

# CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

## 2015 INDEX

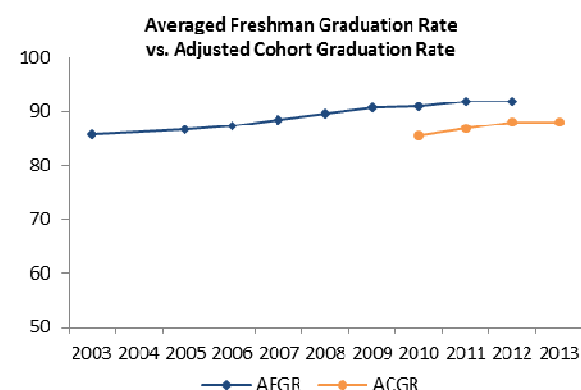
### WHERE DOES WISCONSIN STAND?

#### CONTEXT

**Poverty:** 16 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Wisconsin, at **15.9** percent.

**College Education:** Wisconsin has a higher proportion of college completion than **24** 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

<p><b>I</b> Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR): Wisconsin increased <b>1</b> point from <b>87</b> percent in 2011 to <b>88</b> percent in 2013.</p>	<p>The ACGR for Wisconsin needs to increase <b>0.29</b> points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.</p>
<p><b>II</b> The Class of 2012-2013 had <b>58,790</b> graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had <b>61,218</b> graduates.</p>	<p>The Class of 2020 needs <b>1,336</b> more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.</p>
<p><b>III</b> <b>5</b> fewer dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.</p>	<p>In 2013, there were <b>11</b> dropout factories in Wisconsin. To reach 0 by 2020, <b>2</b> schools need to improve per year.*</p> <p><small>*If the state has 7 or fewer dropout factories, 1 is assigned for 2013-2014.</small></p>
<p><b>IV</b> <b>8,238</b> fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.</p>	<p><b>10,280</b> students still attend dropout factories in 2013.</p>
<p><b>V</b> <b>76.6</b> percent of low-income* students graduated high school on time in 2013.</p> <p><small>*In this context, low-income is defined as the percentage of students eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch.</small></p>	<p><b>93.1</b> percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of <b>16.5</b> percentage points.</p>
<p><b>VI</b> Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from <b>33</b> percent to <b>35</b> percent, from 2003 to 2013.</p>	<p><b>39,060</b> 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.</p>
<p><b>VII</b> Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from <b>35</b> percent to <b>40</b> percent, from 2003 to 2013.</p>	<p><b>36,842</b> 8th-graders still not proficient in math.</p>
<p><b>VIII</b> The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased <b>14.1</b> percentage points, from <b>17.7</b> percent to <b>31.8</b> percent, from 2003 to 2013.</p>	<p>Only <b>10.0</b> percent of test-takers scored at least one "3" or higher.</p>

#### ECONOMIC BENEFITS

With a 90 percent graduation rate, the additional graduates could deliver an estimated **\$11 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$2.4 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$20 million**.

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