

CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

2015 INDEX

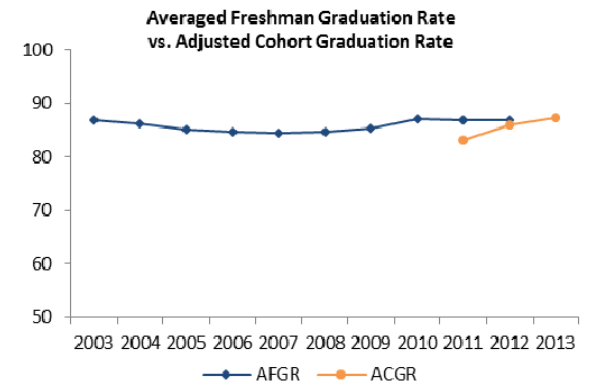
WHERE DOES NEW JERSEY STAND?

CONTEXT

Poverty: 20 states have lower childhood poverty rates than New Jersey, at 16.5 percent.

College Education: New Jersey has a higher proportion of college completion than 45 states at 33.9 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): New Jersey increased 4.5 points from 83 percent in 2011 to 87.5 percent in 2013.	The ACGR for New Jersey needs to increase 0.36 points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.
II	The Class of 2012-2013 had 94,534 graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had 90,414 graduates.	The Class of 2020 needs 2,701 more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.
III	8 fewer dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.	In 2013, there were 16 dropout factories in New Jersey. To reach 0 by 2020, 2 schools need to improve per year.*
IV	14,336 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.	17,257 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.
V	77.1 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>	91.7 percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 14.6 percentage points.
VI	Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from 39 percent to 42 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	55,919 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.
VII	Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 33 percent to 49 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	49,893 8th-graders still not proficient in math.
VIII	The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 11.3 percentage points, from 20.4 percent to 31.7 percent, from 2003 to 2013.	Only 12.0 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 **\$45 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$12 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$88 million**.

Source: Previously unpublished Alliance for Excellent Education analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.