

CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

2015 INDEX

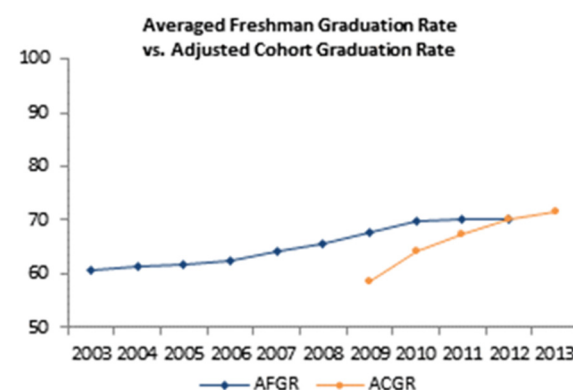
WHERE DOES GEORGIA STAND?

CONTEXT

Poverty: 37 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Georgia, at 23.2 percent.

College Education: Georgia has a higher proportion of college completion than 25 states at 25.6 percent.

Sources: Poverty: 2013 Current Population Survey (joint effort of Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau)
College Education: 2013 American Community Survey (Census Bureau)



PROGRESS

CHALLENGES

I	Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR): Georgia increased 4.7 points from 67 percent in 2011 to 71.7 percent in 2013.	The ACGR for Georgia needs to increase 2.61 points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.
II	The Class of 2012-2013 had 87,561 graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had 87,422 graduates.	The Class of 2020 needs 22,348 more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.
III	66 fewer dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.	In 2013, there were 90 dropout factories in Georgia. To reach 0 by 2020, 13 schools need to improve per year.*
IV	73,508 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.	109,793 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.
V	63.8 percent of low-income* students graduated high school on time in 2013. <small>*In this context, low-income is defined as the percentage of students eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch.</small>	79.8 percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 16 percentage points.
VI	Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from 27 percent to 34 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	84,821 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.
VII	Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 22 percent to 29 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	90,017 8th-graders still not proficient in math.
VIII	The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 18.3 percentage points, from 21.3 percent to 39.6 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	Only 11.9 percent of test-takers scored at least one "3" or higher.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

With a 90 percent graduation rate, the additional graduates could deliver an estimated **\$217 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$26 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$383 million**.

Source: Previously unpublished Alliance for Excellent Education analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.