



POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

UPPER SACRAMENTO VALLEY



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This rural region makes up less than 1 percent of the state population. The Upper Sacramento Valley has one California Community College (CCC) and one California State University (CSU). Students attending a college in this region are more likely to attend a CSU (55%) compared to a CCC (45%). High school graduation, A-G course completion, and college-going rates all fall below the state average. English language learners and students with disabilities show lower enrollment in a public university compared to other groups. While associate's degree attainment surpasses the state average, bachelor's degree attainment falls 37 percent below and varies by racial and ethnic groups. Latinx residents are nearly twice as likely to have some college and nearly five times as likely to have no college as to have a bachelor's degree (12%). In contrast, 42 percent of Asian residents have a bachelor's degree.

Though the employment rate mirrors the state average, opportunity is inconsistent. Ninety-six percent of Latinx residents are employed, but only 45 percent earn a living wage, and 41 percent own a home. Though the region's health insurance rate of 94 percent surpasses the state average, only 84 percent of Black residents have health insurance. Asian residents have the lowest employment rate in the region (93%), but have a higher likelihood of owning a home (44%) and having health insurance (92%). Employment alone does not secure residents' well-being or ability to build wealth through homeownership.

POPULATION

355,726

COUNTIES

Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Trinity

ABOUT THE DATA¹

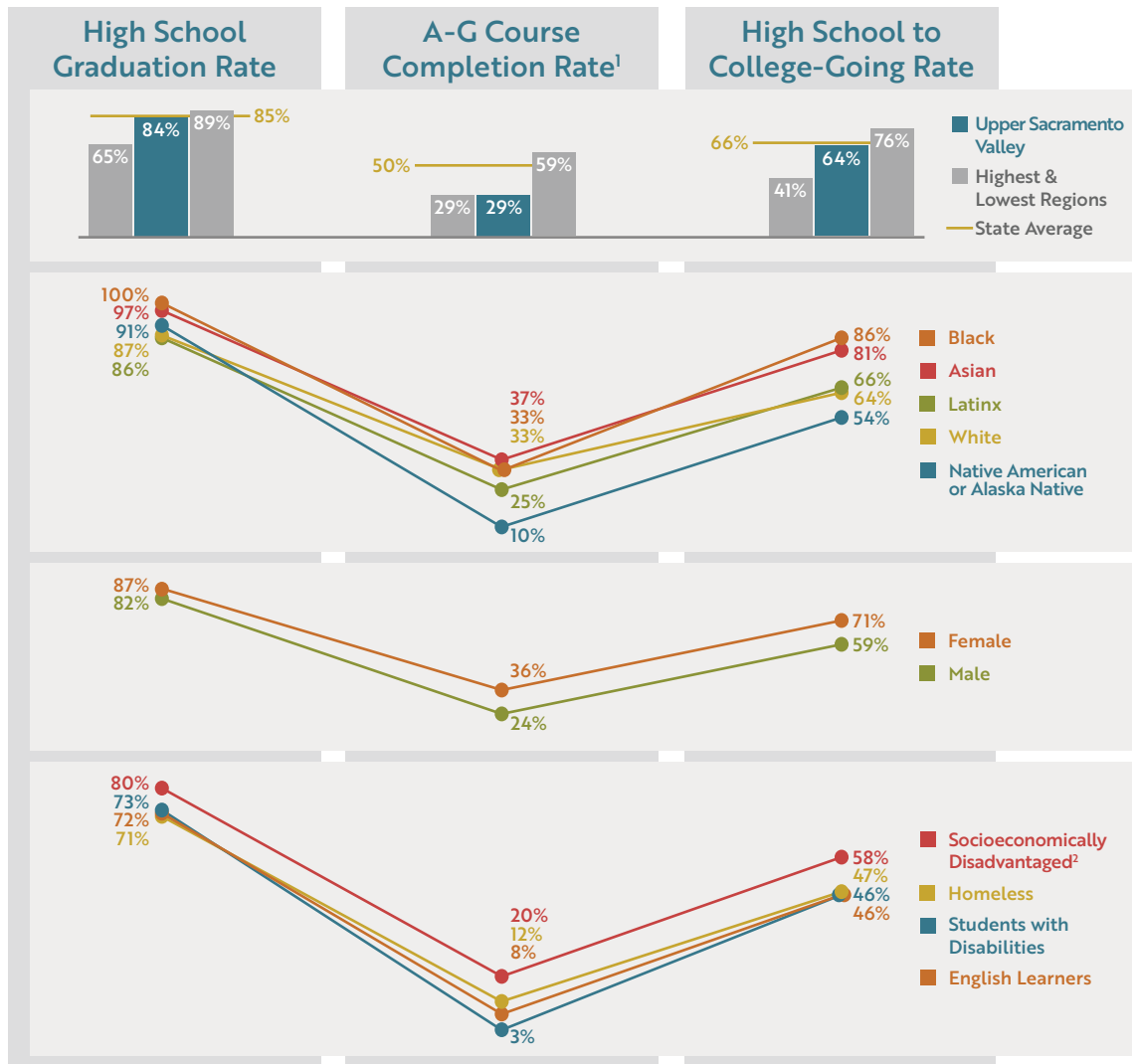
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

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).

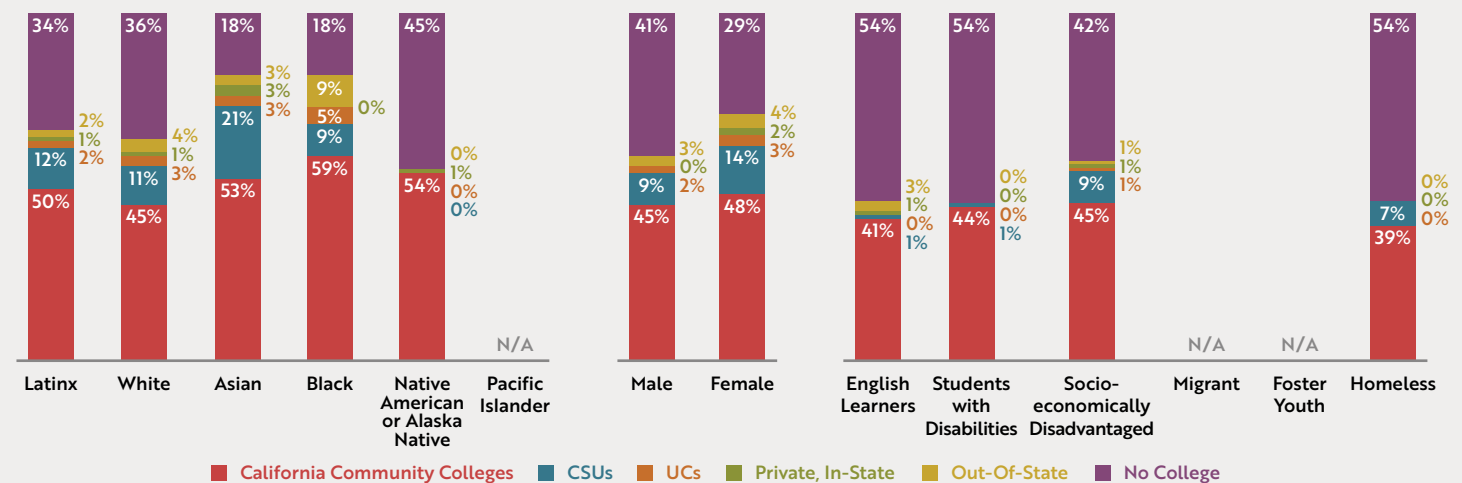
Substantial differences exist in higher education outcomes. College readiness and access are the first steps to college completion. Access to a college preparatory curriculum is not universal, and differences exist in who goes to college and where they go based on demographic characteristics, such as 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.



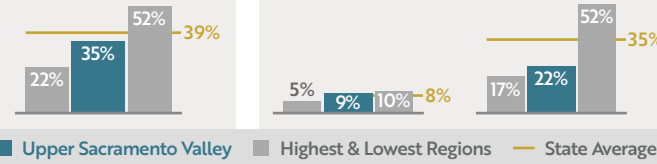
Where Do High School Students Go to College?



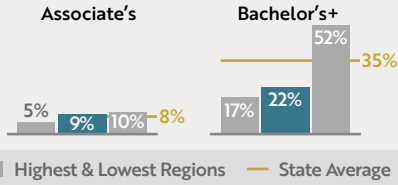
1. High school students must complete a set of courses known as "A-G" to be eligible for admission to the California State University and University of California.
 2. Students who do not have a parent who graduated from high school, are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, or are foster, homeless,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



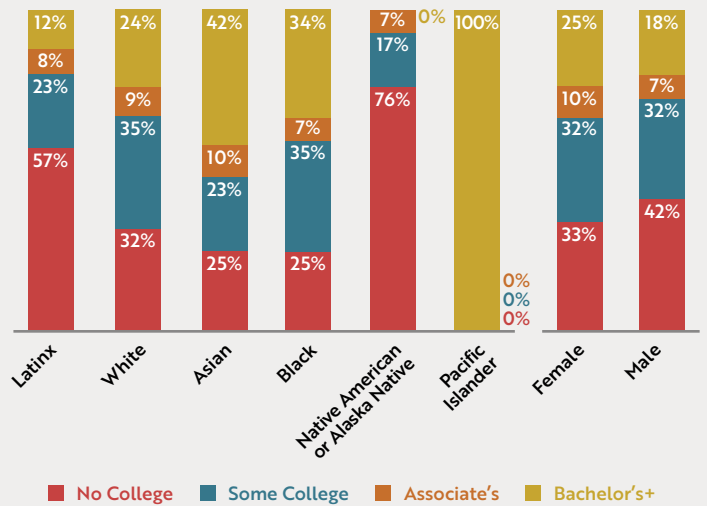
Adult (25+) Intent to Enroll



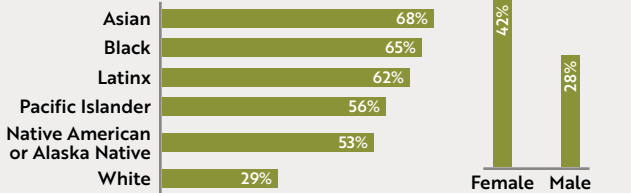
Highest Educational Attainment



What Is the Highest Level of Attainment?

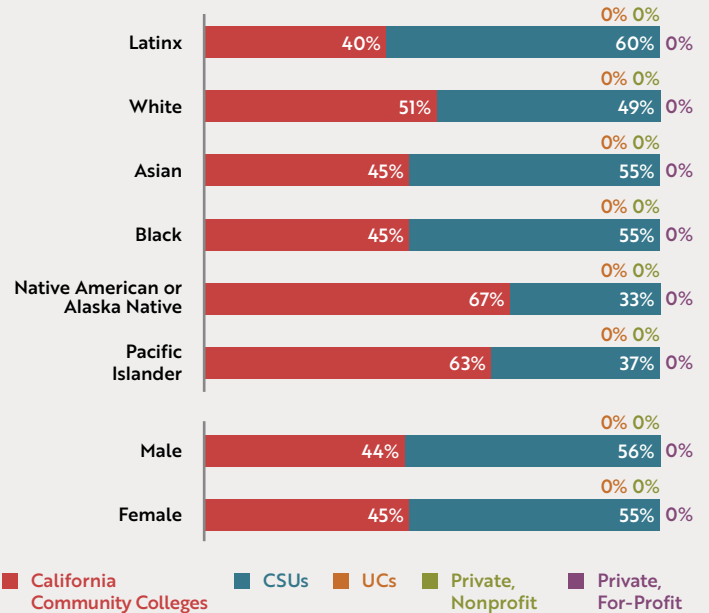
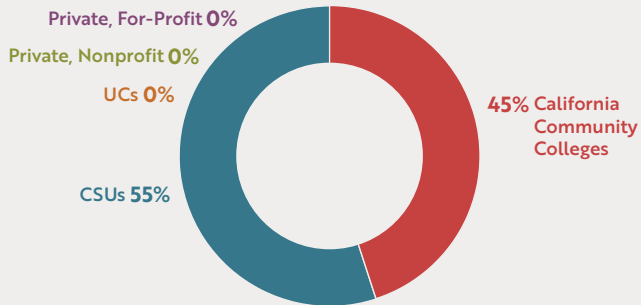


Which Adults (25+) Intend to Enroll in College?



ABOUT COLLEGES IN THIS REGION

What Does Enrollment at Colleges in this Region Look Like?

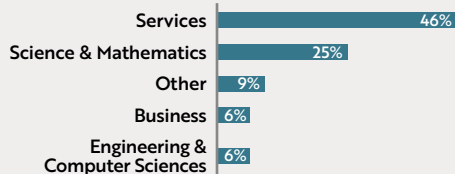


Online Enrollment Rate¹

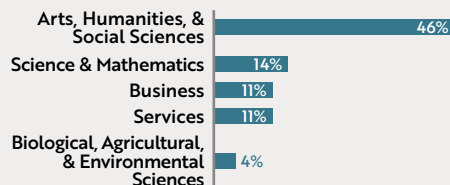


What Are the Most Commonly Completed Programs at Colleges in the Region?

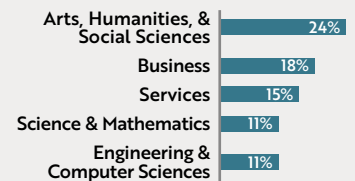
Certificates



Associate's Degree



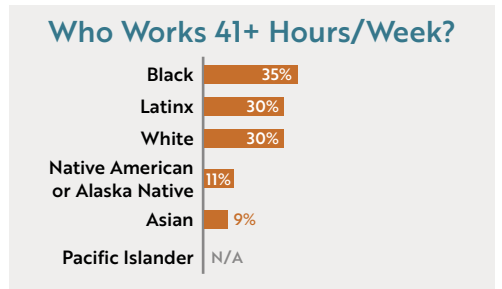
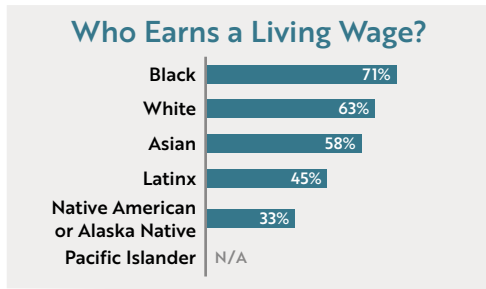
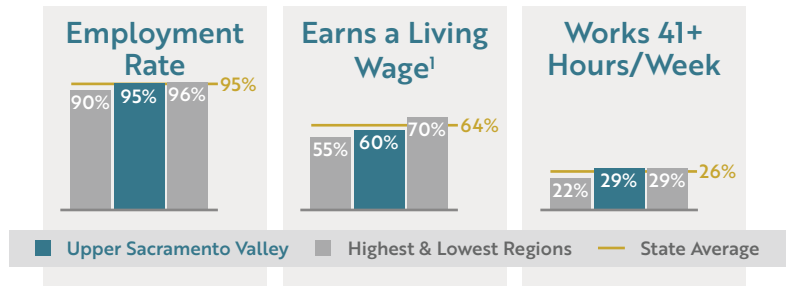
Bachelor's Degree



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.

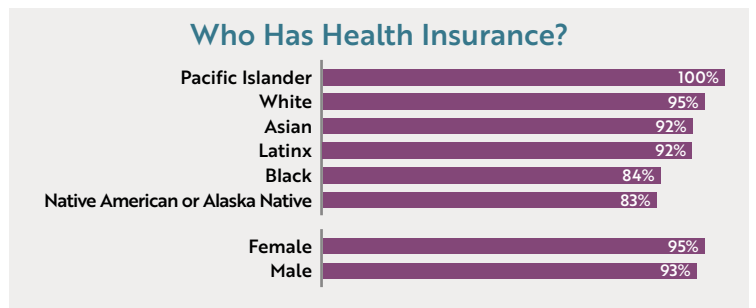
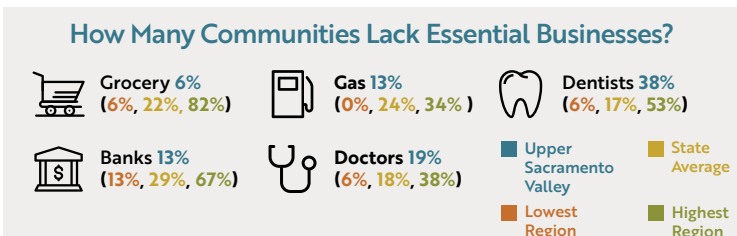
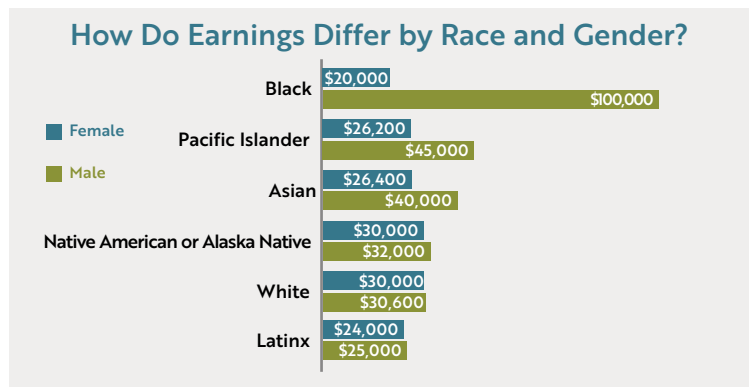
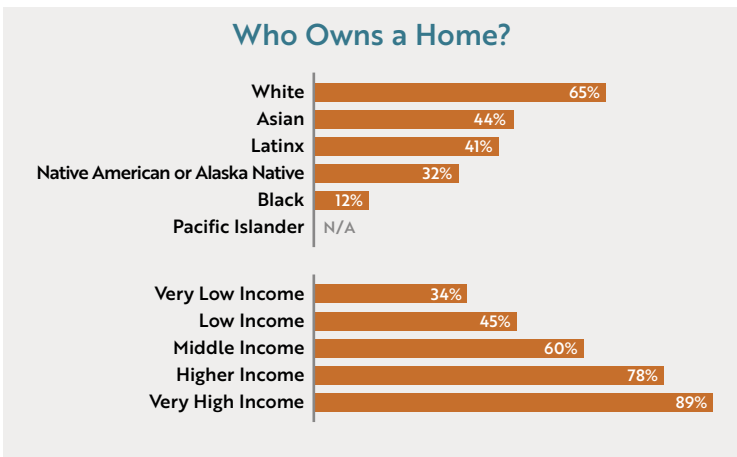
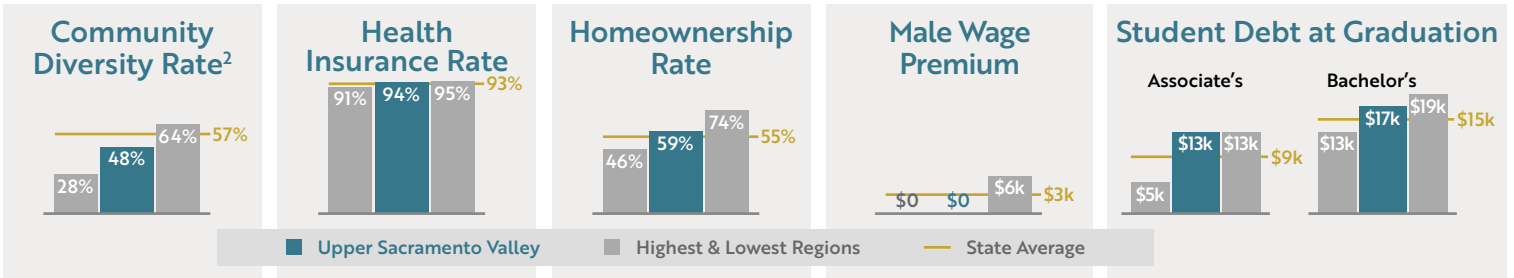


Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Employment rates in the region are similar to the state average. However, racial and ethnic differences in employment exist with 93 percent of Asian residents being employed, compared to 96+ percent of other groups. Moreover, while access to employment is critical, earning a living wage is also important. Sixty percent of Upper Sacramento Valley 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.

