053 (0.40)
Constant	95.51	94.49	97.27	95.27	88.65	88.47	88.90	88.78
Adjusted R2	0.41	0.58	0.49	0.59	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.12
n	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

¹Gini coefficient residual = actual gini - gini predicted from a regression of gini on % black and (either %Hisp & % Asian - or - % foreign born) in population. Gini increases with greater inequality. The residual is positive if income is distributed even more unevenly than predicted; it is negative if income is more evenly distributed than predicted.

*** p<0.01 **p<0.05 *p<0.10

Source: Professor Olney's calculations using data from Statistical Abstract and other government websites.

Table 8. Analysis of High School Graduation Rates by State by Gender, 2010
 (robust standard errors in parentheses)

	Male H.S. Grads in Population Ages 25-34				Female H.S. Grads in Population Ages 25-34			
% Black	-0.225*** (0.05)	-0.230*** (0.04)	-0.225*** (5.14)	-0.229*** (0.04)	-0.116*** (0.04)	-0.120*** (0.03)	-0.122*** (0.03)	-0.125*** (0.03)
% Hispanic	-0.010 (0.03)	-0.006 (0.03)			-0.022 (0.03)	-0.019 (0.03)		
% Asian	+0.059 (0.09)	+0.061 (0.07)			+0.018 (0.08)	+0.020 (0.07)		
% Foreign Born			-0.160** (0.08)	-0.156* (0.08)			-0.150** (0.07)	-0.147** (0.07)
Minimum Wage * 1000 / State Median Annual Y	-27.39 (21.3)	-23.06 (17.6)	-35.42 (24.4)	-30.03 (24.4)	-23.40 (17.9)	-19.70 (15.0)	-27.11 (20.2)	-23.40 (20.9)
Gini Coefficient Residual ¹		-0.609* (0.31)		-0.316 (0.37)		-0.521* (0.27)		-0.217 (0.31)
Constant	93.45	92.79	96.14	95.37	95.67	95.11	97.27	96.74
Adjusted R2	0.39	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.31
n	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

¹Gini coefficient residual = actual gini - gini predicted from a regression of gini on % black and (either %Hisp & % Asian - or - % foreign born) in population. Gini increases with greater inequality. The residual is positive if income is distributed even more unevenly than predicted; it is negative if income is more evenly distributed than predicted.

*** p<0.01 **p<0.05 *p<0.10

Source: Professor Olney's calculations using data from Statistical Abstract and other government websites.

Table 9. Employment Status of High School Grads & Dropouts
 (Percent of relevant population)

	Employed		Unemployed		Not in Labor Force	
	grad	dropout	grad	dropout	grad	dropout
1980	73.7	50.5	10.6	17.0	15.7	32.5
1990	75.0	52.4	9.9	13.5	15.1	34.1
2000	76.6	56.9	7.7	12.3	15.7	30.8
2010	65.4	51.1	8.7	10.2	25.9	38.7

H.S. grads are persons who have completed 4 years of high school but never enrolled in college. Source: 1980-2000, Statistical Abstract 2001, Table 260. 2010, computed from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_392.asp (accessed 4/29/2013). For college grads (BA or higher), 2010 percentages were 81.8% employed, 4.3% unemployed, 13.9% out of the labor force.

Table 10. Median Annual Earnings, Full-Time Year-Round Workers, by Highest Degree Earned, 2010

	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
H.S. dropout	\$24,760	\$18,340	\$25,780	\$20,910	\$20,550	n.a.
H.S. grad	\$33,830	\$25,760	\$32,960	\$25,780	\$28,720	\$30,120
College grad	\$51,350	\$41,250	\$47,360	\$40,730	\$43,030	\$55,710
Masters or more	\$66,190	\$51,400	\$56,040	\$50,660	\$50,370	\$70,450

Source: In constant 2011 dollars.
http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d12/tables/dt12_01o.asp (Accessed 4/29/2013)

Figure 1
 College Graduation Rates (by 35 years) for Men and Women: Cohorts Born from 1876 to 1975



Figure 1
 Source: Goldin, Katz, & Kuziemko, "The Homecoming of American College Women: The Reversal of the College Gender Gap," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20 (Fall 2006): 133-156

Figure 2
 Ratio of Male-to-Female College Rates: Birth Cohorts from 1876 to 1975 (three-year centered moving averages measured at 35 years of age)

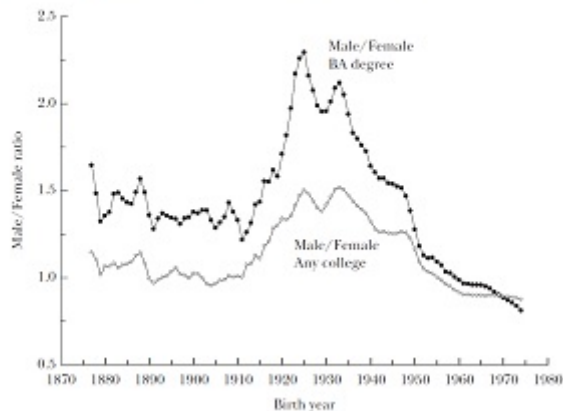


Figure 2. Source: Goldin et al

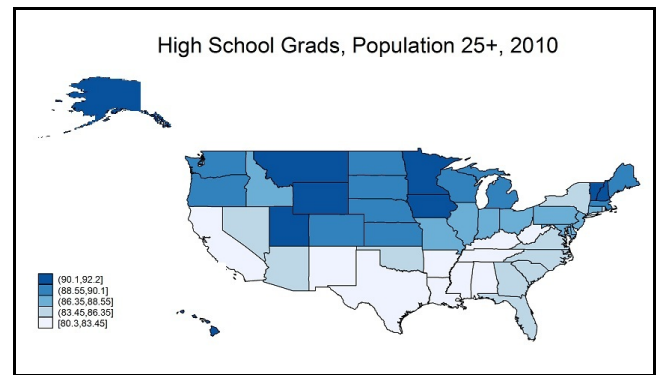


Figure 3

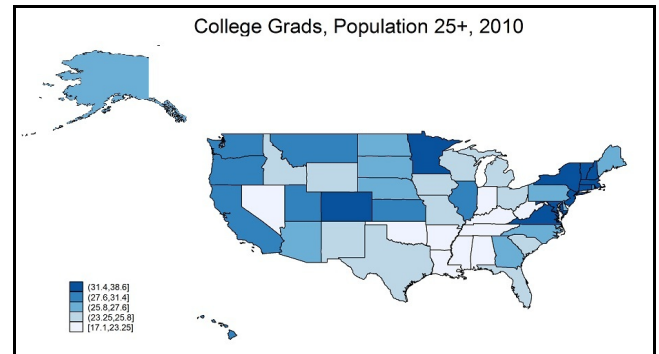
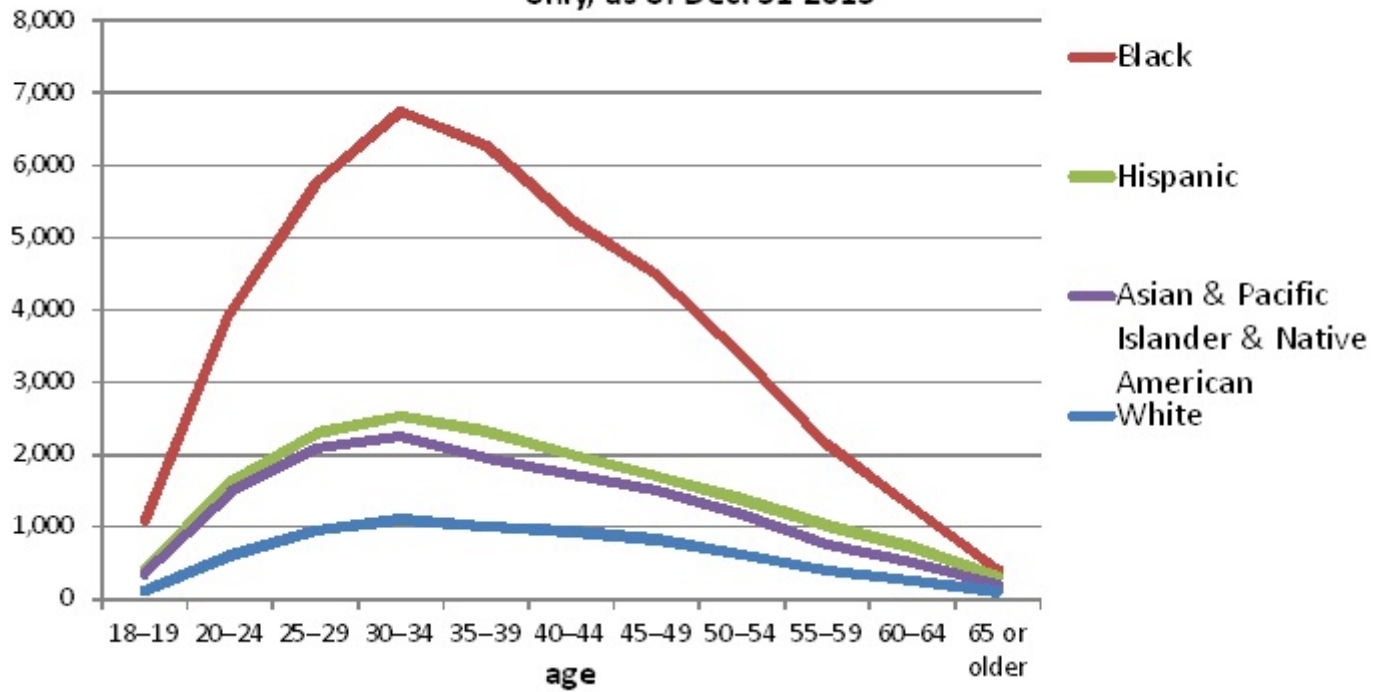


Figure 4

Imprisonment rate, state & federal prisoners, per 100,000 residents, men only, as of Dec. 31 2013



Imprisonment rate, state & federal prisoners, per 100,000 residents, women only, as of Dec. 31 2013

