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PHILADELPHIA MOMENTUM

Leveraging College Graduate Retention for Continued Growth in Greater Philadelphia

Preface

Philadelphia continues to lead the way nationally in cultivating new, diverse, well-educated citizens to grow the region's civic life and economy. This report underscores the exceptional expansion of young, college-educated residents in Greater Philadelphia over the last two decades and how this growth is driving change in the regional economy. Despite the global challenges of the last few years, Philadelphia continues to gain momentum as a city and region that attracts and retains young talent. To retain this momentum, our region must:

- Prioritize college access and post-secondary opportunities for all current residents.
- Continue to retain a large share of Generation Z—those attending college now—despite being a smaller generation nationally.
- Collectively work to attract new residents to Greater Philadelphia who will add to the diversity and vibrancy of our region.



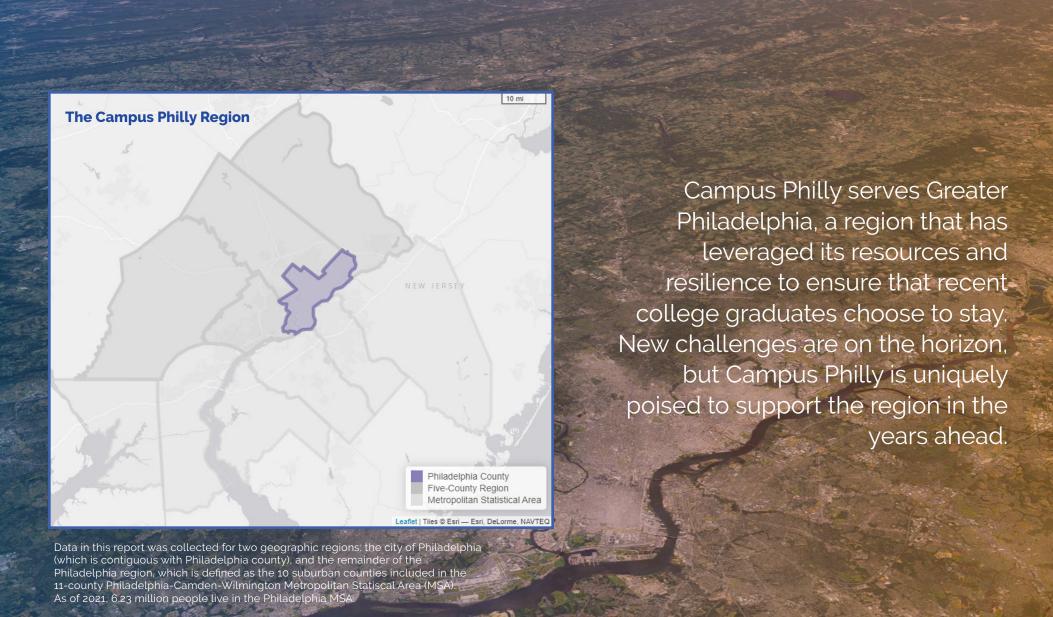


Contents

- 5/ Philadelphia Momentum by the Numbers
- **6/** Talent Growth Driving Economic Impact
- 12/ Planning for Demographic Change
- 14/ Spotlight: Life Sciences and Cell & Gene Therapy Sector
- 16/ Spotlight: Technology Sector
- 18/ Conclusion

Methodology

This analysis was produced with the assistance of Econsult Solutions, Inc. Information sources relied upon include the American Community and decennial Census from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Lightcast labor market data. Economic impact analysis is conducted using the industry-standard IMPLAN modeling framework.



By the Numbers

College Educated

25-to-34-year olds



155%

increase in Philadelphia between 2000 and 2021

College Student Retention Rate



50%

in the region, representing stable growth and improved benchmarking

Regional Degree Holders 25-to-34-years old



181,400

increase over 2000

Jobs Supported



55,100

annual jobs in the region supported by additional graduate spending

Tax Revenue



\$715 million

annual city and tax state revenue from additional graduate earnings and spending



Talent Growth Driving Economic Impact

The young adult population in Greater Philadelphia has grown dramatically in the past two decades, driving overall population growth in the region and outpacing national demographic trends. During this time, the expansion of young adults holding bachelor's degrees in Philadelphia has outpaced the growth seen in the same demographic within any comparable peer cities. This extraordinary growth points towards the success of Greater Philadelphia's colleges and universities, and initiatives such as Campus Philly, in attracting and retaining emerging talent in the region.

Sustained growth does not happen by accident. It's the result of strategic investments like Campus Philly. Greater Philadelphia colleges and universities retain 50 percent of their graduates within the region. This figure reflects an enhanced comprehensive view of all 4-year degree granting institutions in the region and represents sustained retention and growth over the last five years.

Sustained growth does not happen by accident. It's the result of strategic investments, including the creation of Campus Philly.

Founded in the early 2000s to engage and retain college students in Greater Philadelphia, Campus Philly is a trusted resources to tens of thousands of college students and recent graduates, as well as a steadfast partner to hundreds of higher education, corporate, and nonprofit organizations across the region.

Increase of Bachelor's Degree Holders

Growth Rate vs. Peer Regions

Educational Attainment and Average Earnings

Growth of Earnings

Employment Impact

Tax Revenue Impact

Increase of Bachelor's Degree Holders

Between 1990 and 2000, both the city and the region experienced a decrease in the number of young adults with college degrees. This decline aligns with the slower population growth seen in the city and region during that time.

From 2000 to 2021, the city's population increased by 4% to reach 1.6 million, while the rest of the region grew by nearly 12% to reach 4.7 million. This growth was largely due to an increase in the number of young adults. In the city of Philadelphia, the population of 25- to 34-year-olds with bachelor's degrees more than doubled between 2000 and 2021, growing by 92,500 (a 155% increase). In the surrounding region, this population increased by 88,900 (a 40% increase).

Greater Philadelphia Area Increase of Bachelor's Degree Holders Ages 25-34, 2000-2021



Source: Decennial Census (1990, 2000), American Community Survey (2010, 2020, 2021)

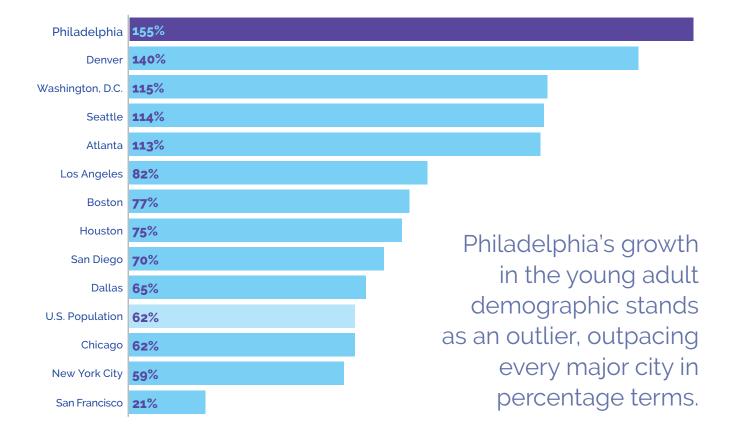
Growth Rate vs. Peer Cities

This growth is extraordinary when viewed in a larger context:

Between 1990 and 2000, Philadelphia lost 3,400 young college graduates to other regions.

The population of the city of Philadelphia grew by only 4% (to 1.6 million) between 2000 and 2021

The number of 25- to 34-yearold bachelor's degree holders increased by 92,500 in the city of Philadelphia from 2000 to 2021—that's 155% growth **Growth Rate of Bachelor's Degree Holders' vs. Peer Cities Ages 25-34, 2000-2021**

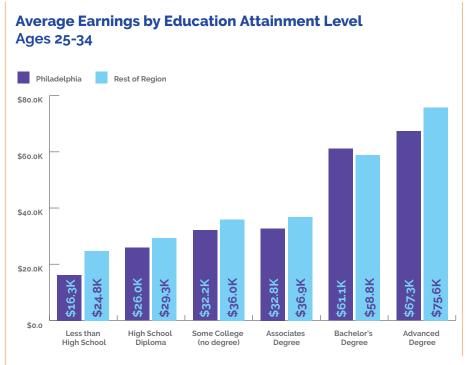


Source: American Community Survey (2021), Decennial Census (2000)

Educational Attainment and Average Earnings

Individuals with bachelor's and advanced degrees experience a notable rise in earnings compared to those without degrees in the region. The average 25- to 34-year-old bachelor's degree holder in Philadelphia earns 90% more than their peers with some college credit, but no degree and 135% more than those with high school diplomas. This is an important statistic to note when considering the ROI of higher education and degree attainment.

A significant opportunity exists in Philadelphia to engage the 16% of residents aged 25-34 that have earned some college credits but haven't completed a degree, and the additional 19% that hold high school diplomas. Supporting these two groups with resources and pathways to post-secondary completion is essential to our region's future growth and success.



Philadelphia City Educational Attainment Ages 25-34

| | Count | Share |
|---|---------|-------|
| Less than 9th grade | 8,500 | 2.9% |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 14,600 | 4.9% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 56,800 | 19.2% |
| Some college, no degree | 47,300 | 16.0% |
| Associate's degree | 17,000 | 5.7% |
| Bachelor's degree | 94,000 | 31.7% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 58,200 | 19.6% |
| Total | 296,400 | |

Supporting 25-34 year old Philadelphians in postsecondary education is essential to the future success and growth of the Greater Philadelphia region.

Sources: American Community Survey Public Use Microsample (2021)

Growth of Earnings

Over the past twenty years, Greater Philadelphia has seen a notable rise in the number of young adults with degrees who choose to stay. The collective earnings of this group across the region reached over \$29.1 billion in 2021, marking an \$11.8 billion increase from the year 2000. This increase is evenly distributed between graduates residing in the city and those in the broader region.

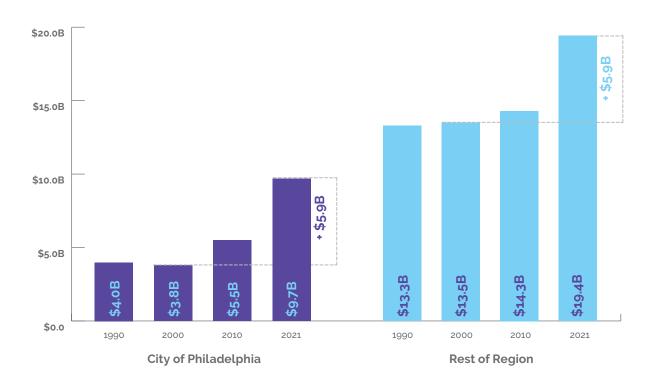
A significant portion of these earnings is expected to circulate within the local economy. Altogether, the added earnings generated by this growing population of young adults contribute to an annual economic output of \$11.8 billion in Greater Philadelphia. This infusion supports 55,100 jobs and leads to \$3.8 billion in additional annual earnings. Moreover, the tax revenues generated in the City of Philadelphia, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey, and the State of Delaware total a substantial \$715 million.

Greater Philadelphia Growth of Bachelor's Degree Holders' Estimated Earnings Ages 25-34, 2000-2021

(in \$2021-billions)

+ \$11.8B

(\$5.9B + \$5.9B)



Source: Decennial Census, American Community Survey, ACS Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS)

Employment Impact

Tax Revenue Impact

Distribution of Employment by Sector due to Graduate Retention Philadelphia MSA

55,100 total employment suported

\$3.8 Billion

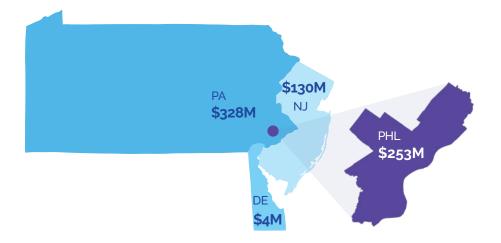
in earnings supported

| 5,220 | All Other Industries |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| 2,810 | Information |
| 3,080 | Public Administration |
| 3,460 | Real Estate |
| 4,110 | Professional Services |
| 4,860 | Retail Trade |
| 5,140 | Transportation & Warehousing |
| 7,820 | Health Care & Social Assistance |
| 8,510 | Other Services |
| 10,110 | Arts, Entertainment & Recreation |

Source: IMPLAN (2021)

Annual Tax Revenue Impact due to Graduate Retention

\$715M total tax revenue



While the city economy is wholly contained in the state economy and the regional economy, the City and Commonwealth governments are separate and distinct entities with distinct tax bases and revenues.

Source: Econsult Solutions Inc. (2022). IMPLAN (2021)

Planning for Demographic Change

Philadelphia's success over the past two decades in increasing its young and educated workforce is due in large part to the attractiveness of the region's strong college and university system and focused retention efforts like Campus Philly. However, it's also important to recognize that our region has benefited from broader demographic trends. The Millennial generation (those born between 1981 and 1995) is disproportionately large compared to those before and after it and more highly educated relative to prior generations. Millennials have been a driving force in the revival of young populations in many cities, including Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, Generation Z (those born between 1996 and 2011) is a comparatively smaller generation. This size of this cohort has already led to declining enrollments at many higher education institutions across the nation and has the potential to create significant labor shortages in our regional economy for the next decade.

To mitigate this impact and maintain the progress created by Philadelphia's young and educated workforce, the city and region will need to rely on a combination of strategies.

- Building local talent, by increasing educational attainment levels among Philadelphia's younger population cohorts
- Retaining talent, by persuading an increasing number of graduates from Philadelphia's many higher education institutions to remain within the city and region as they join the workforce
- Attracting talent, by drawing graduates from institutions in other areas to the city and region to meet the growth areas of the Greater Philadelphia economy

City of Philadelphia Population by Age Cohort

City of Philadelphia Millennials and Gen Z

Generating Local Talent





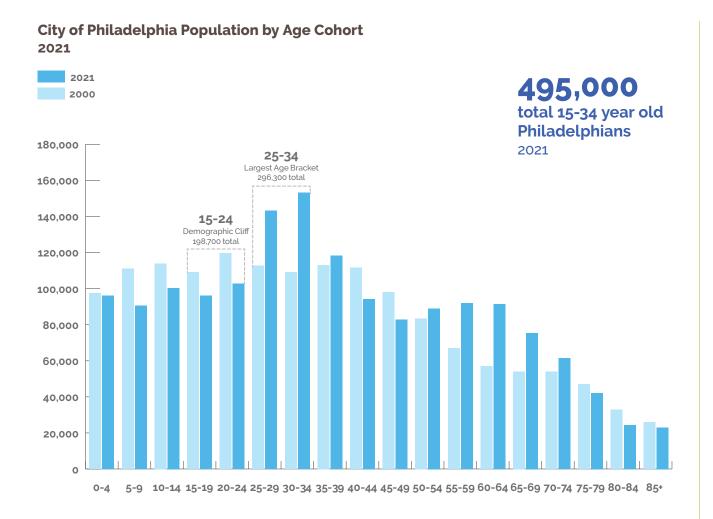




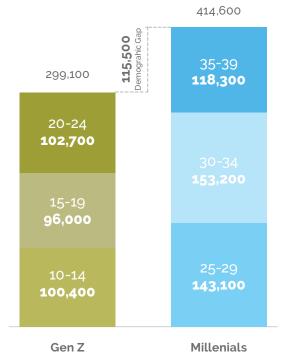
RETAIN

ATTRACT

City of Philadelphia Population



City of Philadelphia Population of Gen Z and Millenials 2021



Source: American Community Survey (2021), Decennial Census (2000)

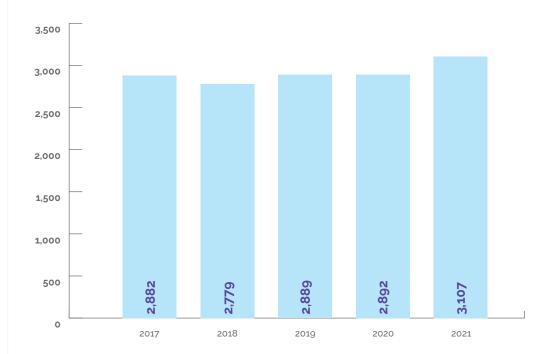
Source: American Community Survey (2021)

Spotlight: Life Sciences and Cell & Gene Therapy Sector

Ranked among the top ten markets in the United States, Greater Philadelphia is leading the way in life sciences and especially in the cell and gene therapy sector. The life science ecosystem is strengthened by the presence of multiple universities that consistently produce skilled talent at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Over time, the number of graduates from these programs has steadily been on the rise. When it comes to the concentration of life sciences graduates as a percentage of all graduates, the Greater Philadelphia region competitively ranks third overall, trailing behind Boston and San Francisco.

As of 2021, job postings in the life science industry outweighed completions of respective programs by more than twofold. The average location quotient, 1.3, indicates a high concentration of these jobs in the region. Furthermore, a significant proportion of target occupations included in this study are held by younger workers. Considered together, this data emphasizes the opportunity for students who pursue a career in the life science sector. It also underscores the imperative for educational institutions and workforce development organizations to align their offerings with the skills and qualifications that employers in life sciences actively seek.

Life Sciences Target Programs Completion Philadelphia MSA, 2017-2021



Spotlight: Life Sciences and Gene & Cell Therapy Sector

Life Sciences Programs Completion, Philadelphia MSA vs. Peer MSAs 2021

| Metropolitan Area | Target Programs | All | Share of Life Sciences |
|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1. San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA | 2,733 | 71,734 | 3.81% |
| 2. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH | 3,502 | 106,236 | 3.30% |
| 3. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 3,107 | 96,736 | 3.21% |
| 4. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA | 2,147 | 68,624 | 3.13% |
| 5. San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA | 2,504 | 81,972 | 3.05% |
| 6. New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA | 7,658 | 276,954 | 2.77% |
| 7. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 2,577 | 93,847 | 2.75% |
| 8. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX | 1,923 | 72,796 | 2.64% |
| 9. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 1,379 | 53,323 | 2.59% |
| 10. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA | 5,711 | 286,380 | 1.99% |
| 11. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 2,123 | 112,627 | 1.88% |
| 12. Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO | 814 | 43,854 | 1.86% |
| 13. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI | 2,684 | 147,191 | 1.82% |
| Total | 38,862 | 1,512,274 | 2.57% |

Life Sciences Target Programs Job Postings & Completions Philadelphia, 2021

| Target Program | Unique Job Postings | 2021 Completions | Jobs: Completions Ratio |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Biology and Biological Sciences | 4,056 | 2,086 | 2:1 |
| Biochemistry | 836 | 231 | 4:1 |
| Cell and Molecular Biology | 720 | 58 | 12:1 |
| Molecular Biology | 700 | 9 | 78:1 |
| Immunology | 540 | 12 | 45:1 |
| Bioengineering and Biomedical Engineering | 371 | 462 | 1:1 |
| Bioinformatics | 197 | 28 | 7:1 |
| Biomedical Sciences | 38 | 221 | 0:1 |
| Total | 7,458 | 3,107 | 2:1 |

Life Sciences Job Holders Aged 19-34 in Philadelphia & Regional Job Concentration

| 3 | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Occupation | Share of Job holders Aged 19-34 | Location Quotient |
| Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 24% | 0.51 |
| Biological Scientists, All Other | 34% | 1.32 |
| Biological Technicians | 42% | 2.85 |
| Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other | 50% | 1.07 |
| Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 33% | 0.79 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other | 34% | 1.07 |
| Average | 36% | 1.27 |
| All Occupations | 31% | 1.00 |

The Philadelphia area ranks 3rd among metropolitan areas in Life Sciences Program completions.

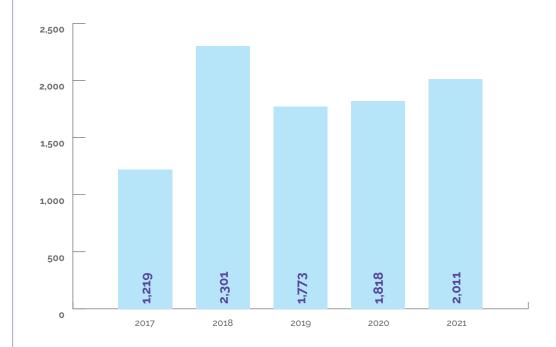
Spotlight: Technology Sector

Greater Philadelphia's potential as a top tech market is gaining momentum. The developing talent pool, lower cost of doing business, and proximity to other national tech hubs make Greater Philadelphia an attractive location for startups and established companies. Recent investments by the City of Philadelphia, including the Most Diverse Tech Hub Initiative, underscore our region's commitment to growth.

However, when focusing on twelve highly soughtafter tech degree programs, Greater Philadelphia still has ground to cover. After a notable spike in 2018, followed by a drop in 2019, degree completions have been steadily on the rise. As of 2021, job postings linked to these tech programs outweigh completions by nearly four times. The average location quotient is 0.97, which indicates a lower-than-average concentration of these jobs in the region compared to the national average. Additionally, among 13 similar regions, Greater Philadelphia ranked 12th in terms of the proportion of tech degree completions.

For students and recent graduates of these targeted programs, Greater Philadelphia offers promising employment prospects. These statistics also underscore the importance of continued investment in the tech talent pipeline to ensure sustained growth and competitiveness in Greater Philadelphia.

Technology Target Programs Completion Philadelphia MSA, 2017-2021



Spotlight: **Technology Sector**

Technology Programs Completion, Philadelphia MSA vs. Peer MSAs 2021

| Metropolitan Area | Tech Programs | All | Share of Total |
|---|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 10,034 | 112,627 | 8.91% |
| 2. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 3,416 | 53,323 | 6.41% |
| 3. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA | 3,798 | 68,624 | 5.53% |
| 4. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH | 4,556 | 106,236 | 4.29% |
| 5. New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA | 9,797 | 276,954 | 3.54% |
| 6. San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA | 2,470 | 71,734 | 3.44% |
| 7. Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO | 1,502 | 43,854 | 3.43% |
| 8. San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA | 2,619 | 81,972 | 3.19% |
| 9. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI | 4,336 | 147,191 | 2.95% |
| 10. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 2,685 | 93,847 | 2.86% |
| 11. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA | 6,387 | 286,380 | 2.23% |
| 12. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 2,011 | 96,736 | 2.08% |
| 13. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX | 456 | 72,796 | 0.63% |
| Total | 54,067 | 1,512,274 | 3.58% |

Technology Target Programs Job Postings & Completions Philadelphia MSA, 2021

| Target Program | Unique Job Postings | 2021 Completions | Completions Ratio |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Computer Science | 6,104 | 769 | 8:1 |
| Information Technology | 1,096 | 200 | 5:1 |
| Computer Software and Media Applications | 262 | 8 | 33:1 |
| Informatics | 235 | 5 | 47:1 |
| Network and System Administration/ Administrator | 212 | 4 | 53:1 |
| Computer/Information Technology Administration | 212 | 92 | 2:1 |
| Information Science/Studies | 208 | 263 | 1:1 |
| Computer Programming, Specific Applications | 183 | 20 | 9:1 |
| Web Page and Digital Design | 121 | 47 | 3:1 |
| Computer and Information Systems | 106 | 603 | 0:1 |
| Cloud Computing | 27 | 0 | - |
| Computer Systems Networking | 27 | 0 | - |
| Total | 8,793 | 2,011 | 4:1 |

Technology Job Holders Aged 19-34 in Philadelphia & Regional Job Concentration

| Occupation | Share of Job holders Aged 19-34 | Location Quotient |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Computer Programmers | 27% | 0.94 |
| Software Developers | 35% | 0.94 |
| Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers | 34% | 0.90 |
| Data Scientists | 41% | 1.08 |
| Computer Systems Analysts | 29% | 0.95 |
| Computer Network Architects | 24% | 1.00 |
| Average | 32% | 0.97 |
| All Occupations | 31% | 1.00 |

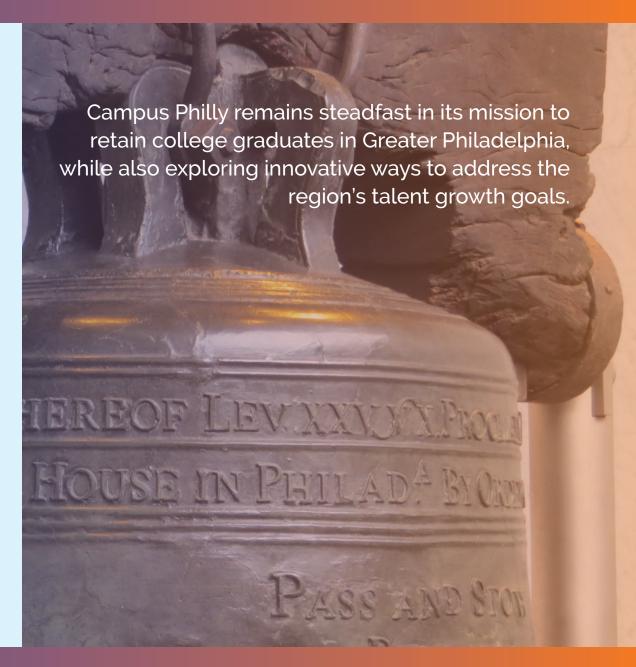
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Conclusion

Greater Philadelphia's remarkable growth in college graduate retention has been a key driver of the city and region's population increase over the past two decades. However, retaining a comparable percentage of Generation Z college graduates will not be enough to meet talent demands in the years ahead.

To address the evolving workforce needs of Greater Philadelphia, we must adopt a comprehensive strategy. This approach involves forging new pathways for local talent, intensifying efforts to keep college graduates in our region, and strategically attracting talent from elsewhere. Realizing this strategy will require a collaborative effort, bringing together a diverse coalition of regional organizations spanning post-secondary access, higher education, workforce development, and talent attraction.

Campus Philly remains steadfast in its mission to retain college graduates in Greater Philadelphia, while also exploring innovative ways to address the region's talent growth goals. Together with regional partners, we aim to harness our existing momentum, elevate our approach, and help build a region where all our residents can thrive.







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