



Stony Brook University

FAR BEYOND

Advancing Social Mobility and Academic Excellence

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Overview

Institutional Profile

- Profile | Graduation rate improvement

Mobility Report Cards (Chetty, et al.)

- Method | Rankings | Geography | Parents' income

Why is Stony Brook so successful?

- Value proposition | Programs | Geography

Takeaways

Stony Brook University Institutional Profile

Stony Brook University Profile

26,256

Fall 2018 headcount enrollment

1323

Avg SAT 2018 Incoming Freshmen

93.5

Avg HS GPA 2018 Incoming Freshmen

67% **33%**

Undergrad Graduate

1/3

Receive Pell Grants

36% **17%**

White URM

14,907

Fall 2018 employees including hospital

2,738

Faculty full-time & part-time

#80

U.S. News & World Report Rank 2019

2.8 Billion

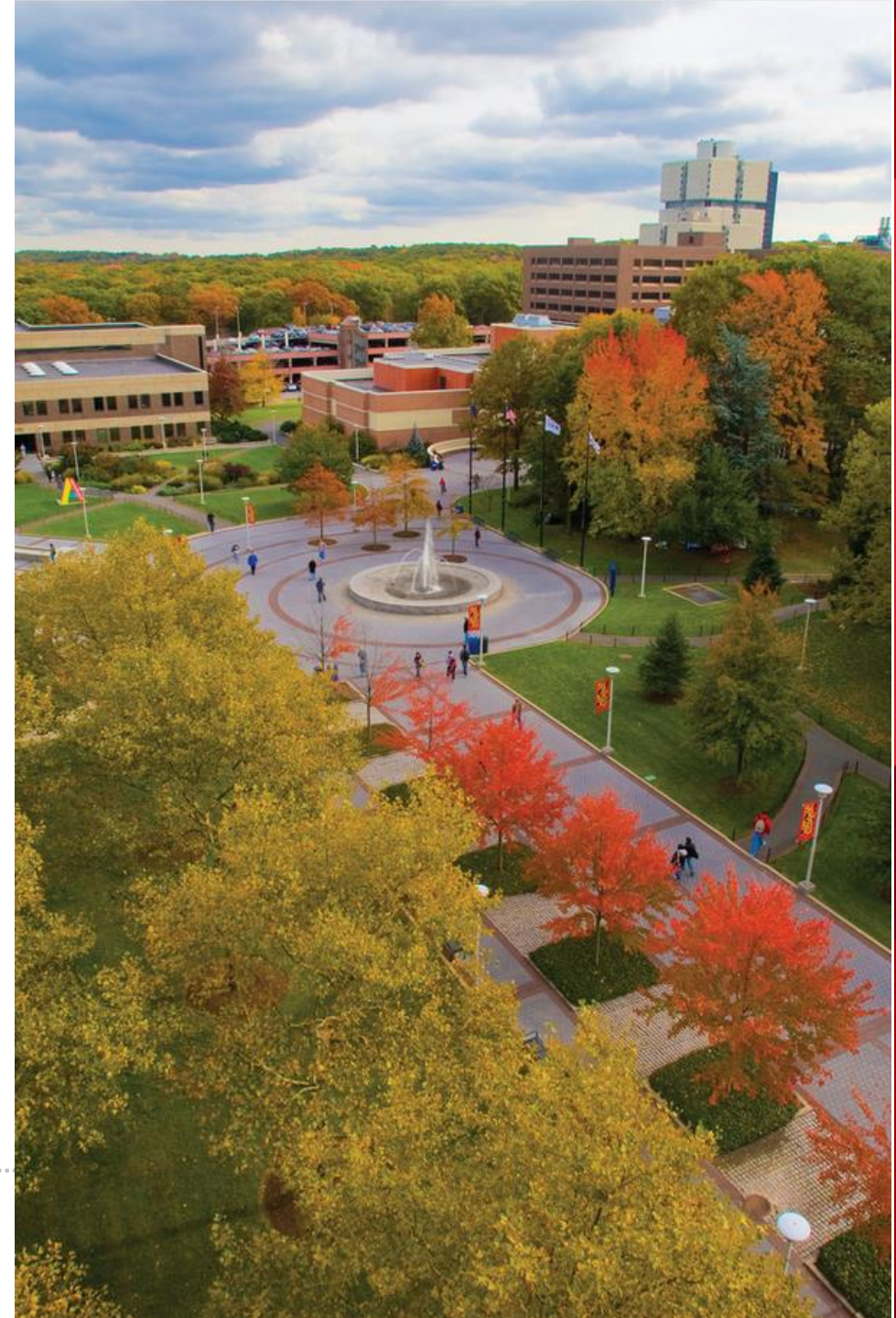
USD Annual Budget

1957

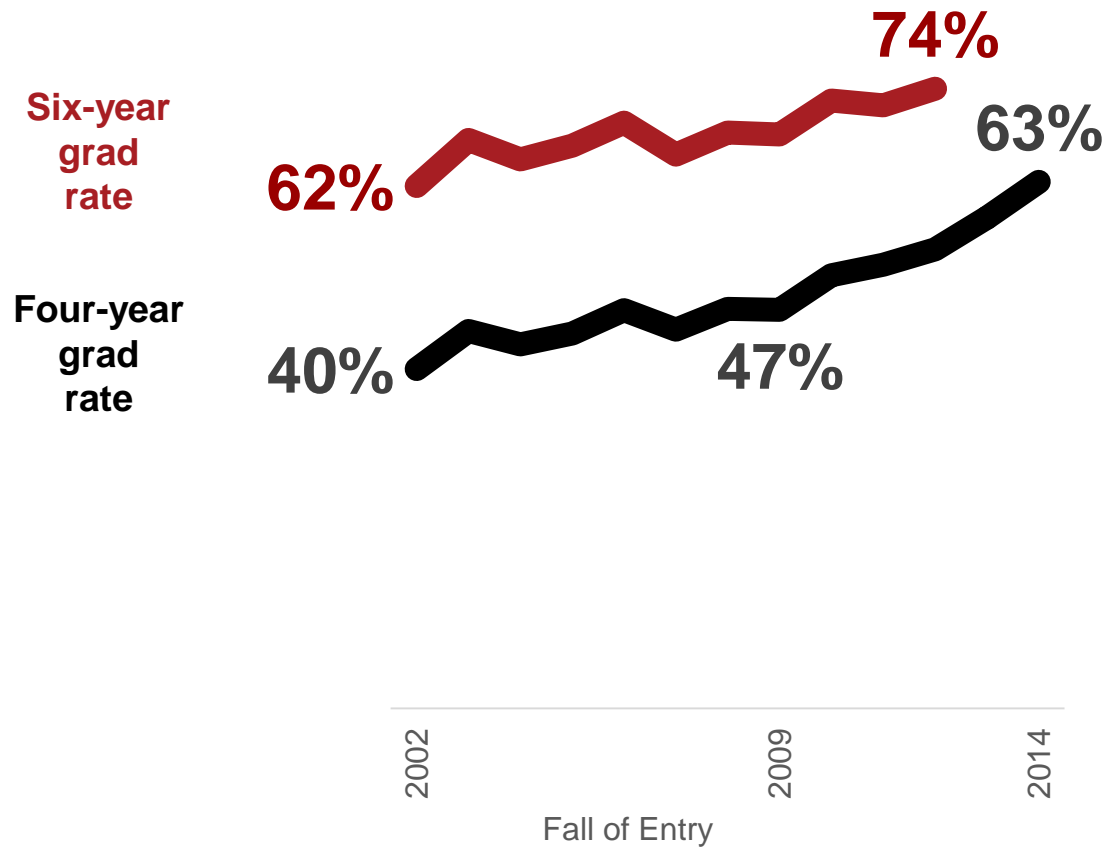
Founded

2001

Joined AAU



Freshman graduation rates increased fifteen percentage points in the last five years



15↑

Percentage point increase in 4-yr grad rate over 5 years

Top 3%

of colleges or universities for improvement over a 5-year period

Economic benefit to students



1,300

additional students
graduated on time

\$88 million

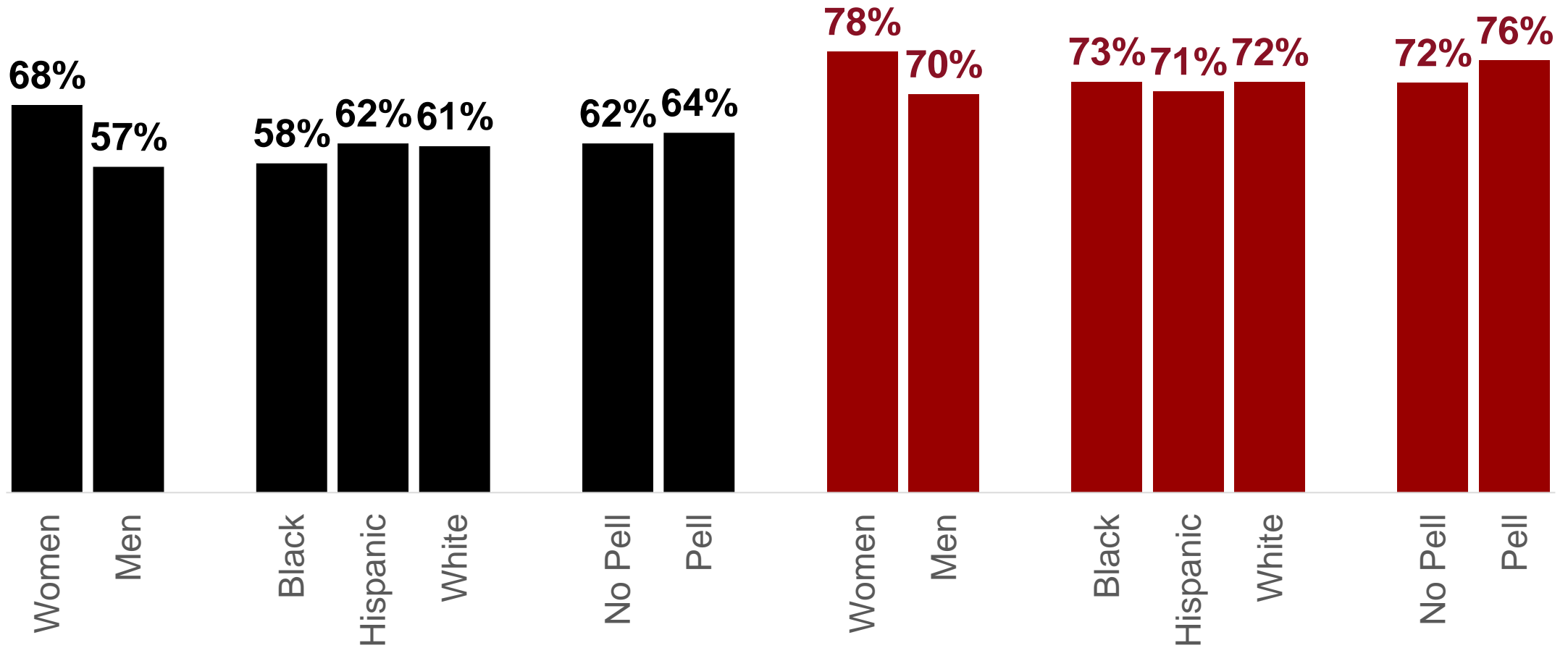
economic benefit to students

\$16 million saved in tuition & fees
\$72 million in additional earning capacity

Equity gaps in graduation rates are largely closed

4-year grad rate (2014 cohort)

6-year grad rate (2012 cohort)



Mobility Report Cards:

The Role of Colleges in Intergenerational Mobility

Raj Chetty, Stanford University
John N. Friedman, Brown University
Emmanuel Saez, UC-Berkeley
Nicholas Turner, US Treasury
Danny Yagan, UC-Berkeley

January 2017, Stanford Center on Poverty & Equality

Mobility Report Card Research Approach

Research question

- What role do colleges play in intergenerational income mobility?

Primary Sample

- 11 million children born 1980-82 claimed as dependents by tax filers in the U.S.

Data source

- De-identified data from 1996-2014 income tax returns
- Attendance data reported by institutions to IRS on Form 1098-T

Focus on change in percentile ranks

- What proportion of students from bottom fifth of parental income distribution reach the top fifth of graduate income distribution?

Mobility Report Major Findings

Differences by Sector

Elite institutions provided low-income students with most access to top 1%

Comprehensives and community colleges provided most access to top 20%

[Stony Brook is an exception]

“Overplacement” Not a Concern

Low-income students exhibited similar outcomes to peers at selective institutions

When they got in

When they graduated

Solutions to mobility may reside in comprehensive sector

Because Cal State and CUNY exhibit high mobility rates look there for answers

[I will complicate this in a moment]

Access declining at high mobility institutions

Calls for some reconsideration of aid policies, state support

New America follow-up

Stony Brook's calculated mobility rate

Mobility Rate

Access

16.5%

of students came from the lowest quintile of family income (under \$25,000)

X

Success

54.5%

of these students reached the top quintile of graduate income in their 30s (over \$58,000)

=

8.4%

Stony Brook ranked #3 among all institutions and #1 among highly selective institutions

Median income of all Stony Brook graduates in their 30s: **\$64,700**

Source: Chetty, et al. online data table 3, amounts are 2015 dollars, adjusted by CPI-U. Graduate income is a non-zero median.

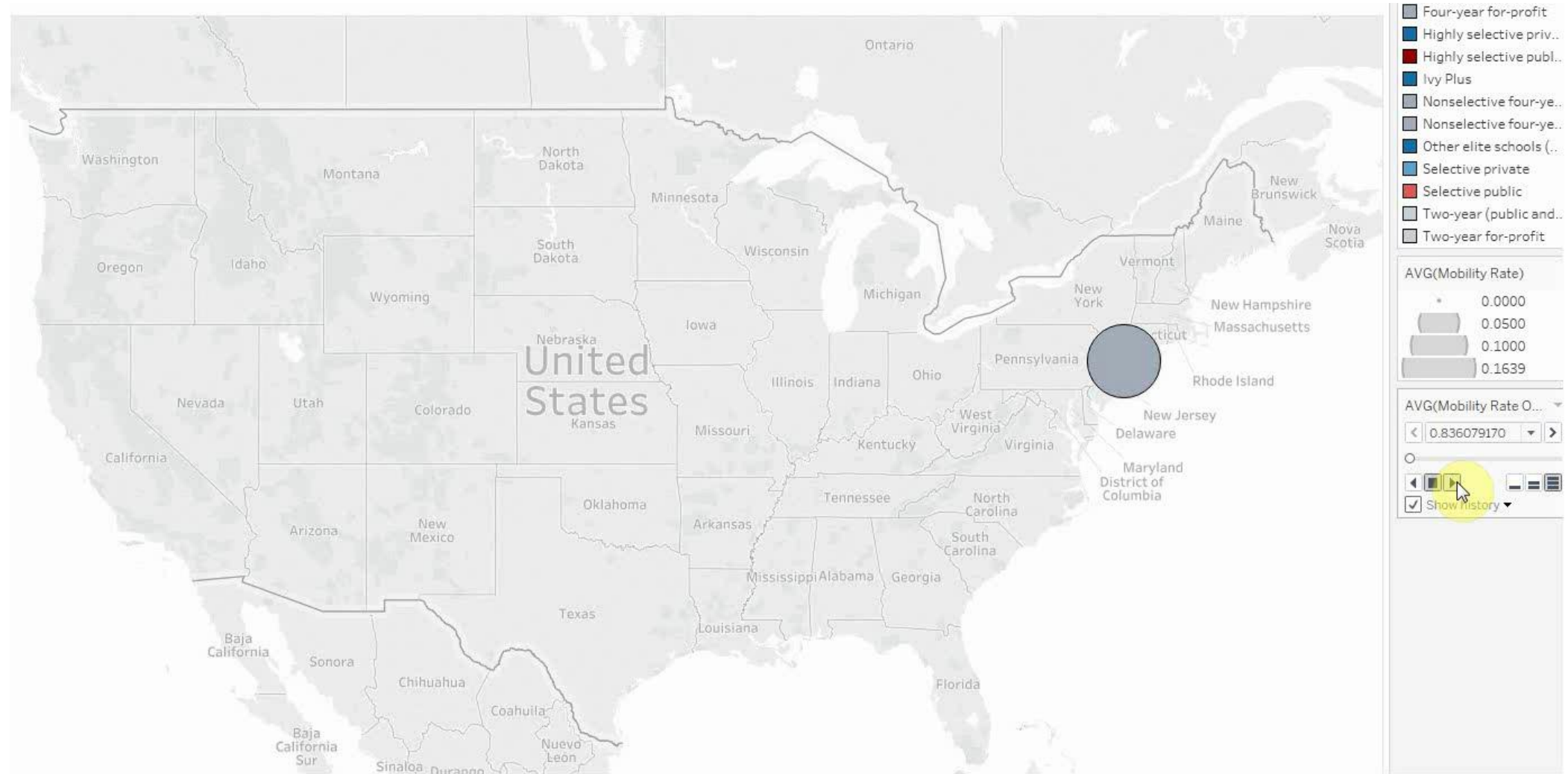
Stony Brook ranked #3 on social mobility rate; #1 among highly selective universities

Rank	Name	Mobility Rate =	Access X	Success Rate
1	Cal State, LA	9.9%	33.1%	29.9%
2	Pace Univ.	8.4%	15.2%	55.6%
3	Stony Brook U.	8.4%	16.5%	51.2%
4	Technical Career Insts.	8.0%	40.3%	19.8%
5	U of Texas – Pan American	7.6%	38.7%	19.8%
6	CUNY System	7.2%	28.7%	25.2%
7	Glendale Comm. Coll.	7.1%	32.4%	21.9%
8	South Texas College	6.9%	52.4%	13.2%
9	Cal State, Poly.-Pomona	6.8%	14.9%	45.8%
10	U of Texas – El Paso	6.8%	28.0%	24.4%

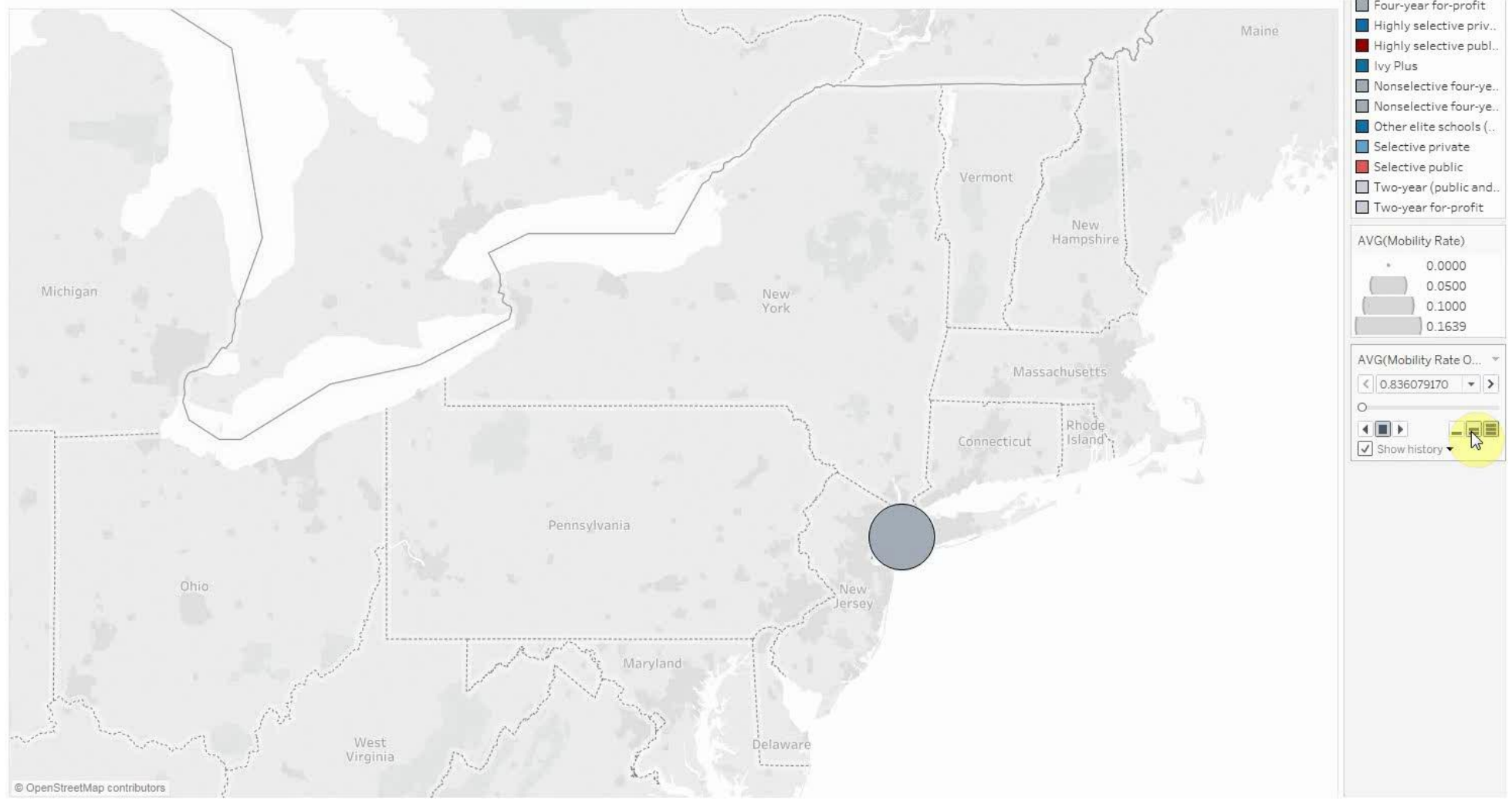
Access: share of children at a college with parents in the bottom quintile of the income distribution

Success rate: share of children with parents in the bottom quintile of the income distribution that reach the top quintile of the income distribution

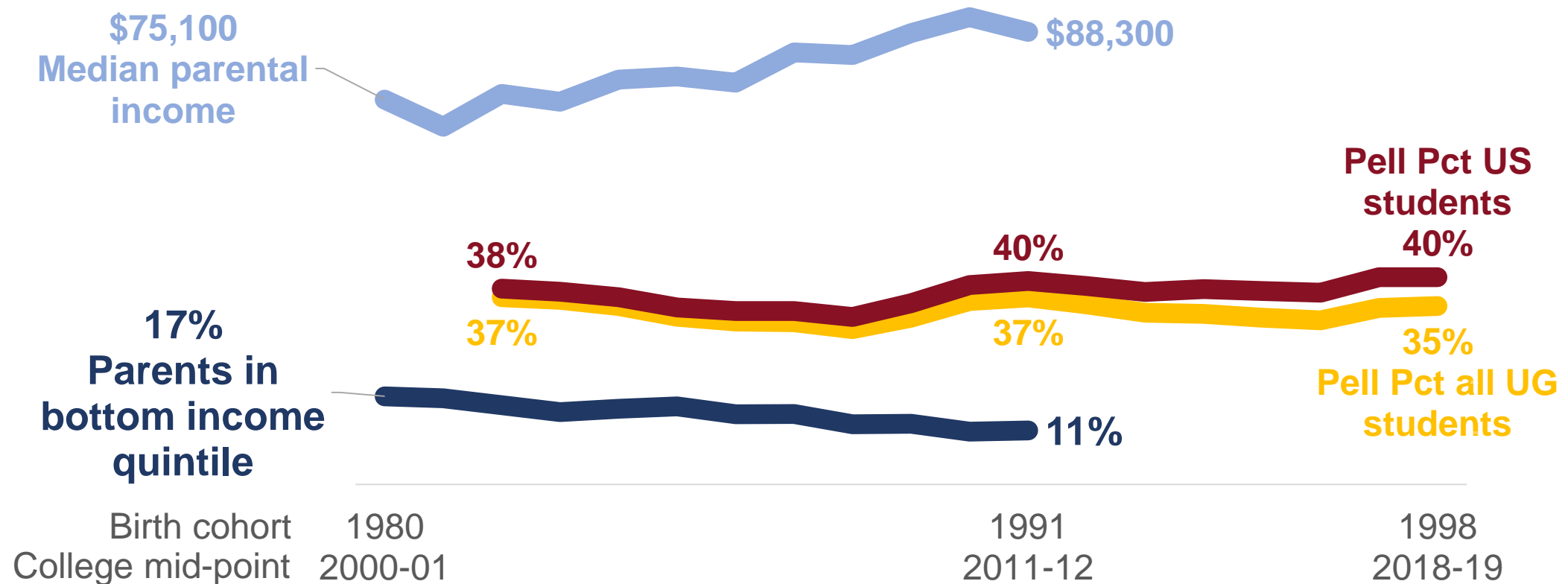
Association between geographic location and mobility rate



Consolidation of public systems masks some of the data



Change in access at Stony Brook requires context

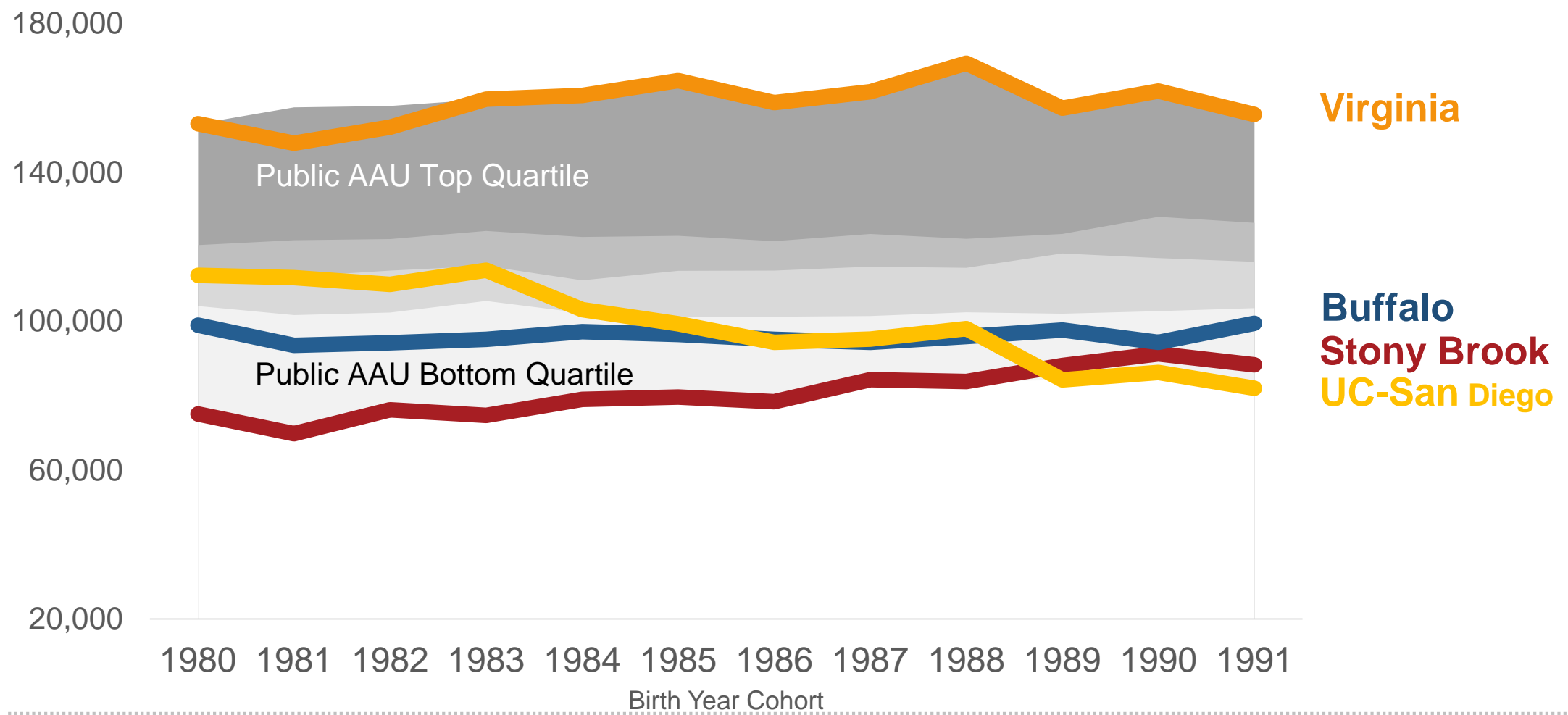


Stony Brook remained among the most accessible highly selective institutions

Name	Birth cohort year			
	1980		1991	
	parent income (\$)	rank (out of 157)	parent income (\$)	rank (out of 157)
University Of California, San Diego	112,300	43	82,000	1
Stony Brook	75,100	1	88,300	2
University Of Texas At Dallas	96,700	11	89,800	3
Kettering University	107,400	28	92,700	4
Milwaukee School Of Engineering	88,100	5	93,600	5
University Of Wisconsin System	95,100	8	95,700	6
Loyola University New Orleans	113,100	46	96,300	7
University Of California, Irvine	86,200	3	98,500	8
Illinois Institute Of Technology	84,900	2	99,100	9
Gustavus Adolphus College	112,600	44	101,800	10

Source: Chetty, et al. online data table 3, amounts are 2015 dollars, adjusted by CPI-U; selectivity tiers include highly selective, Ivy +, and other elite institutions, excludes institutions with data missing in either year.

Parent median income by student birth cohort, Public AAU



Why is Stony Brook so successful with social mobility?

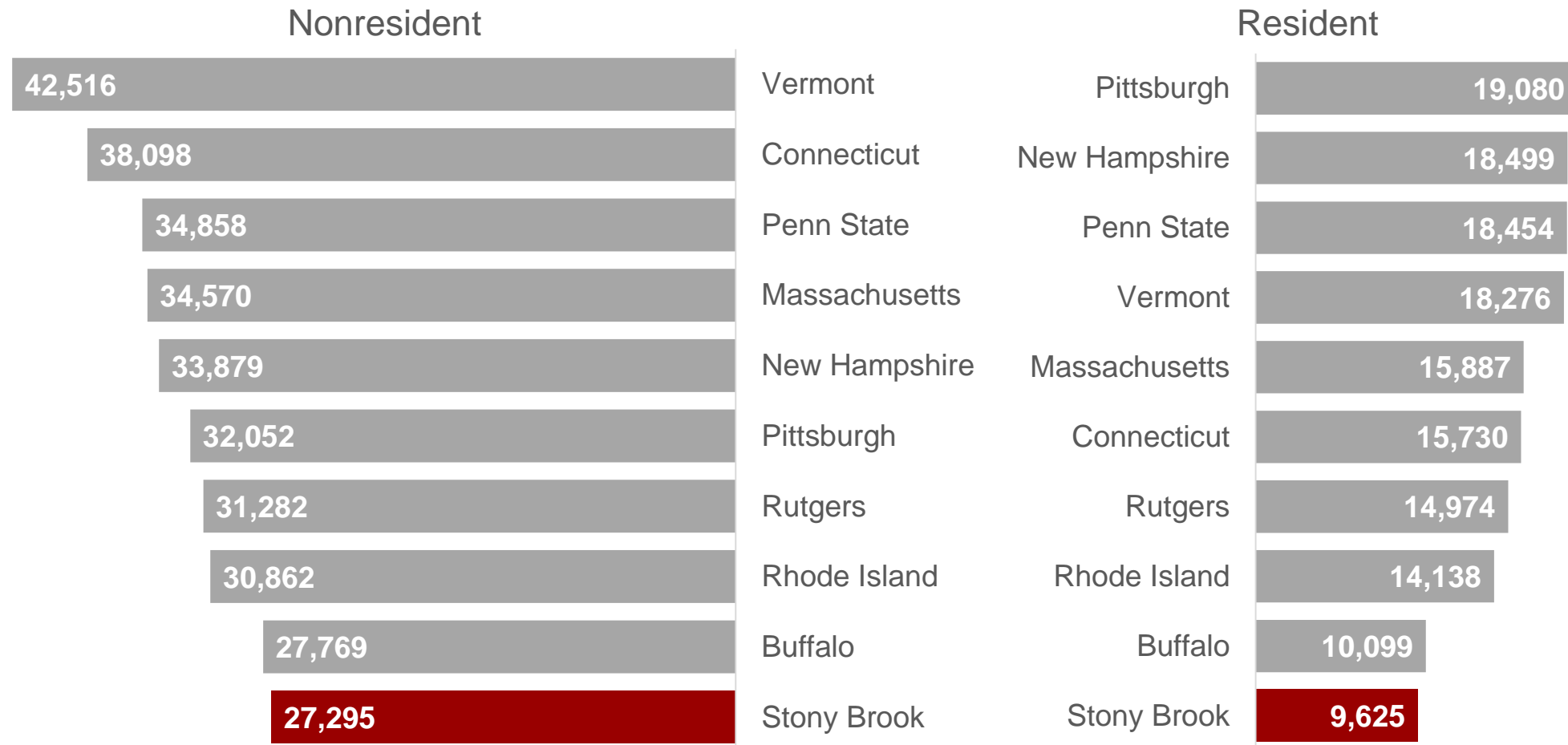
Value Proposition

Programs

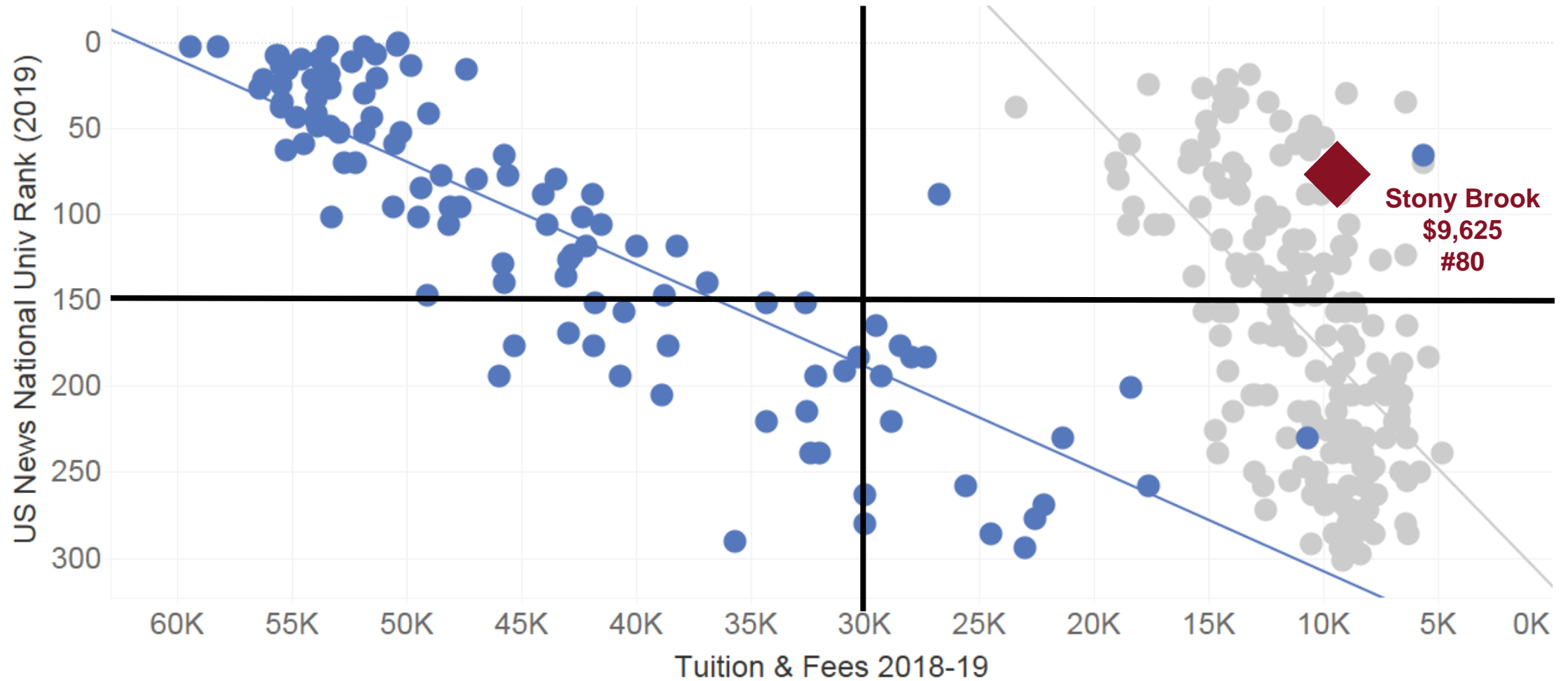
Geography

Stony Brook's Value Proposition

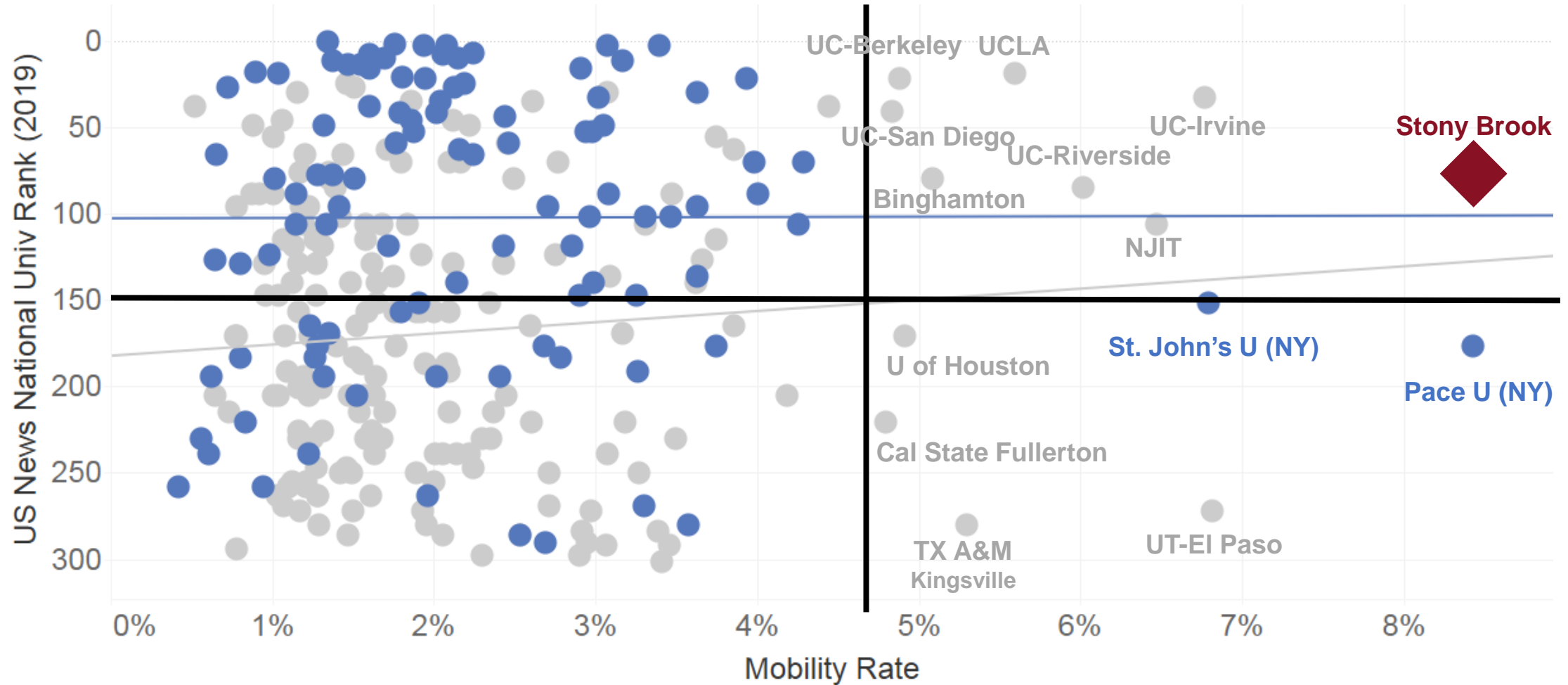
2018-19 Undergraduate Tuition & Fees – Public Research Universities in Northeast



Value Proposition – US News Rank vs. Tuition & Fees



US News Rank vs. Mobility Rate



Stony Brook's Programs

STEM & Health Focus

- Two-thirds of graduates complete a STEM or Health Degree
- STEM & Health grad rates exceed avg. grad rates

Educational Opportunity Program

- Cohort program for low income, preparation gaps
- Summer program w/ no cell phone
- Small advising groups
- Intensive mentoring academic support
- Detailed schedule planning

Other Support Programs

- Collegiate Science and Technology Entry Program (CSTEP)
- Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation (SUNY LSAMP)
- S-STEM ASSETS
- Campus housing first generation program

Financial Aid

- Personalized financial aid check-ups
- 40% receiving NY Tuition Assistance Program grants
- Microgrants to seniors with unexpected financial need

Student Success Initiatives

- Long standing cross-functional academic success team
- Analytics and predicted support need
- Reduction in classes w/ high DFW rates
- Class availability
- Policy reform

Stony Brook's Location

**Access to dense HS populations
with quality schools**

16

public high schools in *US News* Top 100
located in NYC / Long Island

13%

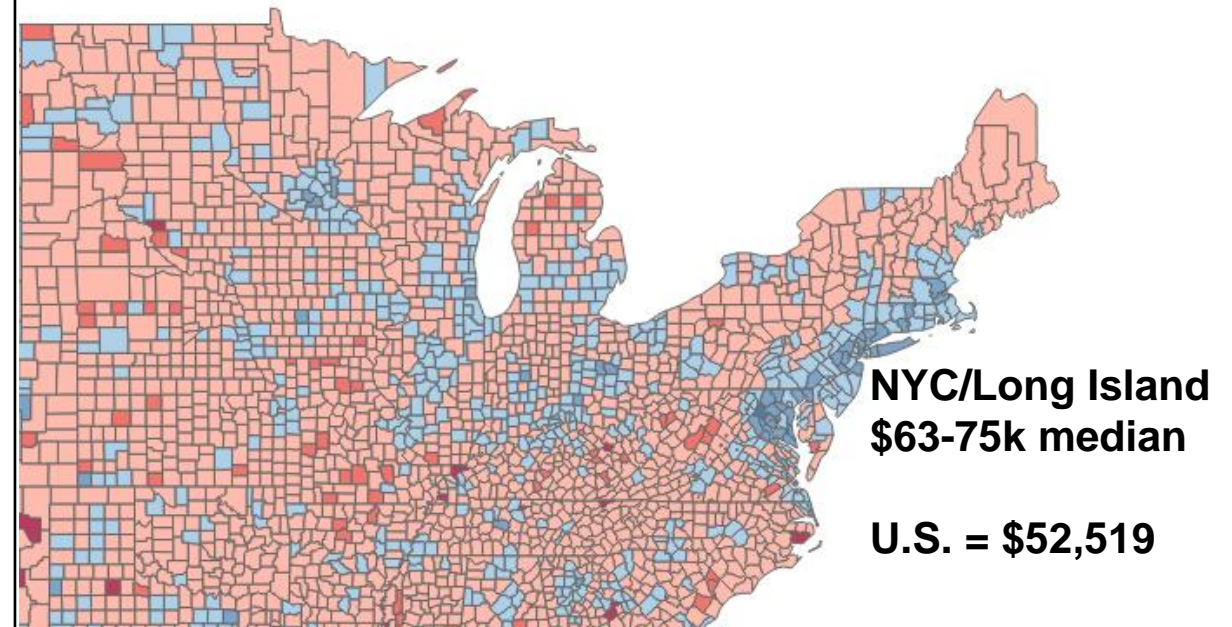
of Stony Brook's entering freshmen come from
these 16 schools

57%

of these students received Pell grants

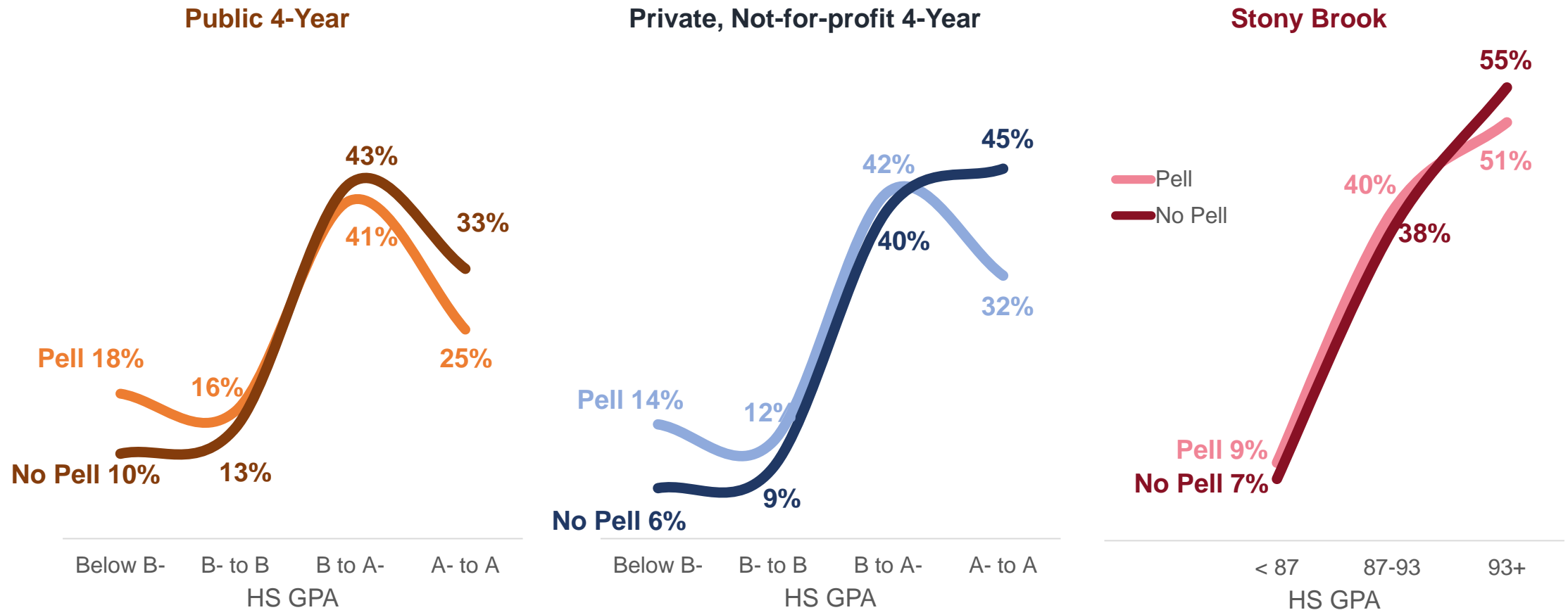
Access to hot labor market

Median earnings bachelor's recipients, age 25+



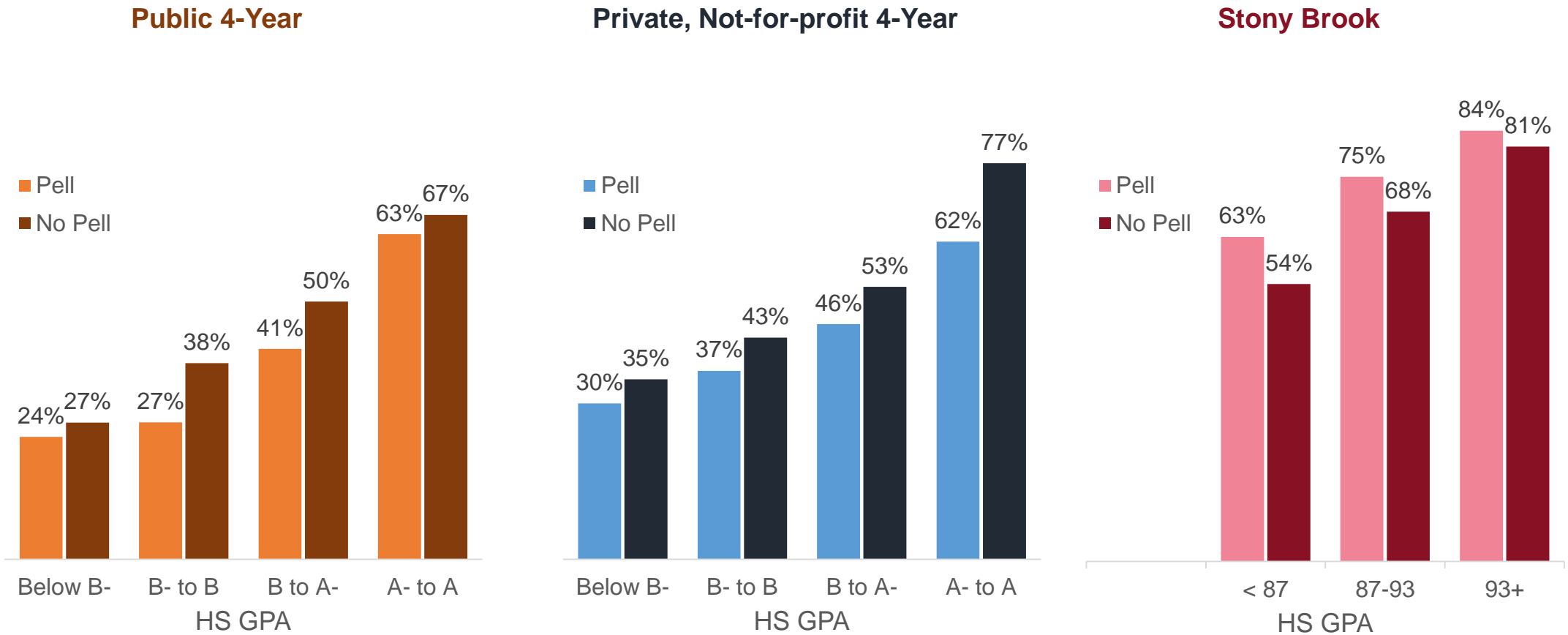
Stony Brook attracts Pell recipients with academic backgrounds comparable to non-Pell recipients

Distribution of Entering First-Time Freshmen by HS GPA



Stony Brook attracts Pell recipients with academic backgrounds comparable to non-Pell recipients

Six-year bachelor's completion rates of first-time undergraduates by HS GPA



Takeaways

High quality academic and support programs are a foundational requirement for student success

Recruit low income students with sufficient if not equitable preparation

Target:

- high grades
- quality high schools

Improve access to high paying labor markets

Be prepared to address new data about higher ed effectiveness