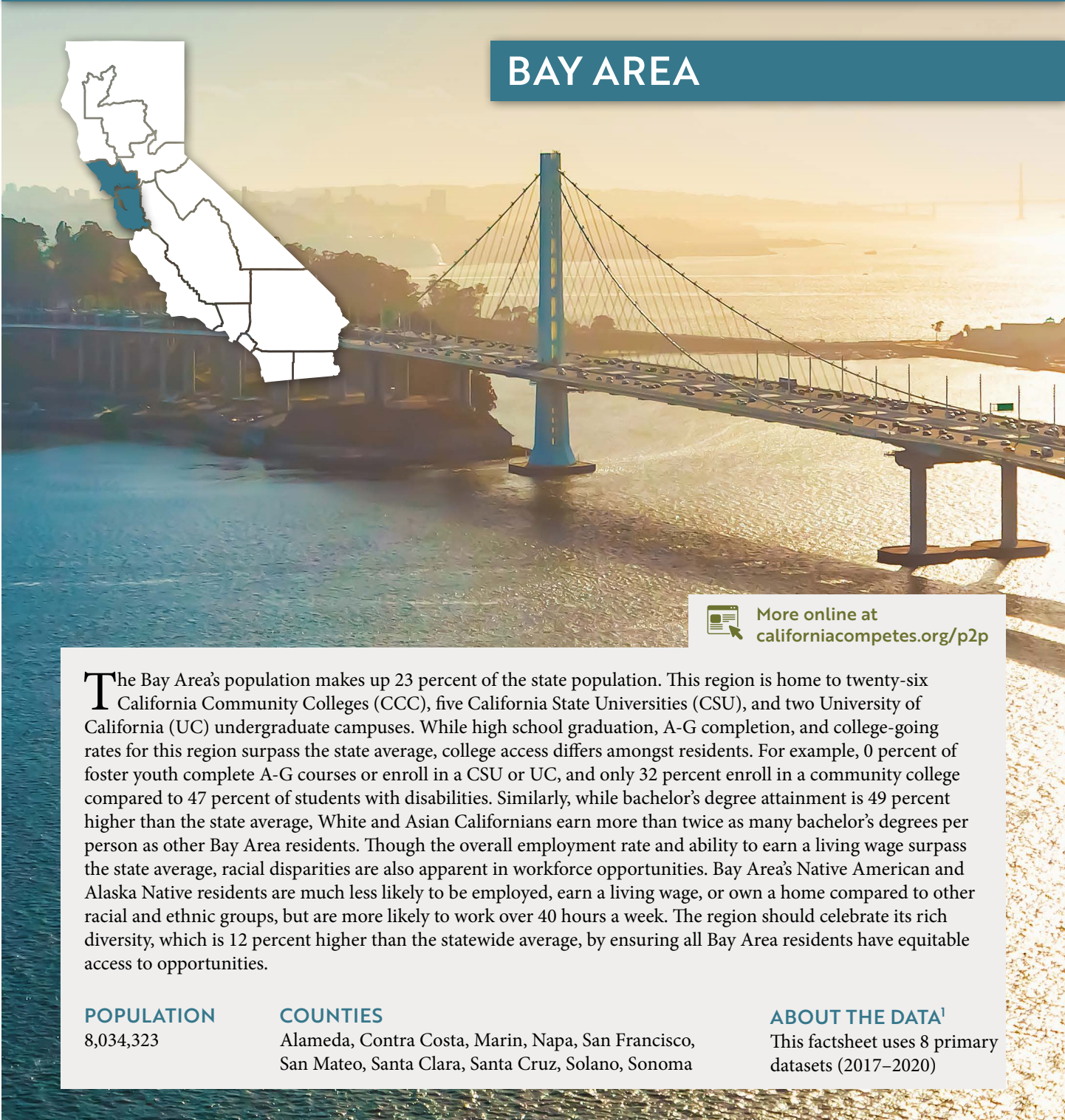




POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

BAY AREA



More online at
californiacompetes.org/p2p

The Bay Area's population makes up 23 percent of the state population. This region is home to twenty-six California Community Colleges (CCC), five California State Universities (CSU), and two University of California (UC) undergraduate campuses. While high school graduation, A-G completion, and college-going rates for this region surpass the state average, college access differs amongst residents. For example, 0 percent of foster youth complete A-G courses or enroll in a CSU or UC, and only 32 percent enroll in a community college compared to 47 percent of students with disabilities. Similarly, while bachelor's degree attainment is 49 percent higher than the state average, White and Asian Californians earn more than twice as many bachelor's degrees per person as other Bay Area residents. Though the overall employment rate and ability to earn a living wage surpass the state average, racial disparities are also apparent in workforce opportunities. Bay Area's Native American and Alaska Native residents are much less likely to be employed, earn a living wage, or own a home compared to other racial and ethnic groups, but are more likely to work over 40 hours a week. The region should celebrate its rich diversity, which is 12 percent higher than the statewide average, by ensuring all Bay Area residents have equitable access to opportunities.

POPULATION

8,034,323

COUNTIES

Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma

ABOUT THE DATA¹

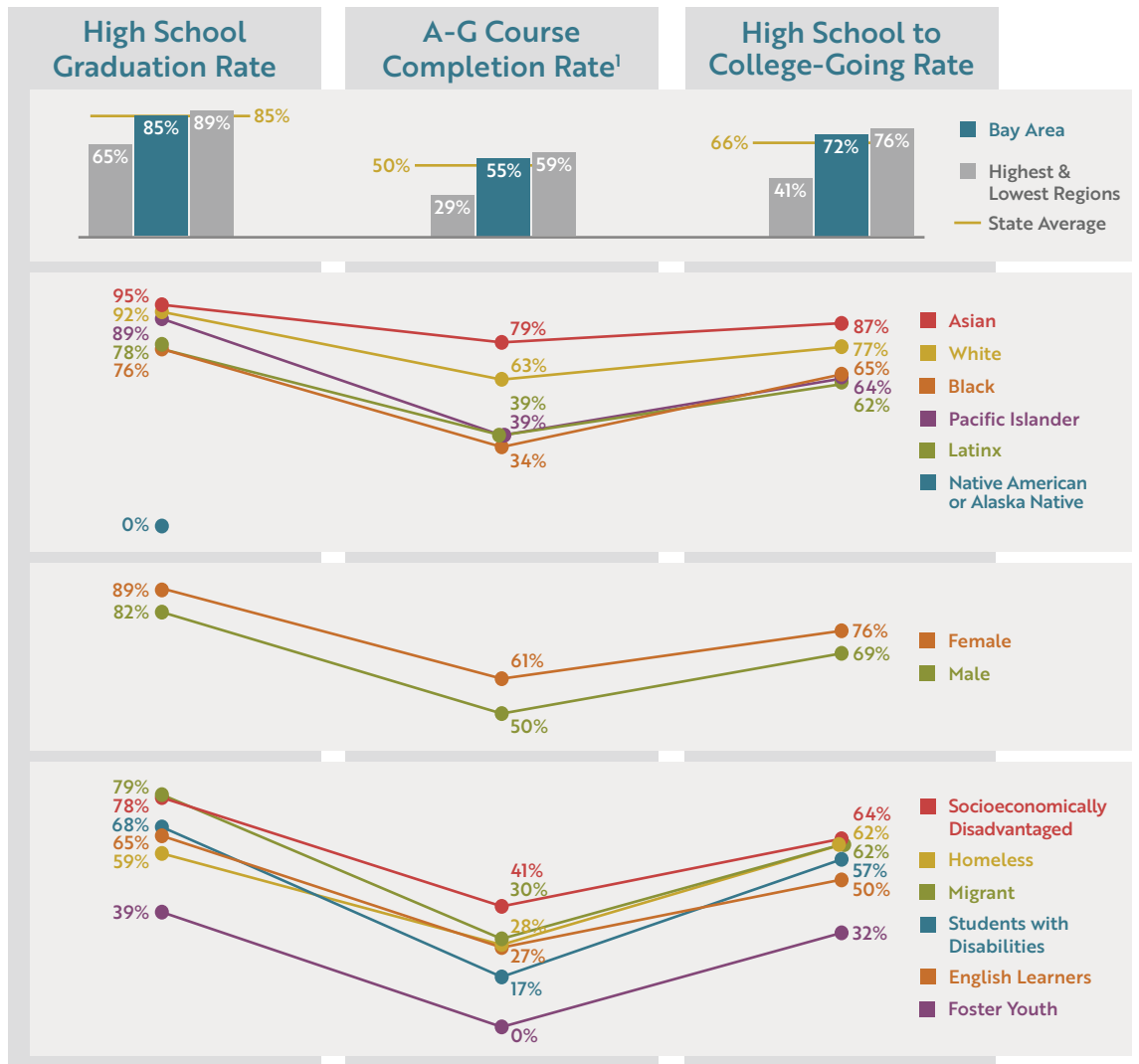
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

1. Some metrics are based on very small sample sizes, which may not provide reliable estimates of the population. These results should be interpreted with caution. For more detailed information on how metrics are calculated, please refer to the [technical appendix on californiacompetes.org/p2p](https://californiacompetes.org/p2p).

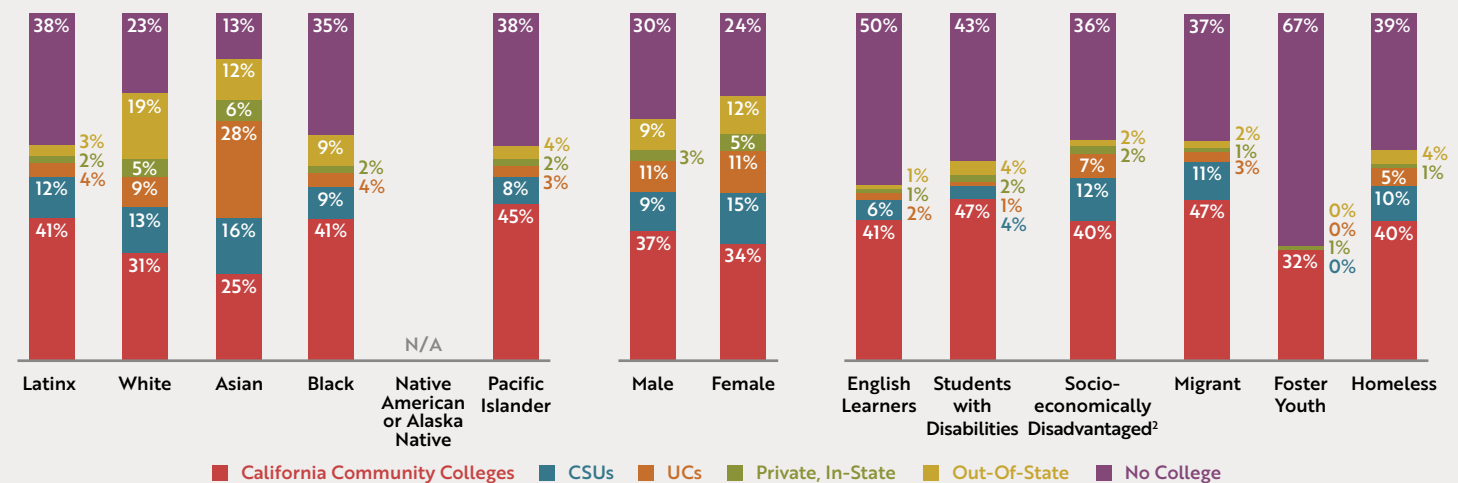
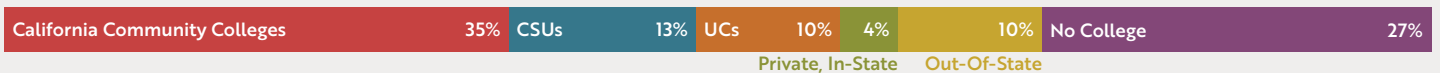
Substantial differences exist in higher education outcomes. College readiness and access are the first steps to college completion. Access to a college preparatory curriculum is not universal, and differences exist in who goes to college and where they go based on demographic characteristics, such as race and ethnicity. Homeless students, foster youth, English language learners, and students with disabilities also face tremendous barriers in accessing and succeeding in college.

Moreover, the postsecondary education system's focus on the traditional student's pathway (one who matriculates directly to college after high school) leaves limited 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 and ethnicity.



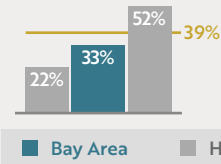
Where Do High School Students Go to College?



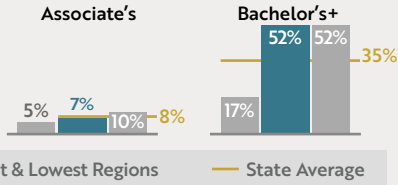
1. High school students must complete a set of courses known as "A-G" to be eligible for admission to the California State University and University of California.
 2. Students who do not have a parent who graduated from high school, are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, or are foster, homeless, or migrant youth.



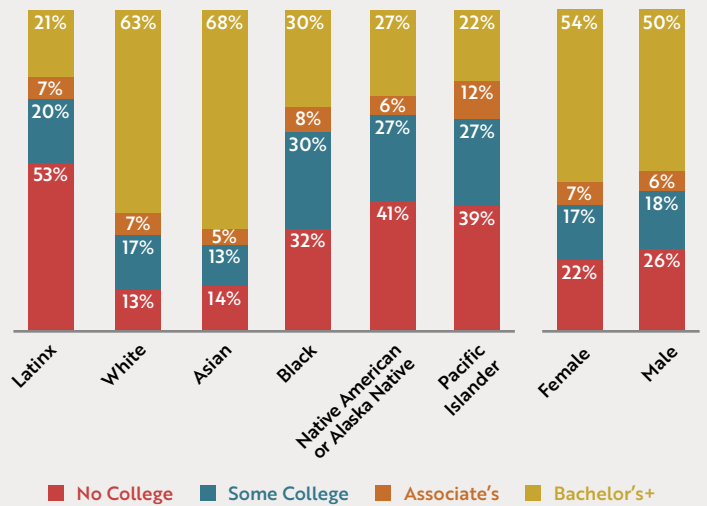
Adult (25+) Intent to Enroll



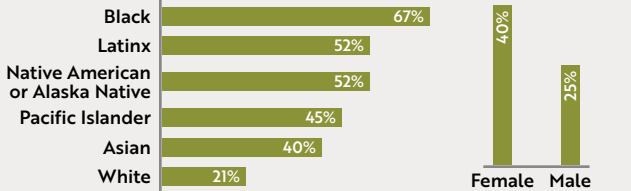
Highest Educational Attainment



What Is the Highest Level of Attainment?

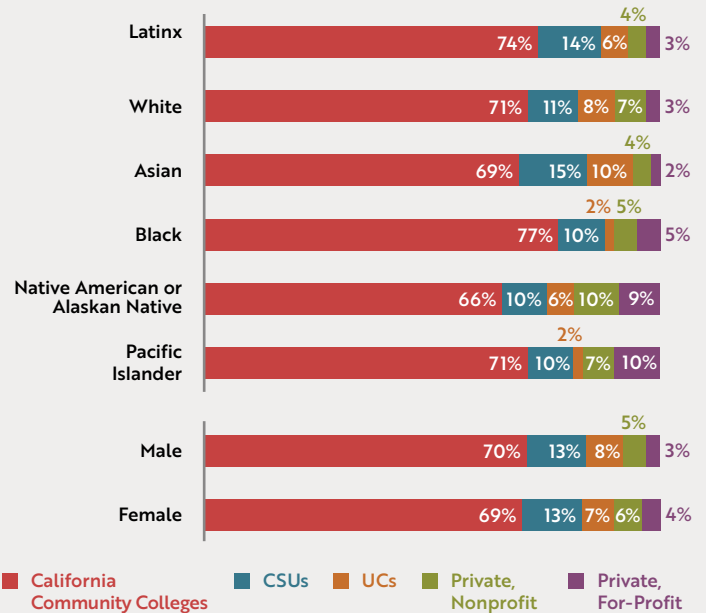
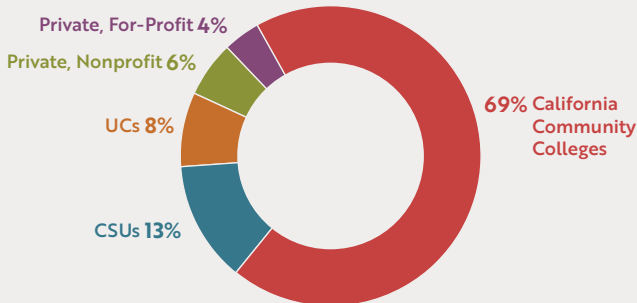


Which Adults (25+) Intend to Enroll in College?

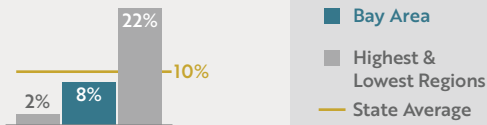


ABOUT COLLEGES IN THIS REGION

What Does Enrollment at Colleges in this Region Look Like?

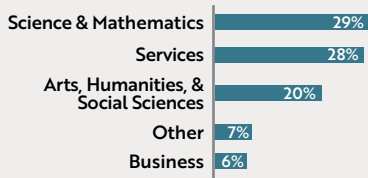


Online Enrollment Rate¹

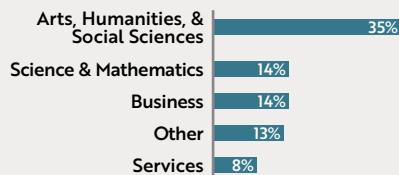


What Are the Most Commonly Completed Programs at Colleges in the Region?

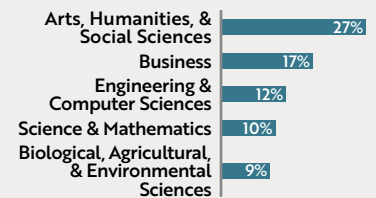
Certificates



Associate's Degree



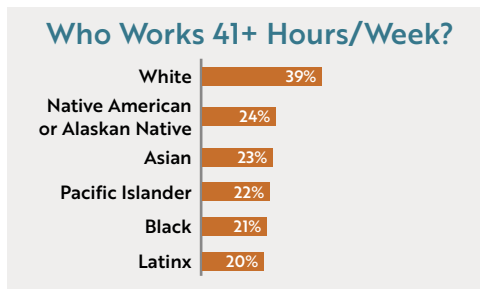
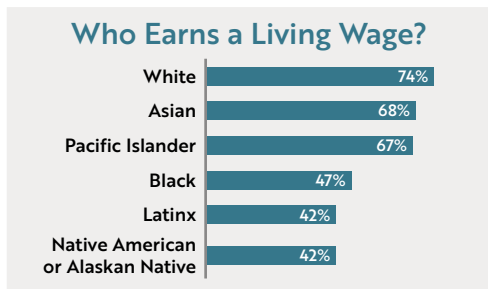
Bachelor's Degree



1. The percentage of college students enrolled in the fall term at colleges in the region who are enrolled exclusively in online courses. Note that these students may live in other regions, states, or countries.

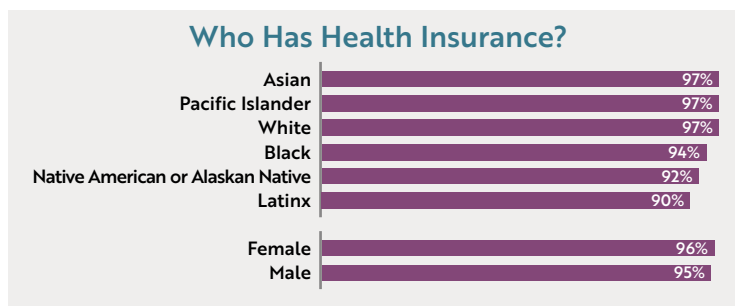
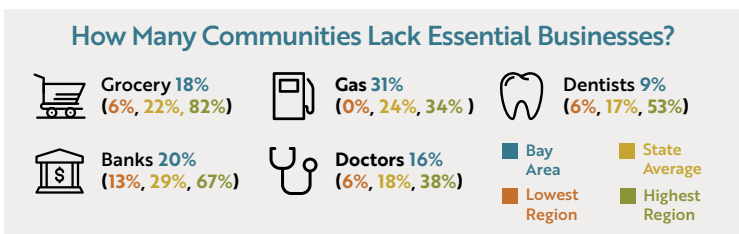
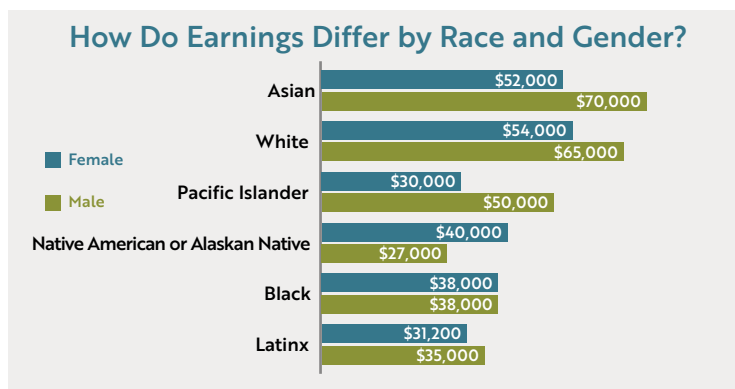
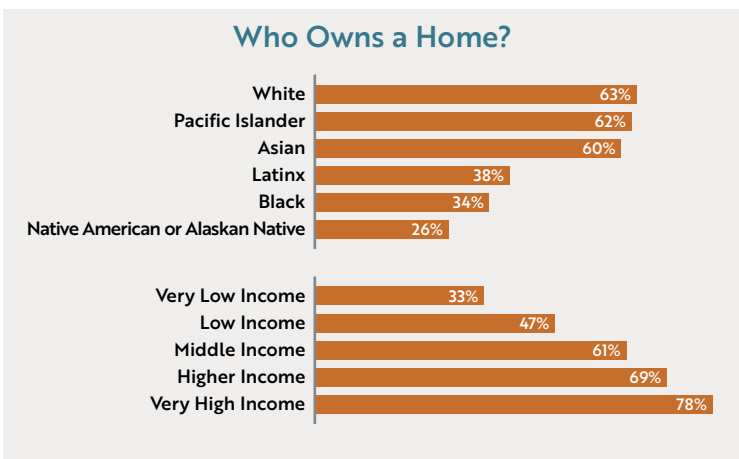
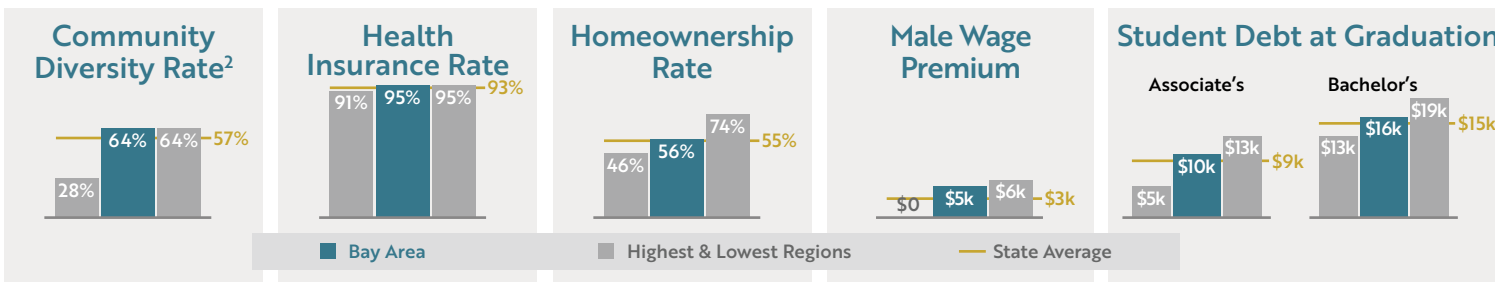


Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Employment rates in the region are similar to the state average. However, racial and ethnic differences in employment exist with 91 percent of Black residents being employed, compared to 94+ percent of other groups. Moreover, while access to employment is critical, earning a living wage is also important. Sixty-seven percent of Bay Area residents earn a living wage compared to the state average of 64 percent.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Mechanisms that reflect stability, build wealth, promote health, and enrich culture shape a community's ability to thrive. Similarly, wage gaps and communities without critical businesses demonstrate areas that need additional attention for equitable outcomes.



1. Earning a living wage means household income is sufficient to meet basic needs, which are adjusted for family size and county-level cost of living.
 2. The community diversity rate estimates the probability that any two individuals selected at random would be of different races or ethnicities.

