# America's <br> Rural Opportunity 

Gaining by Degree: Increasing Rural Education, Career and Community Success

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# Gaining by Degrees: Increasing Rural Education, Career and Community Success 

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## Educational Attainment in Rural Communities



Note: Educational attainment for adults 25 and older. Urban and rural status is determined by Office of Management and Budget metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area definitions. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2017 American Community Survey.

# Educational Attainment in Rural <br> Communities 

- Among the bottom $10 \%$ of counties in the U.S. in terms of postsecondary educational attainment, 84\% are rural
- There are 21 million adults without a college degree in rural America


## An opportunity gap, not an ability gap

- Rural students outperform urban peers in national standardized measures of math \& English (NAEP)
- $23 \%$ of rural students earn dual enrollment credits in high school compared to 16\% nationwide


## \% of 18-24 Year-Olds Enrolled in College

## Fewer young people from rural areas are enrolled in college



## Why?

- Rural household income tends to be 20-25\% less than in urban areas, making college less affordable for those in rural areas.
- Geographic distance adds both additional costs and a psychological barrier for young people growing up in rural areas.
- 41 million Americans - 82\% of them rural - live in "higher education deserts" at least a thirty-minute drive from the nearest college or university


> Students from low-income rural schools are least likely to go to college directly after high school

Rates of College Enrollment in the First Fall after High School Graduation


## Persistence Rates from First to Second Year of College

## Students from low-income rural schools who do enroll in college are less likely to persist



College Completion Rates Six Years after High School Graduation, Class of 2012, Public Non-Charter Schools

## Many enroll in community colleges



College Completion Rates Six Years after High School Graduation, Class of 2012, Public Non-Charter Schools


Those who do earn bachelor's degrees often move to find work in metropolitan areas that offer more job opportunities and higher wages.


## Most rural economies have not recovered from the Great Recession



## Yet there is a "skills gap" in rural America

- Growth of low-wage service jobs
- Unfilled jobs in rural communities that provide a living wage requiring postsecondary credentials
- Misalignment of training programs with the needs of rural communities



## Vacant jobs in rural communities that pay a living

 wage- Teachers
- Registered Nurses
- Accountants
- Paralegals
- Manufacturing production workers
- Truck drivers
- Healthcare professionals
- Healthcare technicians
- Retail sales managers
- Welders
- Automotive mechanics
- Food service managers
- HVAC \& Refrigeration Mechanics \& Installers
- Public safety officers and EMT's


## The paradox of college attainment in rural areas

- Improving rural economies increasingly depends upon residents with post-secondary credentials
- Improving college access for rural students often means students leaving to attend college
- College completion often accelerates rural outmigration of young adults



## Rural community colleges are the linchpin

- 428 rural community colleges across 43 states
- 1.2 million students enrolled in rural colleges
- Evidence from the Aspen Prize for Community College Excellence has shown that rural colleges have demonstrated remarkable success in areas such as equity outcomes and degree completion
- Excellent rural community colleges serve special purposes in addition to postsecondary education as key employers, regional conveners, data analysts, and catalysts of economic development

Lake Area Technical Institute has a partnership with Caterpillar called ThinkBIG, preparing students for high-skilled jobs in South Dakota.

