
Postsecondary Participation of Students from Low Income Families

Challenges to Maintaining Access in the Twenty-First Century

A Round Table Meeting of
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Thomas G. Mortenson

Senior Scholar
Center for the Study of
Opportunity in Higher Education
Council for Opportunity in Education
1025 Vermont Ave NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 347-7430

Higher Education Policy Analyst
Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY
P.O. Box 415
Oskaloosa, IA 52577
Phone: (515) 673-3401
Fax: (515) 673-3411

Internet:
tom@postsecondary.org
www.postsecondary.org

Postsecondary Participation of Students from Low Income Families

The following charts describe higher educational opportunity by family income levels of dependent students. These family incomes are largely the earnings of employed parents. This model is used because on federal needs analysis, the family has the first obligation to finance college attendance costs for students according to their calculated abilities to do so. If there is a difference between college attendance costs and the resources available from families to pay them then financial need exists and need-based financial aid programs become available.

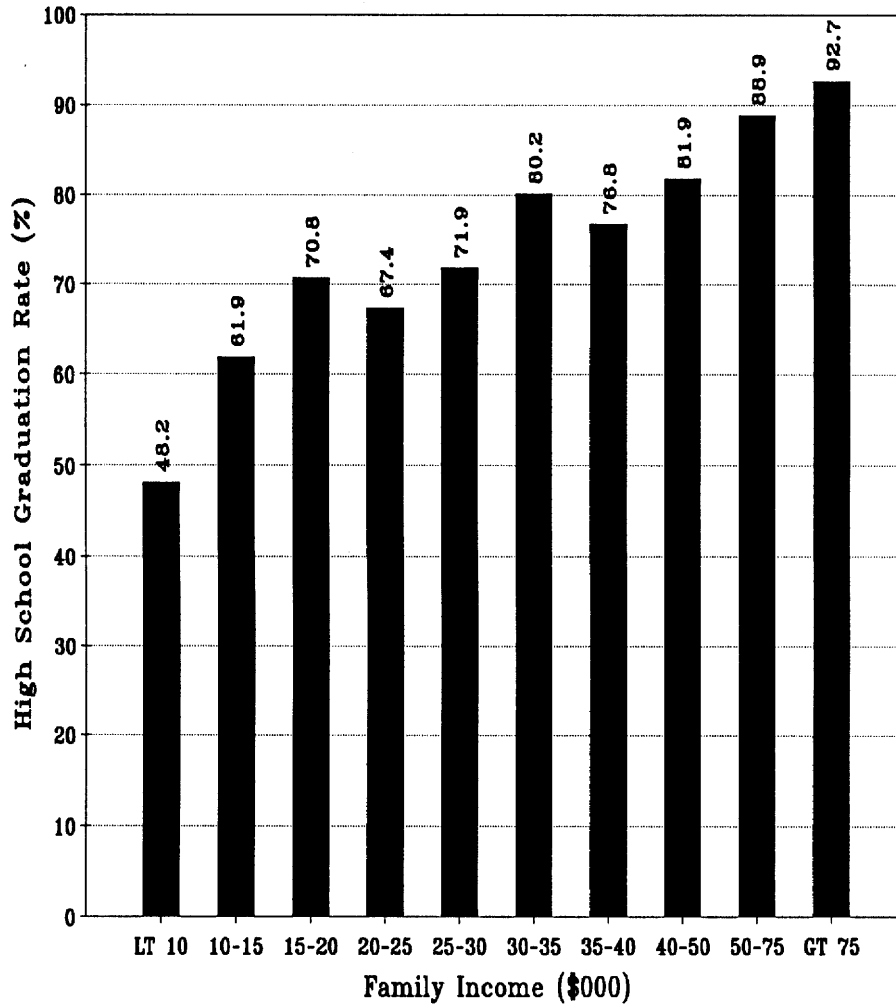
- I. Patterns in 1998, from Census Bureau's October Current Population Survey (P20-521, Table 14).
 - A. Total population.
 - 1. High school graduation rates by family income.
 - 2. College participation rates for those who graduated from high school.
 - 3. Chance for college by family income.
 - B. Gender: males, females.
 - C. Race/ethnicity: white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Asian non-Hispanic, Hispanic.

- II. Trends between 1970 and 1997, from Census Bureau, former data reporting format, using family income quartiles.
 - A. Family income quartiles ranges in 1997.
 - 1. Bottom quartile: \$0 to \$25,063
 - 2. Second quartile: \$25,063 to 47,405
 - 3. Third quartile: \$47,405 to \$74,583
 - 4. Top quartile: above \$74,583
 - B. Movement through the education pipeline.
 - 1. High school graduation rate.
 - 2. College participation rate for high school graduates.
 - 3. Estimated 4-year college completion rate by age 24.
 - 4. Estimated bachelor's degree attainment by age 24.

- III. The friends of poverty.
 - A. Financial
 - 1. Needs analysis
 - 2. Amount of aid
 - 3. Type of aid - willingness to assume risk in college investment
 - B. Academic
 - 1. Course-taking in high school
 - 2. Study habits and commitment
 - C. Geographic
 - 1. Place-bound students
 - 2. Cultural divides
 - D. K-12 Education Reform
 - 1. High stakes testing

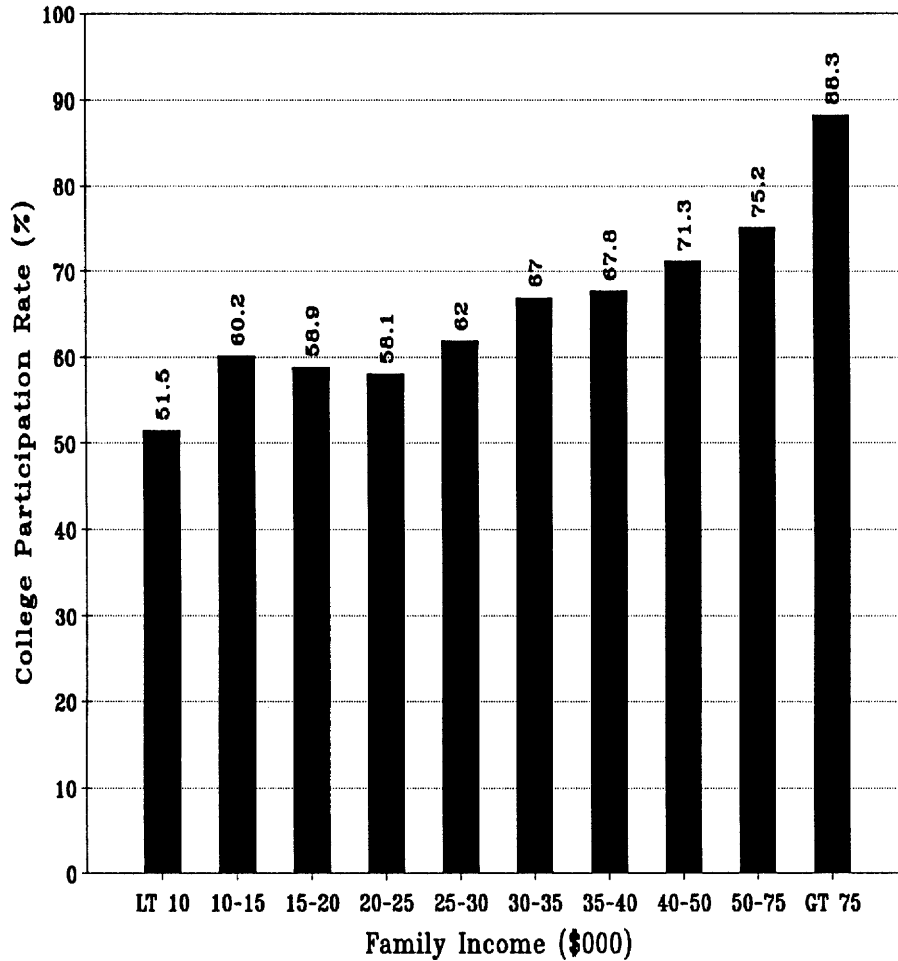
- E. Institutional
 - 1. Admissions criteria
 - 2. Environment: academic and social
- F. Social
 - 1. Community values
 - 2. Peer pressures
- G. Cultural
 - 1. Aspirations
 - 2. Language
- H. Gender
 - 1. What's wrong with the guys?
- I. Information Technology
 - 1. Computer/Internet access and use
- J. Disabilities
 - 1. Learning
 - 2. Behavior disorders
 - 3. Health related
- K. Parents
 - 1. Dysfunctional families
 - 2. Uninformed parents
 - 3. Otherwise preoccupied parents

High School Graduation Rate by Family Income
for Dependent Family Members 18 to 24 Years
1998



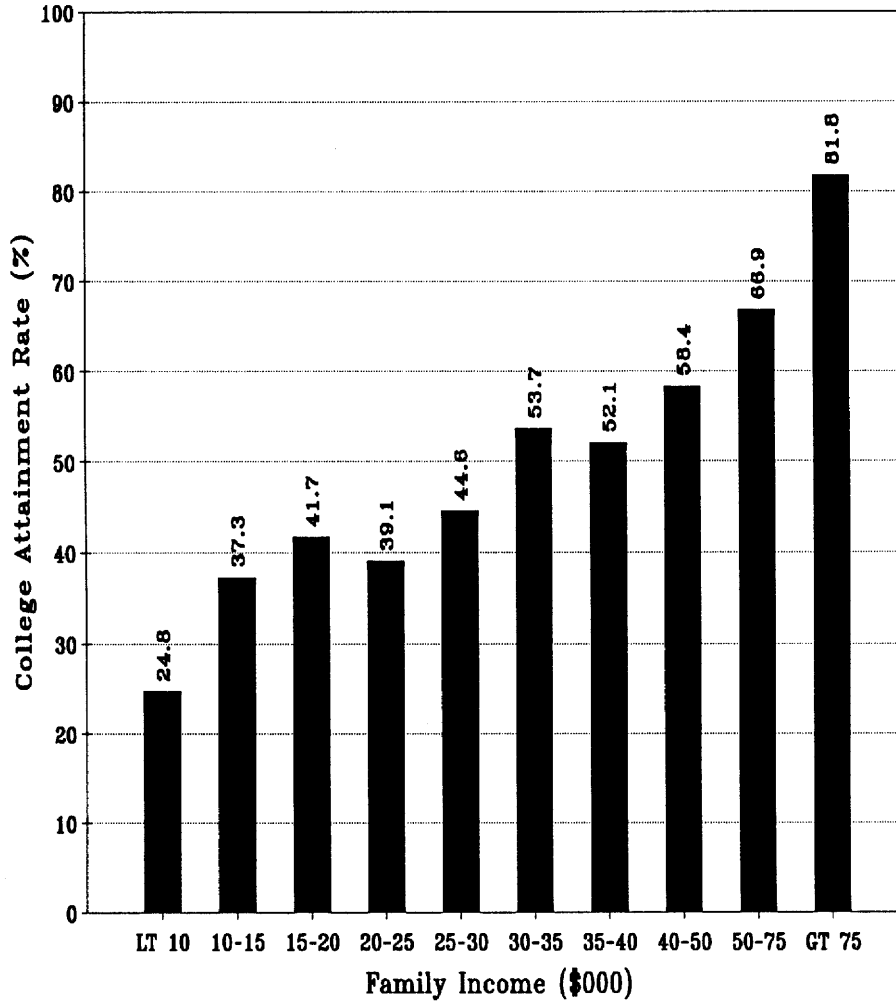
Source: Census Bureau

**College Participation Rate by Family Income
for Dependent Family Members 18 to 24 Years
Who Have Graduated from High School
1998**



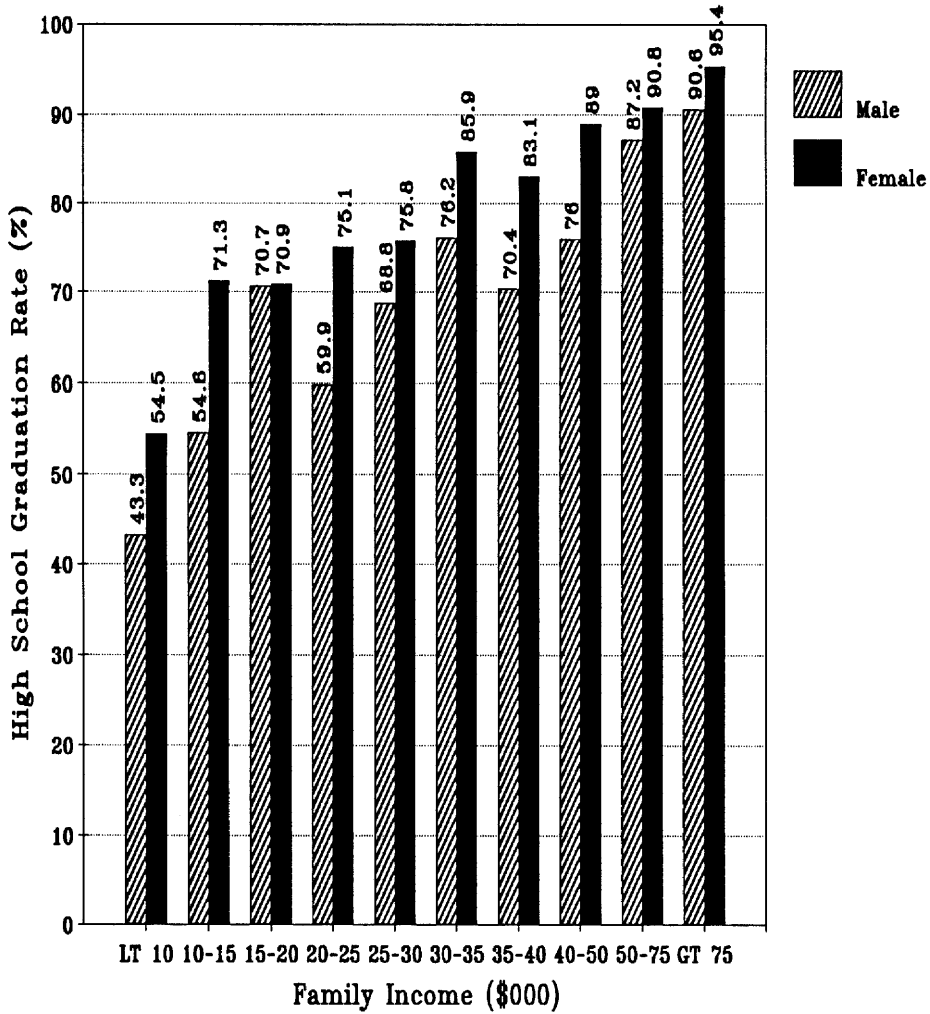
Source: Census Bureau

**Chance for College by Age 18 to 24 Years
for Dependent Family Members
1998**



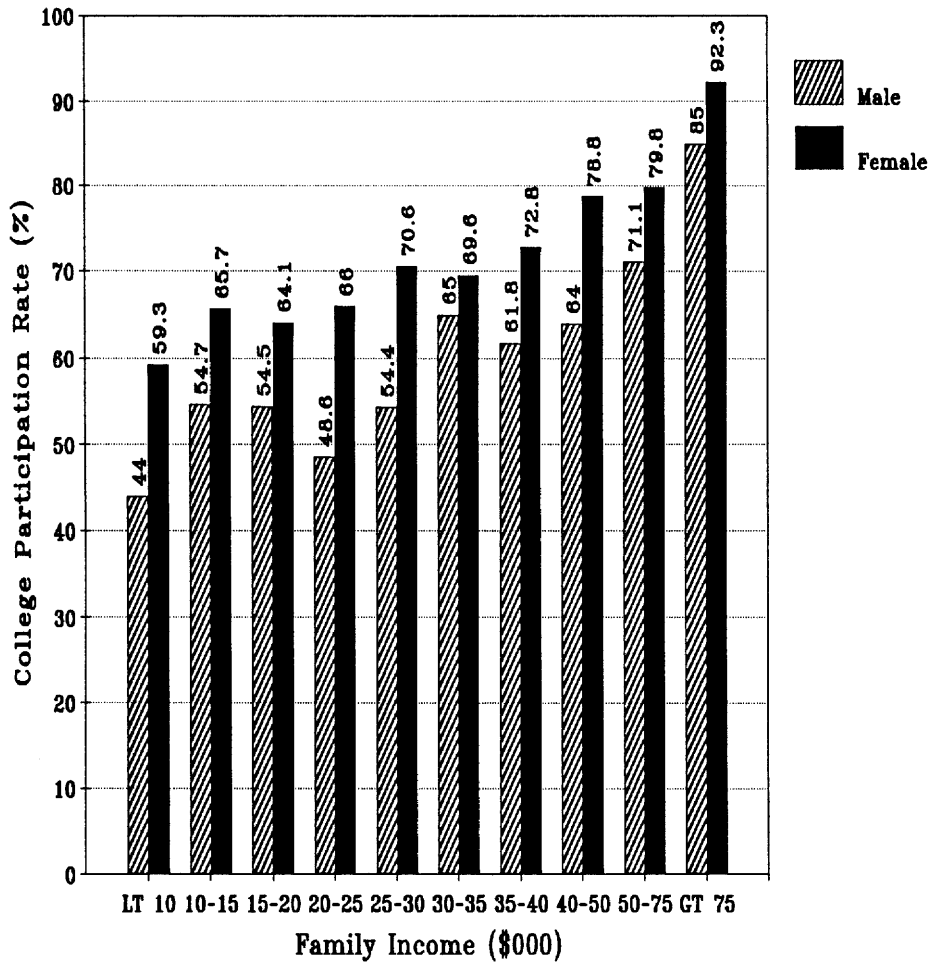
Source: Census Bureau

High School Graduation Rate by Gender and Family Income for Dependent Family Members 18 to 24 Years 1998



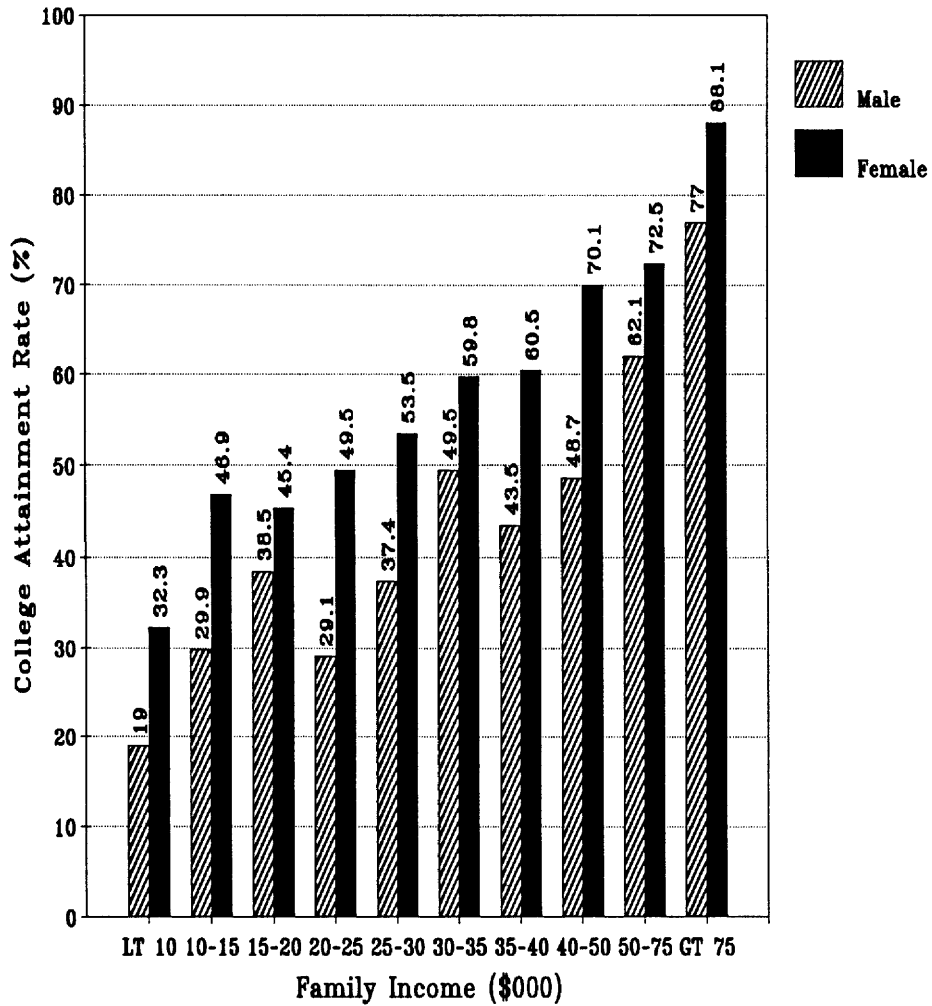
Source: Census Bureau

**College Participation Rate Gender and Family Income
for Dependent Family Members 18 to 24 Years
Who Have Graduated from High School
1998**



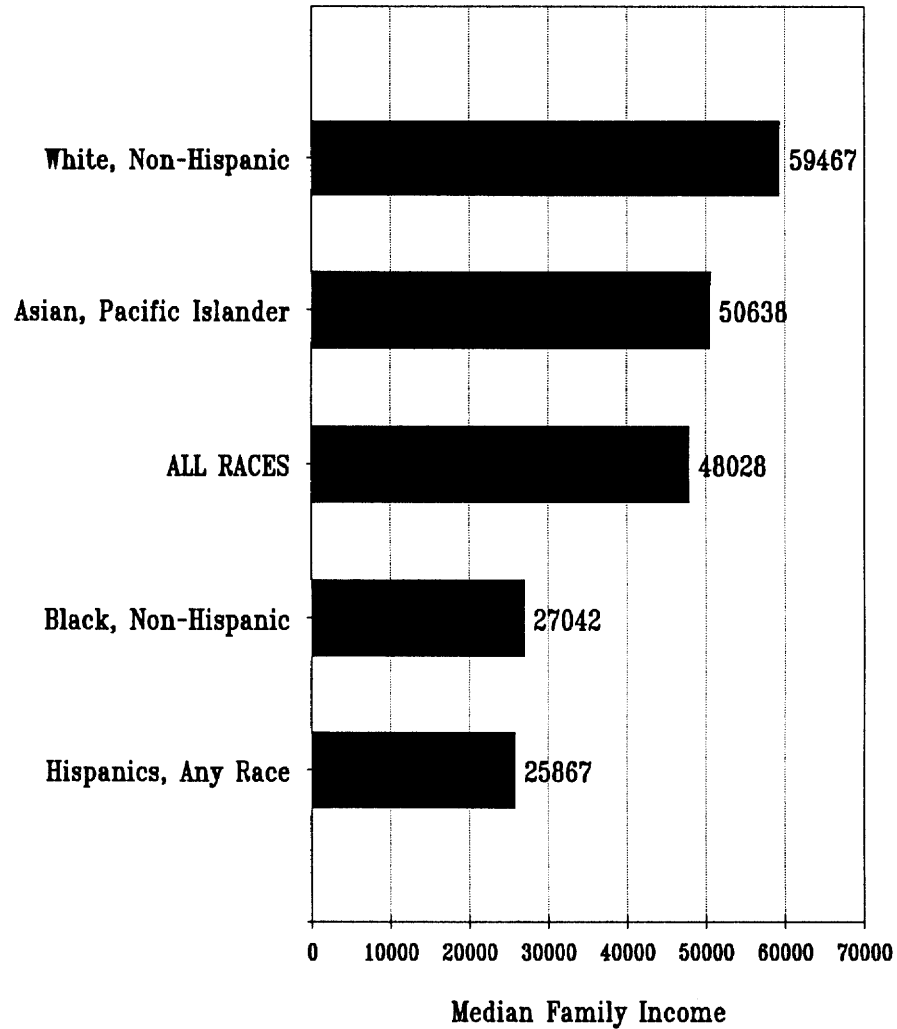
Source: Census Bureau

**Chance for College by Gender and Age 18 to 24 Years
for Dependent Family Members
1998**

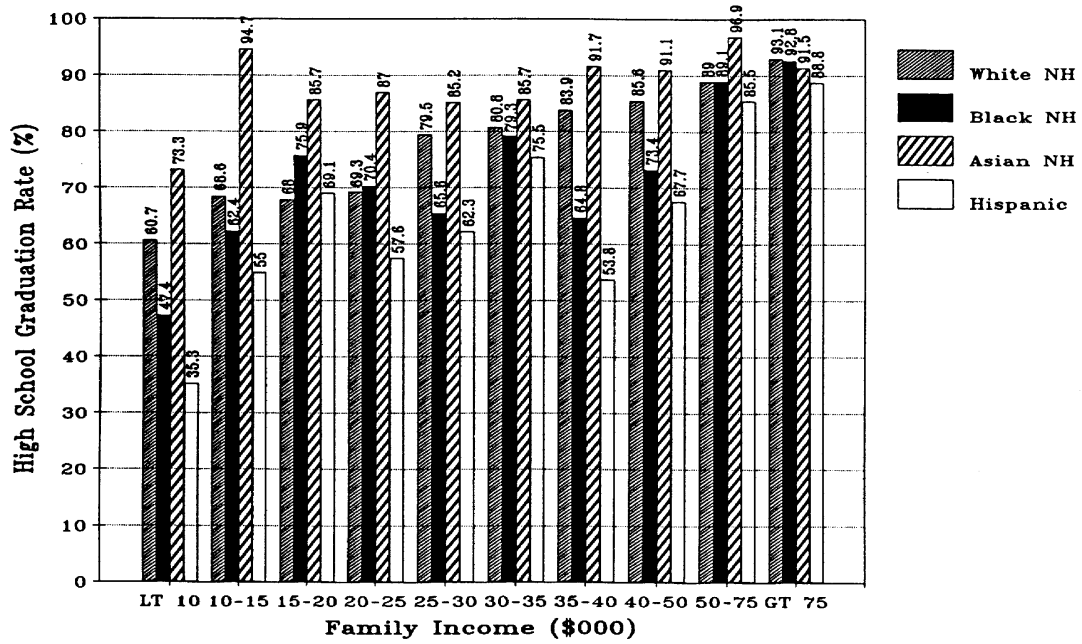


Source: Census Bureau

**Median Family Income by Race/Ethnicity
for Families with 18 to 24 Year Old Dependents
1998**

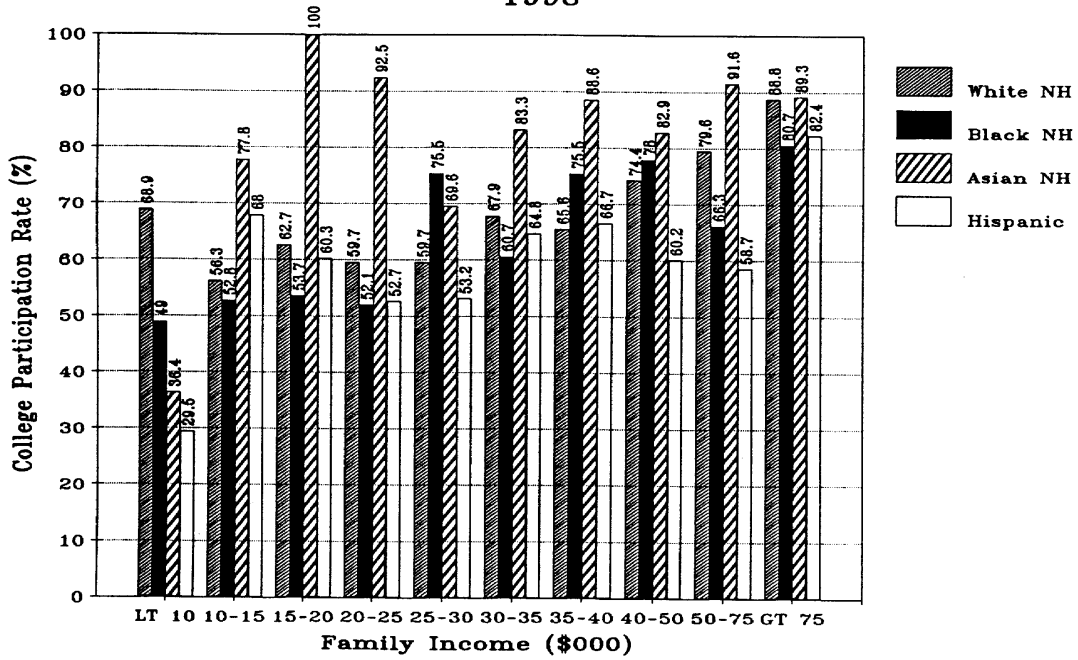


**High School Graduation Rate by Family Income
and Race/Ethnicity for Dependent Family Members
Ages 18 to 24 Years
1998**



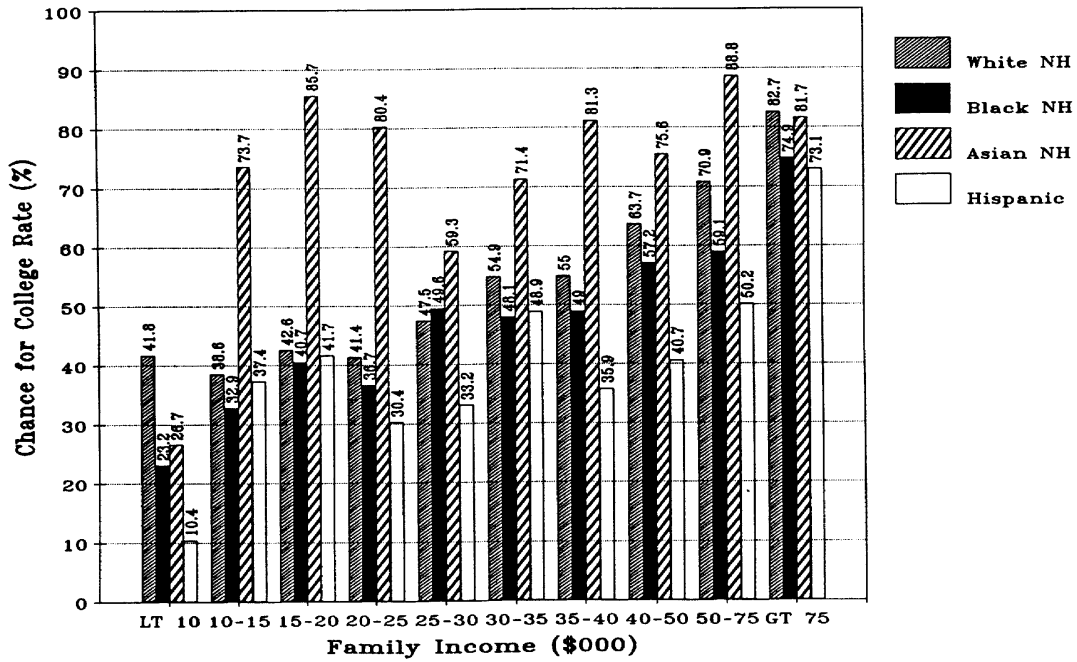
Source: Census Bureau

**College Participation Rate by Family Income
and Race/Ethnicity for Dependent Family Members
Age 18 to 24 Years Who Have Graduated from High School
1998**



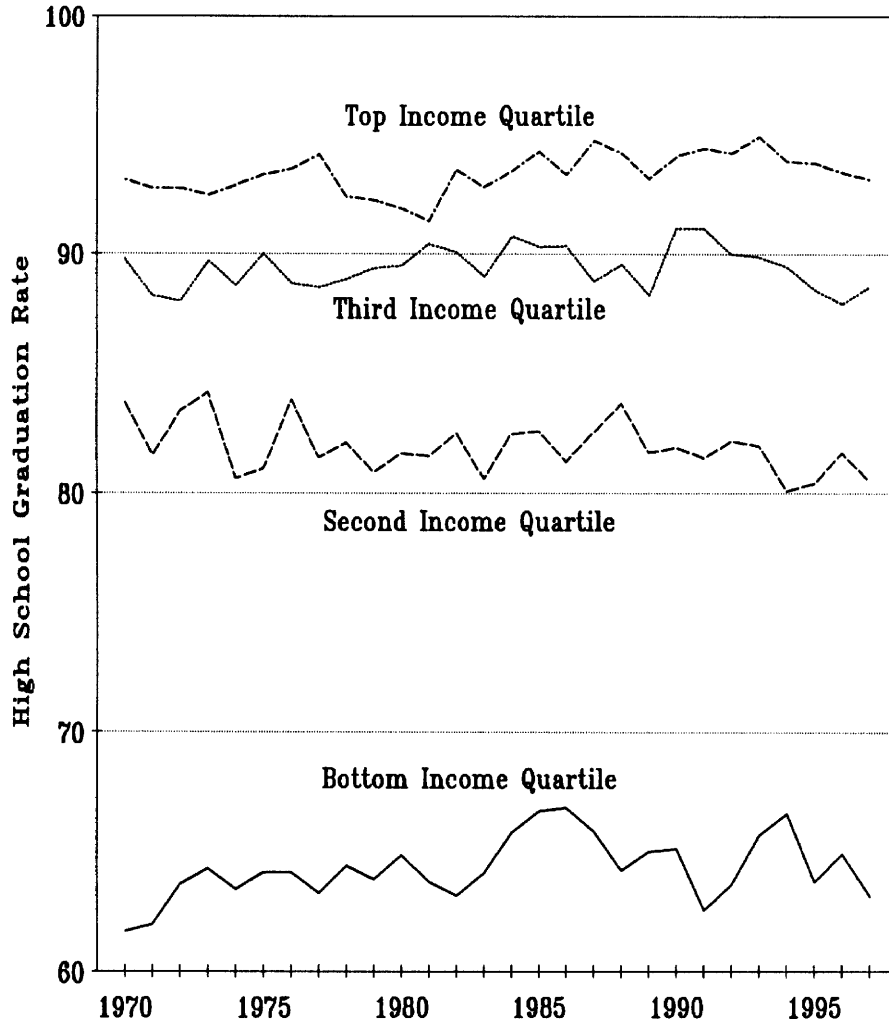
Source: Census Bureau

**Chance for College by Family Income and Race/Ethnicity
for Dependent Family Members Age 18 to 24 Years
1998**

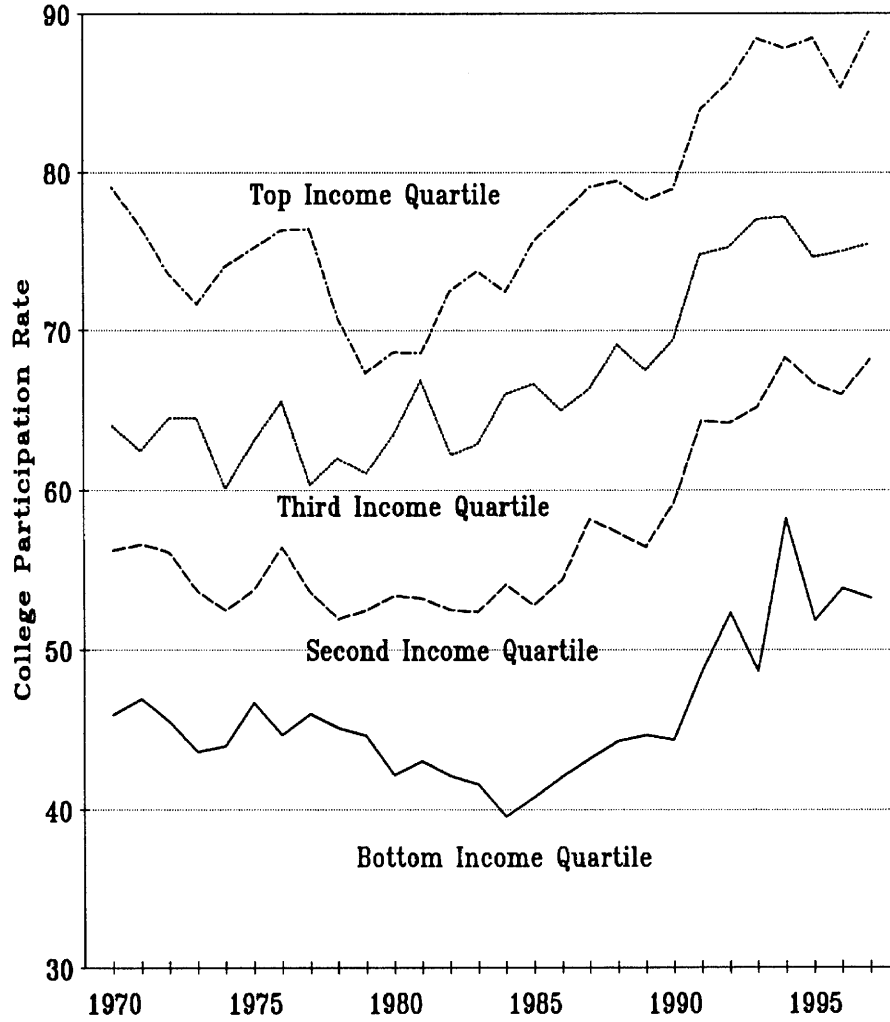


Source: Census Bureau

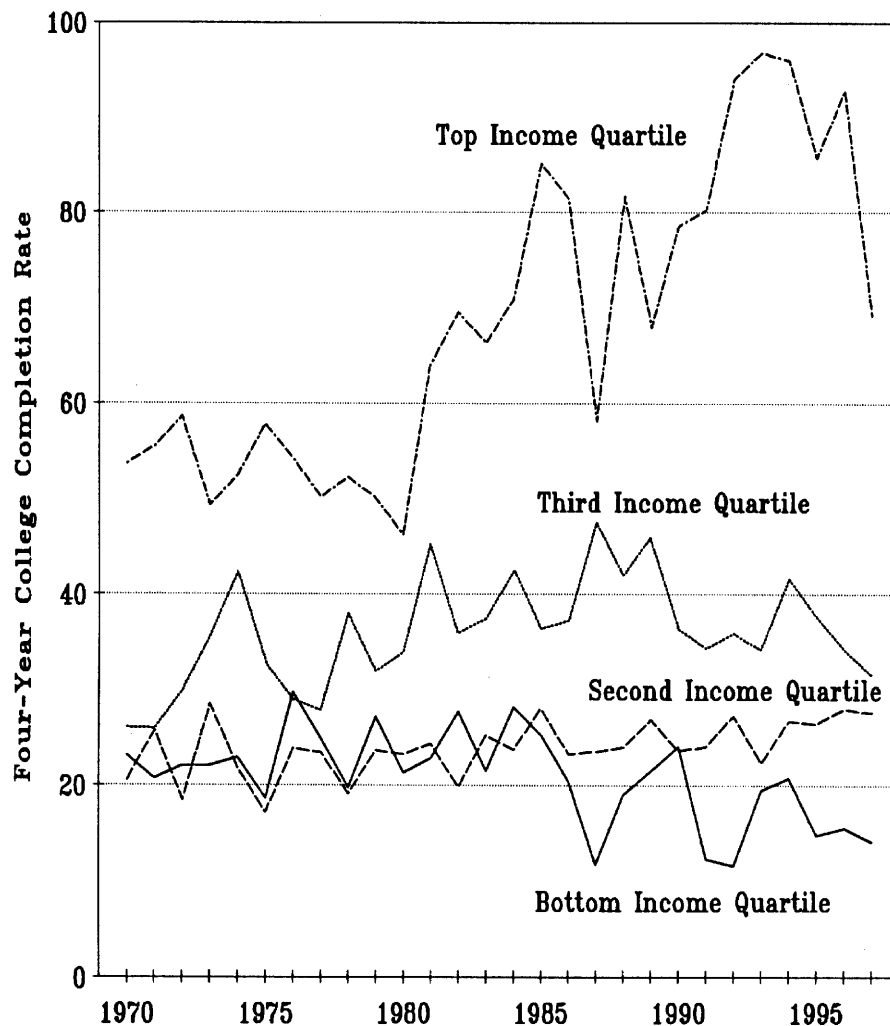
**High School Graduation Rates by Family Income Quartiles
for Unmarried 18 to 24 Year Olds
1970 to 1997**



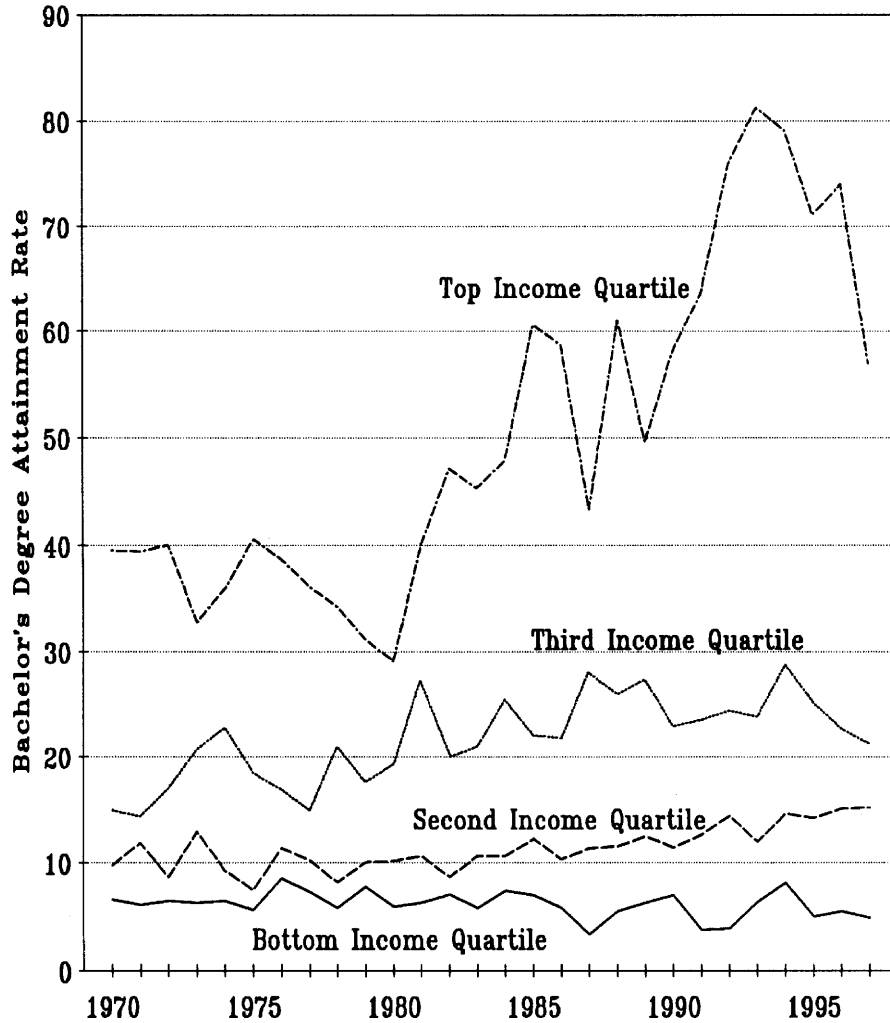
**College Participation Rates by Family Income Quartiles
for Unmarried 18 to 24 Year Old High School Graduates
1970 to 1997**



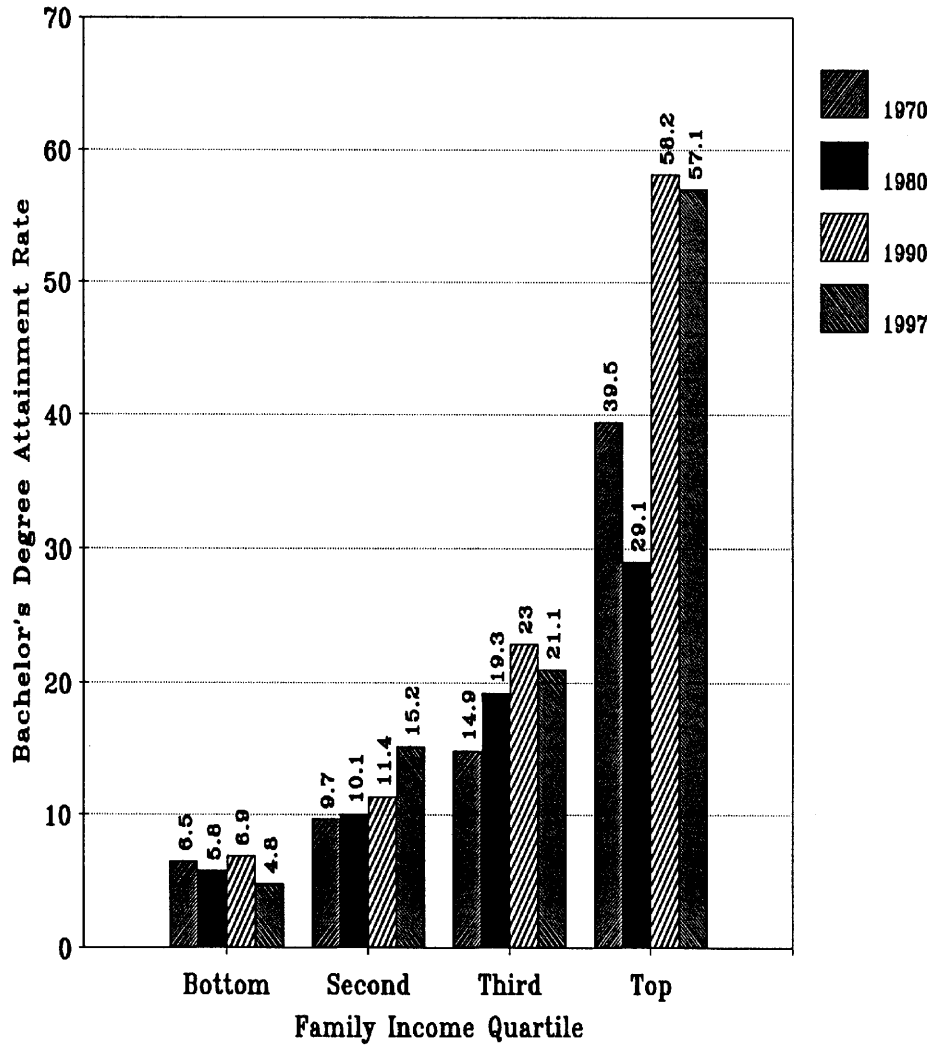
**Estimated Four-Year College Completion Rates by Age 24
by Family Income Quartiles for Unmarried College Students
1970 to 1997**



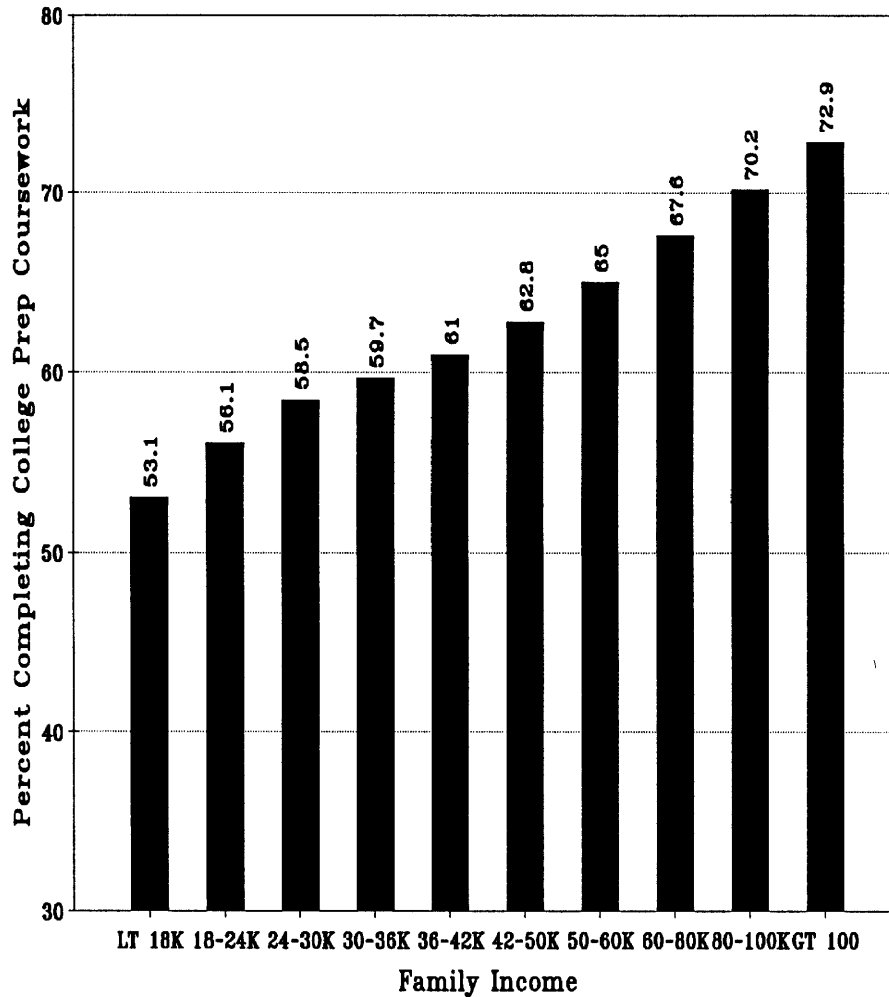
**Estimated Chances for a Baccalaureate Degree
by Age 24 by Family Income Quartile
1970 to 1997**



**Estimated Chances for Bachelor's Degree
by Age 24 by Family Income Quartile
1970, 1980, 1990 and 1997**

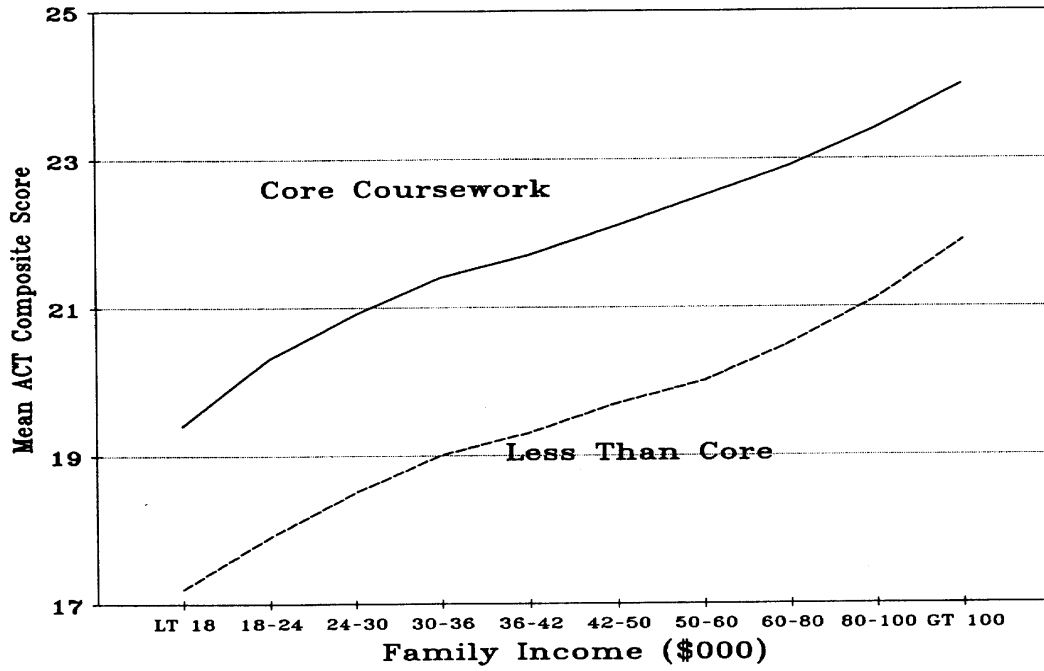


College Prep Curriculum Completion by Income
for College Bound High School Seniors
1999



Source: ACT

**Mean ACT Composite Scores by Family Income
for College Core and Non-core Completers
1999**



Source: ACT