CAREER SERVICES AND RURAL FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS



College or university career services can help college students gain the guidance and resources to overcome many employment-related barriers. As we highlight on page 2 below, rural first-generation students who use career services are more likely to negotiate for salary and benefits and obtain employment aligned with their academic fields.

Although career services are important, rural firstgeneration college students are less likely to use career services compared to continuing-generation college students. We encourage career services offices to extend additional outreach efforts to rural, first-generation college students.

USE OF CAREER SERVICES BY PARENTAL EDUCATION

According to the data, only 34% of rural first-generation college students used career services compared to 40.8% of continuinggeneration students.

Figure 1. Rural College Students' Use of Career Services by Parents' Education

Used Career Services

Did Not Use Career Services

First-Generation Rural College Students

34.0	66.0	
Continuing-Generation R	al College Students	
40.8	59.2	

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BENEFITS OF CAREER SERVICES

Rural firstgeneration college students are more likely to obtain the bargaining skills to negotiate their salary when using career services (Figure 2).

Furthermore, rural first-generation college students are more likely to obtain a job in their field of study when using career services (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Rural First-Generation College Students' Use of Career Services and Salary Negotiation

Have Not Ever Negotiated Salary/Benefits (as of 4 Years After BA)

Have Negotiated Salary/Benefits (as of 4 Years After BA)

66.3	33.7
Did Not Use Career Services	
75.1	24.9

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Figure 3. Rural First-Generation College Students' Use of Career Services and Whether Their First Job Was Part of Their Career

First Job within 12 Months of BA Was Not a Part of Students' Career
First Job within 12 Months of BA Was a Part of Students' Career

Used Career Services

40.6	59.4	
Did Not Use Career Services		
46.7	53.3	

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Methodology:

We analyzed data from the 2016/2020 Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B) longitudinal survey. The National Center for Education Statistics oversees data collection for the B&B, which follows graduating college seniors 1, 4, and 10 years after completing their bachelor's degree. Learn more about the B&B at https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/b&b/.

Our research is funded by the Ascendium Education Group and the University of Idaho. Ascendium Education Group is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization committed to helping people reach the education and career goals that matter to them. Ascendium invests in initiatives designed to increase the number of students from low-income backgrounds who complete postsecondary degrees, certificates and workforce training programs, with an emphasis on first-generation students, incarcerated adults, rural community members, students of color and veterans. Ascendium's work identifies, validates and expands best practices to promote large-scale change at the institutional, system and state levels, with the intention of elevating opportunity for all. For more information, visit https://www.ascendiumphilanthropy.org.





