

College Counts, but Count on Change

Orientation

IN HIGH SCHOOL

IN COLLEGE

TIME MANAGEMENT

There are 168 hours
in a week.....



If you use 45 of them for learning, and 56 for
sleeping, that leaves you 67 hours to??????

School is something you MUST do before
you can go to your part-time job or
social/athletic activities.

School is a full-time job.

The school year runs from September to
June.

The year is marked off in "semesters"
usually running 14-15 weeks including
shortened but condensed summer sessions.

Your time is usually structured by others.

You manage your own time.

Each day you proceed from one class to
another with only a few minutes between
classes.

You often have hours between classes; class
times vary throughout the day and evening.

There are bells to let you know it's time to
move to the next class, and, if you're late
without a signed late slip, you get a
detention.

There are no bells, no late slips and no
detention. The consequences (usually
spelled out in the syllabus) are entirely your
responsibility.

Classes usually include time for homework
and review.

You'll have lots of homework outside of
class. Instructors assume you'll do the work
on your own.

Class time: 6 hours per day, 180 days, total =
1,080 hours.

Class time: 12 hours (or more) per week,
28 weeks, total=336 hours.

Study time: 2 hours per day??

Study time: 2 hours of study for every hour
of class: 4+ hours per day?? Infrequent tests
& quizzes, mostly tests & papers assigned.

Frequent tests and quizzes, variety of
assignments including worksheets.

Is a college degree still worth it?

November 2014 | Eleni X. Karageorge

In “Do the benefits of college still outweigh the costs?” (Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Current Issues, vol. 20, no. 3, 2014), economists Jaison R. Abel and Richard Deitz find that despite the soaring cost of attending college, the financial benefits of higher education still outweigh the expenses.

“In recent years, students have been paying more to attend college and earning less upon graduation—trends that have led many observers to question whether a college education remains a good investment,” the report states. The authors analyzed the earnings since the 1970s of workers with bachelor’s degrees, workers with associate’s degrees, and workers with high school diplomas to determine that college remains a good investment.

A key reason why a degree remains a relatively valuable asset despite rising tuition is that the wages of those Americans without a degree have been falling, keeping the college wage premium near an all-time high, according to the report. Between 1970 and 2013, workers with a bachelor’s degree (excluding those who went on to a postgraduate degree) had annual earnings of about \$64,500 after adjustment for inflation. Workers with an associate’s degree earned an adjusted \$50,000 per year, and those with only a high school diploma earned \$41,000. The authors calculate that, over four decades, workers with a bachelor’s degree earned on average 56 percent more and workers with an associate’s degree averaged 21 percent more than high school graduates.

Assuming that all workers retire at age 65 and that those who went to college spent 4 years in school to earn a bachelor’s degree or 2 years for an associate’s degree, workers with a bachelor’s degree earn well over \$1 million more than high school graduates during their working lives. Workers with an associate’s degree earn about \$325,000 more than high school graduates.

Abel and Deitz also found that the return on a bachelor’s degree, while averaging 15 percent for all college graduates, differs according to a student’s major. In general, majors providing technical training earned the highest return. Engineering majors earned the highest return—21 percent—followed by math and computer majors and health majors (18 percent) and business majors (17 percent). At the other end of the scale, the return is 11 percent for leisure and hospitality majors and 9 percent for education majors.

The authors note that people who pursue college “may well have aptitudes, skills, and other characteristics that make them different from those who do not go on to college.” These differences may be part of why college graduates earn more than nongraduates and were not accounted for in the calculations. Nonetheless, the authors conclude that once the full set of costs and benefits is taken into account, investing in a college education still appears to be a wise economic decision for the average student.

More education still means more pay in 2014

SEPTEMBER 02, 2015

September marks the time when students go back to school for another year of education. Few things affect people's earnings power more than their level of education. In general, more education means more dollars earned. In 2014, median weekly earnings for people with a bachelor's degree or higher were \$1,193, compared with \$488 for those with less than a high school diploma. High school graduates without any college earned \$668 per week in 2014, and those with some college or an associate degree earned \$761 per week.

CHART IMAGE CHART DATA

Median weekly earnings in 2014 dollars of people 25 years and older, by educational attainment and gender, 1979–2014

Year	Both sexes, less than high school	Both sexes, high school graduates	Both sexes, some college or associate degree	Both sexes, bachelor's degree or higher	Men, less than high school	Men, high school graduates	Men, some college or associate degree	Men, bachelor's degree or higher	Women, less than high school	Women, high school graduates	Women, some college or associate degree	Women, bachelor's degree or higher
1979	\$638	\$757	\$857	\$1,046	\$766	\$936	\$1,000	\$1,204	\$462	\$562	\$641	\$802
1980	608	729	833	1,030	732	896	981	1,170	449	551	633	795
1981	600	715	810	1,018	715	890	972	1,188	438	542	638	795
1982	585	712	828	1,033	691	882	969	1,186	434	557	646	816
1983	579	704	821	1,043	681	878	955	1,172	441	557	652	835
1984	570	701	829	1,054	668	866	967	1,219	434	562	662	846
1985	567	700	838	1,063	660	855	992	1,239	424	563	666	870
1986	573	709	843	1,082	662	858	1,000	1,274	429	571	680	899
1987	567	711	840	1,126	647	844	992	1,303	427	575	693	930
1988	554	708	827	1,125	638	840	967	1,306	425	573	692	933
1989	548	692	834	1,124	638	830	954	1,301	426	561	699	935
1990	533	678	837	1,121	613	807	953	1,302	422	554	694	940
1991	520	673	829	1,129	592	797	954	1,295	424	556	693	953
1992	514	666	800	1,150	580	792	917	1,307	423	557	673	982
1993	506	669	797	1,153	574	785	923	1,300	424	560	681	985
1994	485	665	788	1,158	540	784	927	1,305	406	555	668	1,002
1995	477	667	784	1,153	535	782	920	1,304	404	549	659	994
1996	477	666	779	1,140	537	776	908	1,314	403	549	665	988
1997	472	678	787	1,146	537	787	913	1,318	404	556	675	988
1998	489	695	810	1,192	556	811	933	1,363	411	575	691	1,026
1999	491	696	824	1,222	561	824	945	1,388	412	575	693	1,051
2000	498	695	820	1,226	558	813	950	1,403	418	578	695	1,040
2001	511	695	825	1,231	560	814	967	1,426	422	592	695	1,051
2002	511	704	828	1,238	554	812	962	1,434	428	603	714	1,064
2003	510	713	822	1,241	552	808	952	1,456	423	610	721	1,071
2004	503	719	828	1,236	559	808	954	1,432	419	612	723	1,078
2005	496	707	812	1,228	552	790	928	1,415	413	598	712	1,070
2006	492	698	812	1,219	550	796	934	1,414	420	587	707	1,062
2007	489	689	804	1,224	549	787	925	1,419	421	584	695	1,064
2008	498	680	794	1,227	547	780	913	1,414	416	572	691	1,051
2009	501	691	801	1,255	552	790	922	1,465	422	598	695	1,071
2010	482	680	797	1,242	528	771	917	1,444	421	590	693	1,071
2011	475	672	778	1,211	514	758	884	1,402	416	583	679	1,051
2012	486	672	772	1,201	524	758	884	1,413	398	578	679	1,032
2013	480	662	760	1,213	508	744	872	1,418	407	582	668	1,060
2014	488	668	761	1,193	517	751	872	1,385	409	578	661	1,049

In 2014, median weekly earnings for men with a bachelor's degree or higher were \$1,385, compared with \$1,049 for women with the same level of education. On the other end of the scale, among people without a high school diploma, men earned just \$517 per week in 2014 and women earned \$409 per week.

At each level of education, women have fared better than men with respect to earnings growth. Although both women and men without a high school diploma have experienced declines in inflation-adjusted earnings since 1979, the drop for women was much smaller than that for men: an 11-percent decrease for women compared with a 33-percent decline for men. On an inflation-adjusted basis, earnings for women with a bachelor's degree or higher have increased by 31 percent since 1979, while those of their male counterparts have risen by 15 percent.

These earnings data are annual averages from the [Current Population Survey](#). The CPI-U-RS from the [Consumer Price Index](#) program is used to convert the pre-2014 earnings data into constant 2014 dollars.

More education still means more pay in 2014

SEPTEMBER 02, 2015

September marks the time when students go back to school for another year of education. Few things affect people's earnings power more than their level of education. In general, more education means more dollars earned. In 2014, median weekly earnings for people with a bachelor's degree or higher were \$1,193, compared with \$488 for those with less than a high school diploma. High school graduates without any college earned \$668 per week in 2014, and those with some college or an associate degree earned \$761 per week.

