

CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

2015 INDEX

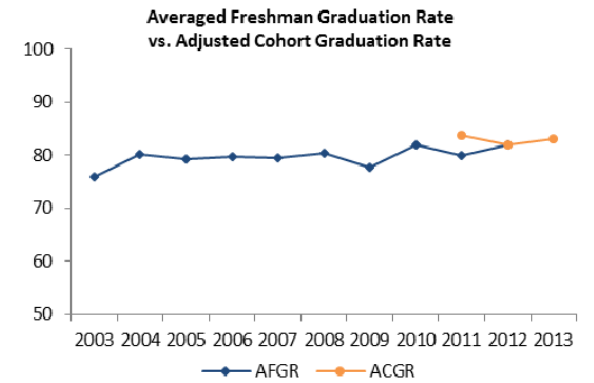
WHERE DOES ILLINOIS STAND?

CONTEXT

Poverty: 24 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Illinois, at 17.7 percent.

College Education: Illinois has a higher proportion of college completion than 38 states at 29.6 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): Illinois decreased 0.8 points from 84 percent in 2011 to 83.2 percent in 2013.	The ACGR for Illinois needs to increase 0.97 points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.
II	The Class of 2012-2013 had 132,688 graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had 133,015 graduates.	The Class of 2020 needs 10,845 more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.
III	13 fewer dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.	In 2013, there were 50 dropout factories in Illinois. To reach 0 by 2020, 7 schools need to improve per year.*
IV	28,846 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.	62,471 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.
V	73.0 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>	90.6 percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 17.6 percentage points.
VI	Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from 31 percent to 34 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	100,022 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.
VII	Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 29 percent to 36 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	98,023 8th-graders still not proficient in math.
VIII	The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 14.6 percentage points, from 17.8 percent to 32.4 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	Only 16.2 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 **\$109 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$14 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$200 million**.

Source: Previously unpublished Alliance for Excellent Education analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.