# The Value Index



## **Creating the Value Index**

The value of higher education is multifaceted, not just about earnings. This study combines quantitative and qualitative benefits into one Value Index

#### **Sources of Data**

- American Community Survey 2019 (approximately 2.1 million records)
- Current Population Survey Multiple samples from 2018 and 2019 (approximately 110,000 records)
- General Social Survey 2016 (approximately 1,300 records)
- CDC 2019 mortality multiple cause file (2.8 million records)

Note: All data for the US



## Value Index Dimensions and Variables

The **Value Index** is a qualitative and quantitative measure with five **dimensions** – each of which have four **variables** – that indicate value relative to educational attainment



#### **Economic Related**

Earnings
Employment Status
Labor Force Status
Poverty Status



#### Home related

Housing Mobility

Doubled-up Household Status

Home Ownership

Access to Internet



#### **Health Related**

Age of Death
Health Insurance Status
Food Security
Access to Vehicles



#### Civic/Social Related

Voter Participation
Voter Registration
Attended Movies
General Happiness



#### **Professional Related**

Occupational Prestige
Job Tenure
Career Satisfaction
Travel Time to Work



## Methodology

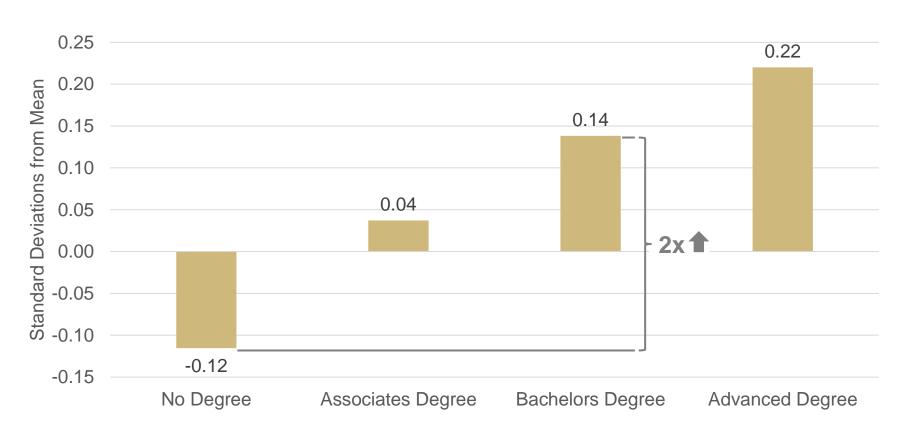
- Converted all Value Index variables into "standard scores" – stated as standard deviations from the mean
  - This allows for "apples to apples" comparisons of variables and for combination of variables into indexes (indexes created by averaging the "standard scores")
- 2. Broke the data into 4 education cohorts
  - No degree
  - Associates Degree
  - Bachelors Degree
  - Advanced Degree
- 3. Compared the Value Index across the 5 dimensions and compared them over the 4 education cohorts





## **Overall Index of Value of Higher Education**

(Combination of all Variables)



Across the spectrum of factors, more education results in a higher Value Index score.

Americans with a bachelor's degree score approx.

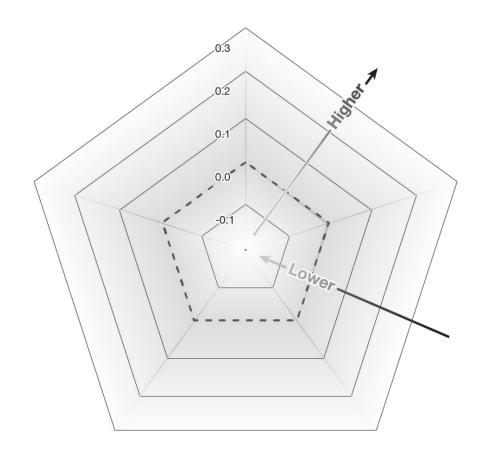
## 2x higher

higher on the Value Index compared to those with no degree



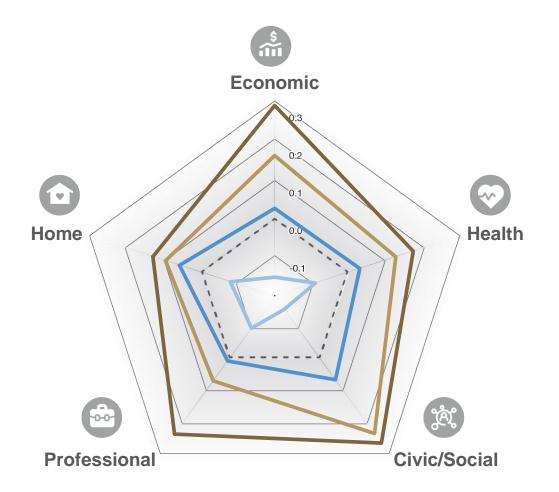
### Radial Graph Reading

- The 0.0 contour (dotted line) is the mean the national average for the given Dimension or Variable.
- The contours are scaled as standard deviations above or below the national average.
- Points outside the 0.0 contour identify education cohort scores above the national average and inside the 0.0 contour identify cohort scores below the national average.
- The further out on the graph, the higher the score.





## Valuing an Academic Degree by Major Dimension



More education results in a higher Value Index score even when drilling down into individual dimensions.









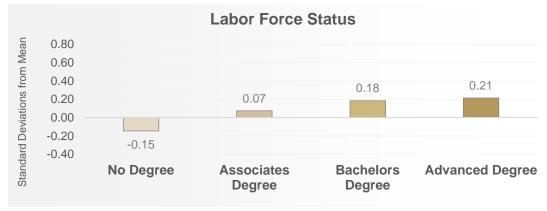


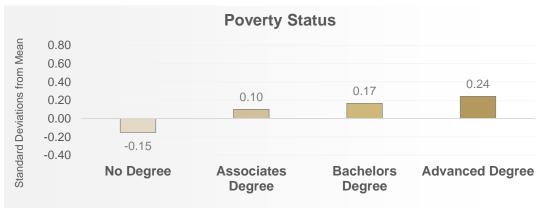


### **Economic** by Individual Variables









Wage and Salary Earnings; Employed or not; In the Labor Force or not; Above or below poverty line





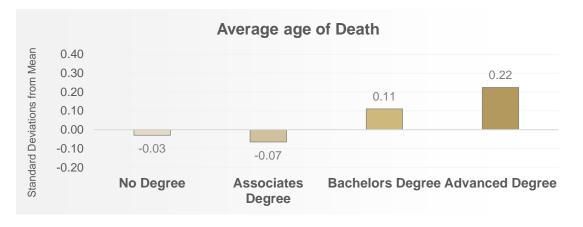


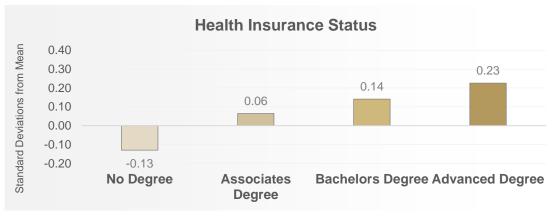


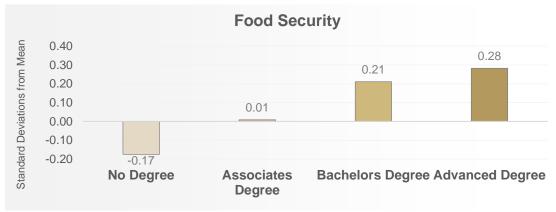


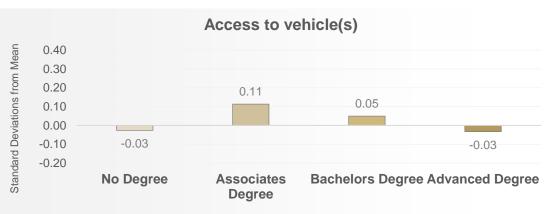


#### Health by Individual Variables









Average of the ages of death reported on the death certificates; Had health insurance coverage or not; Level of food security; Number of cars available to household members





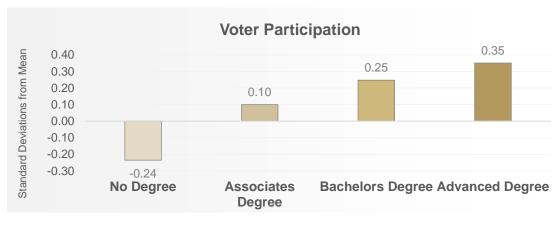




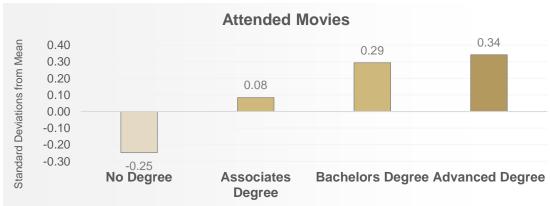


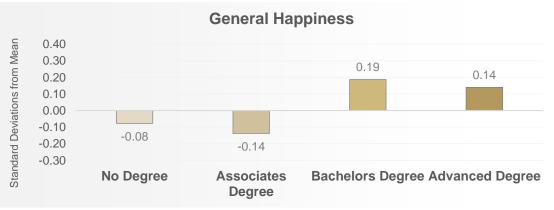


#### Civic/Social by Individual Variables









Voted in last election or not; Registered to vote or no; Attended movies in last year or not (proxy for recreational amenities); Self reported happiness scale





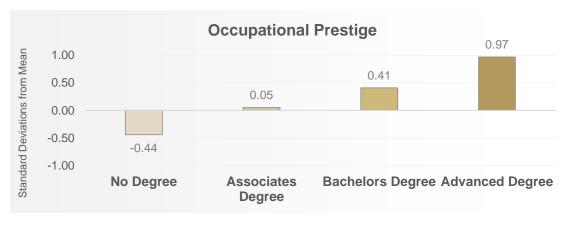






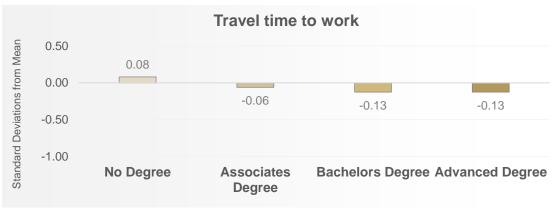


### **Professional** by Individual Variables









A constructed variable that assigns a prestige score to each occupation using the occupational classification; Years at current job; Self reported career satisfaction scale; Minutes it takes to get to work









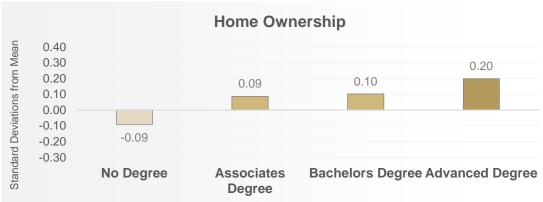


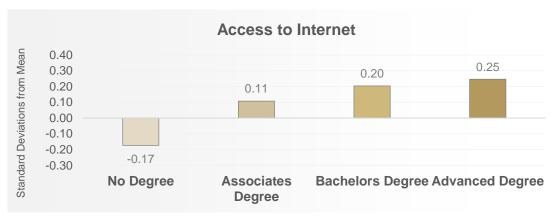


### **Home** by Individual Variables









Years at current address; Number of discrete subfamilies living with the primary family in the housing unit; Own your house or not?; Access to the internet or not?

