# Civic Marshall Plan to Build A Grad Nation 2015 INDEX <br> Where Does Nebraska Stand? 

## CONTEXT

Poverty: 9 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Nebraska, at 14.3 percent.

College Education: Nebraska has a higher proportion of college completion than 30 states at $\mathbf{2 6 . 6}$ 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)

$\rightarrow$ AFGR $\longrightarrow$ ACGR

## Progress

I Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR): Nebraska increased 2.5 points from 86 percent in 2011 to 88.5 percent in 2013.

The Class of 2012-2013 had 19,432 graduates and the Class of 2010 -2011 had 19,439 graduates.

The Class of 2020 needs 329 more graduates than the Class of
2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.

In 2013, there was 1 dropout factory in Nebraska. To reach 0 by 2020, 1 school needs to improve per year.*
*If the state has 7 or fewer dropout factories, 1 is assigned for 2013-2014.

6,256 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.

The ACGR for Nebraska needs to increase $\mathbf{0 . 2 1}$ points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.

716 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.
80.9 percent of low-income* students graduated high school on time in 2013.
92.8 percent of medium and high income students graduated *In this context, low-income is defined as the percentage of students eligible for free- or reducedprice lunch.
high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 11.9 percentage points.

Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from 32 percent to 37 percent, from 2003 to

14,036 4th-graders still not proficient in reading. 2013.

Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 32 percent to 36 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 11.1 percentage points, from 5.9 percent to 17 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

Only 16.9 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
$\mathbf{\$ 2 . 8}$ million in increased annual earnings, \$517 thousand in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of \$5 million.

Source: Previously unpublished Alliance for Excellent Education analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

