



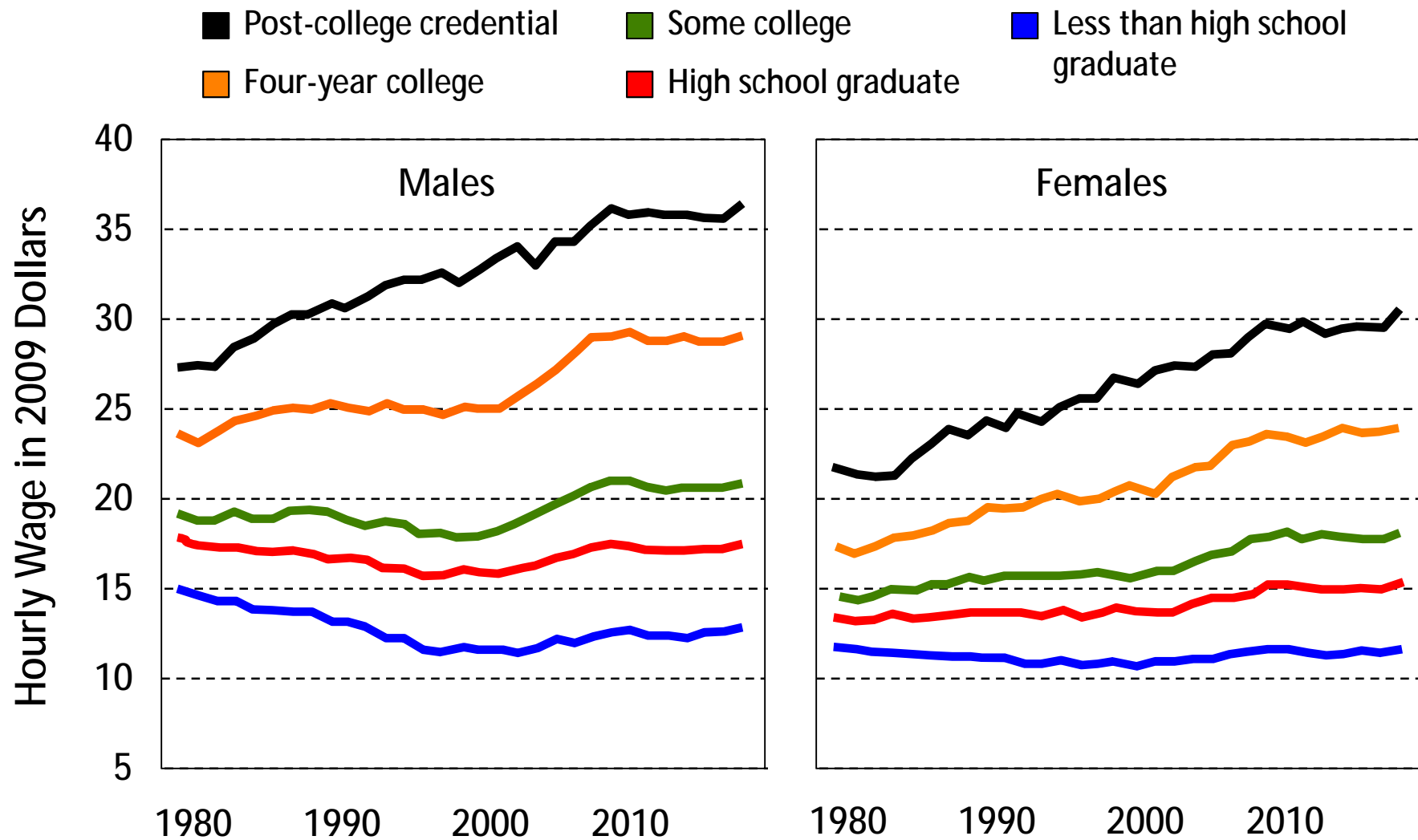
Consequences of Trends in Attainments and Achievement

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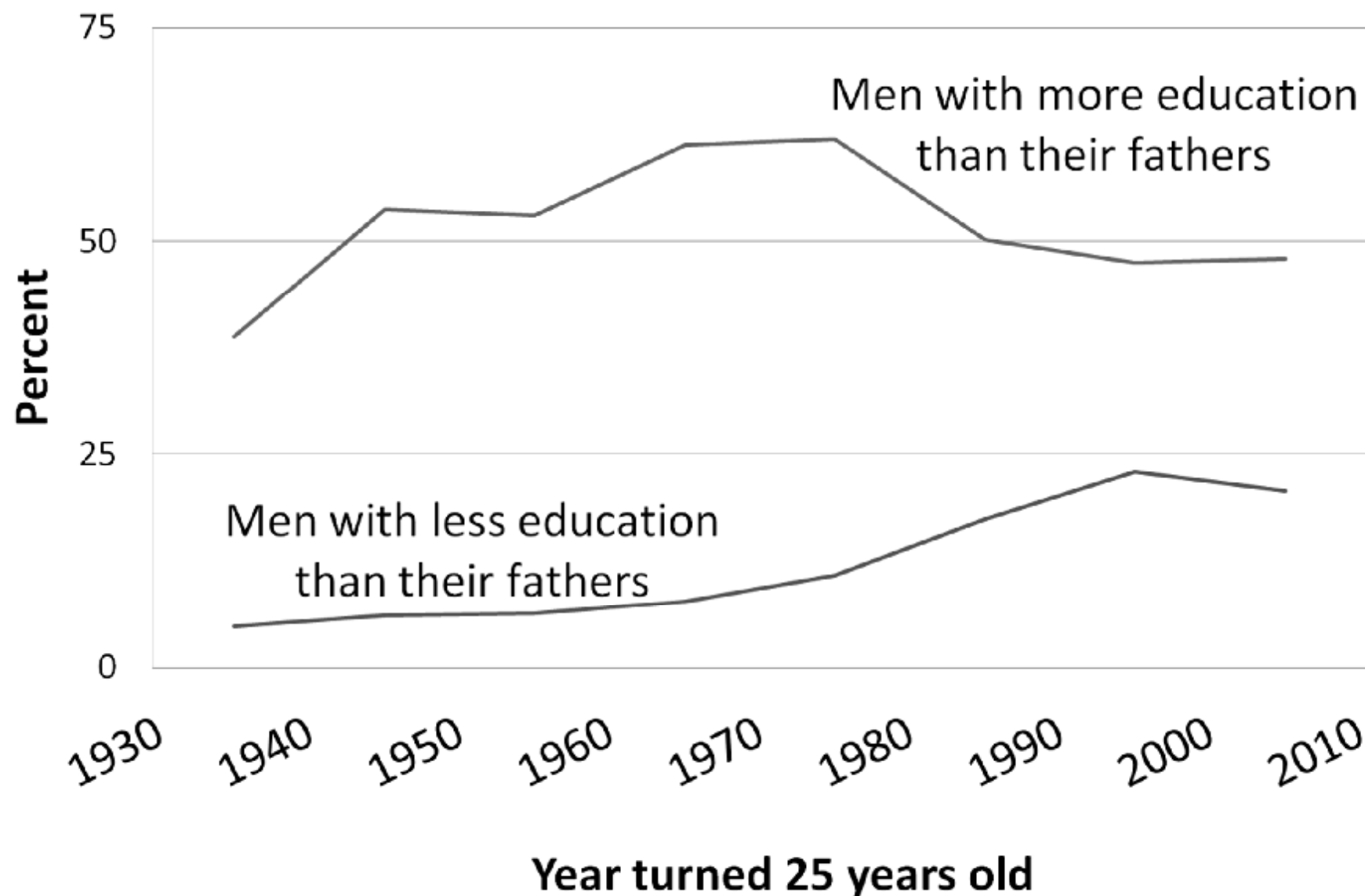
NRC Planning Meeting
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Trends in Average Hourly Wage by Gender and Education Level, 1980-2009



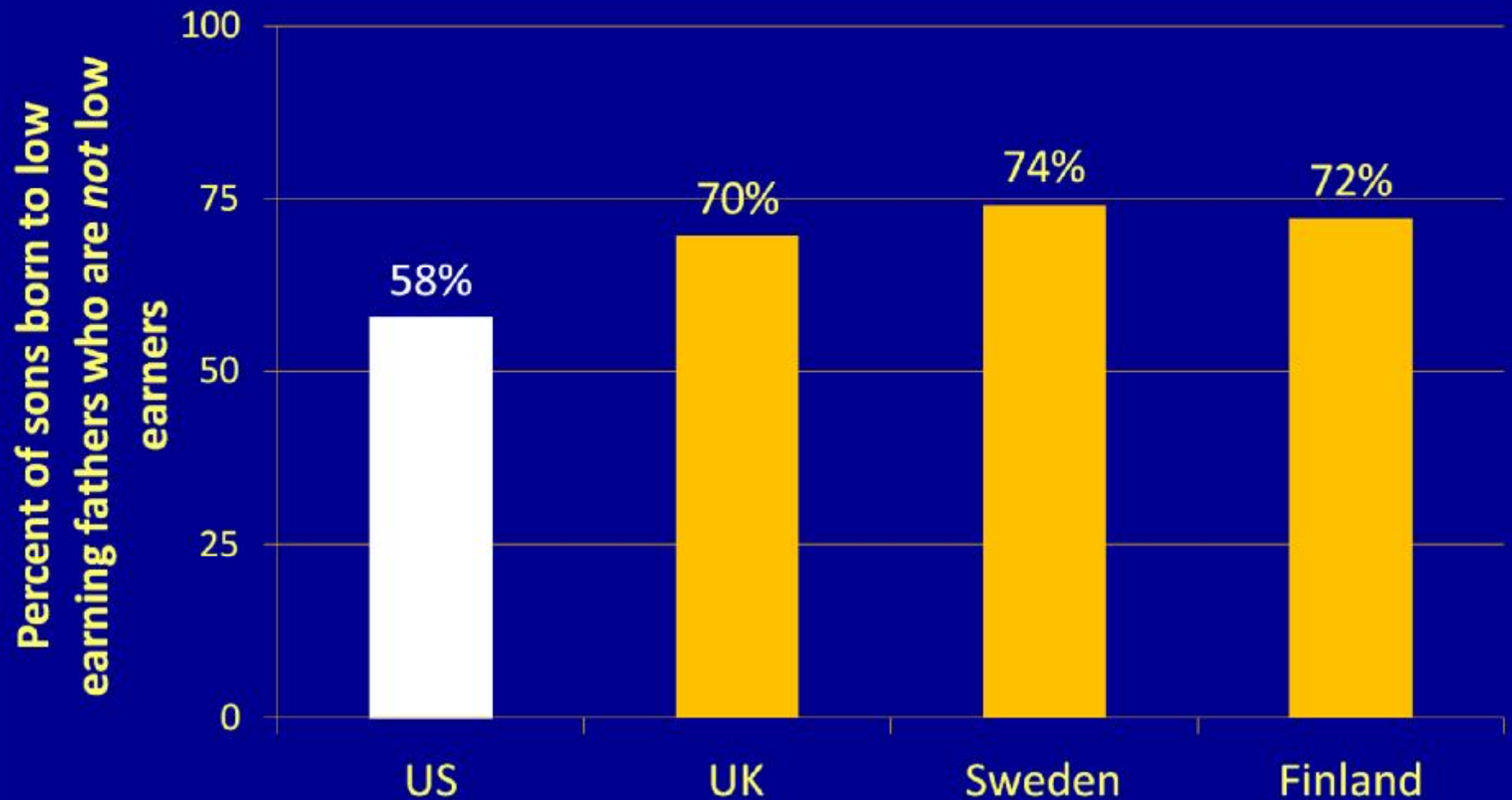
Source: Analyses of Current Population Surveys, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2.5: Men's intergenerational mobility



Source: Hout and Janus (2011)

Upward mobility in the earnings of sons in the United States and other countries



Source: Jantti et al. (2008)

Causal Evidence?

- All prior slides reflect descriptive correlations, not causal evidence
- The selection problem
- Need source of exogenous assignment of educational attainment levels to individuals to produce credible causal evidence
- Growing number of studies with credible identification strategies
- Need for caution in interpreting the evidence from the causal studies since all most all are LATE estimates.

Causal Evidence on the benefits of additional educational attainments:

1. Improved labor market outcomes (Oreopoulos, 2006, 2007, 2009)
2. Reduced crime (Lochner & Moretti, 2004)
3. Better health (Lleras-Muney, 2005)
4. Healthier children (Currie and Moretti, 2003) and better educated children (Oreopoulos, Page, & Stevens, 2006)
5. Increased civic participation (Dee, 2004; Milligan, Moretti, & Oreopoulos, 2006)



Impact of Attainment and Achievement on Economic Growth

1. The face validity argument
2. Direct evidence requires significant structure on models to deal with two-way causation
(Hanushek & Woessman, 2008, 2012a, 2012b)

Challenges in Measuring Educational Outcomes in the U.S.

1. The heterogeneity in the “some college” category
2. Tracking subgroups by income, race/ethnicity, and gender
3. Accountability can contaminate outcome measures
4. Treatment of recent immigrants



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