

# CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

## 2015 INDEX

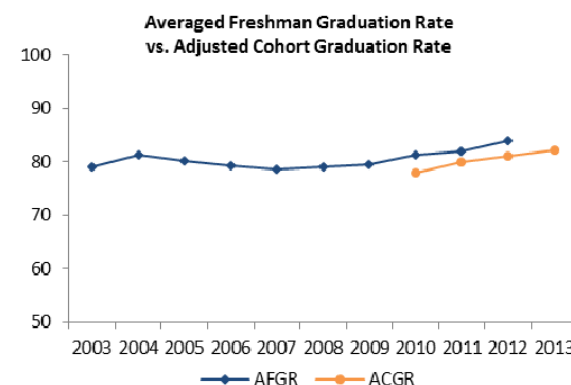
### WHERE DOES OHIO STAND?

#### CONTEXT

**Poverty:** 22 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Ohio, at 16.9 percent.

**College Education:** Ohio has a higher proportion of college completion than 15 states at 24.0 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): Ohio increased 2.2 points from 80 percent in 2011 to 82.2 percent in 2013.

The ACGR for Ohio needs to increase 1.11 points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.

**II** The Class of 2012-2013 had 116,274 graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had 117,489 graduates.

The Class of 2020 needs 11,033 more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.

**III** 54 more dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.

In 2013, there were 129 dropout factories in Ohio. To reach 0 by 2020, 18 schools need to improve per year.\*

\*If the state has 7 or fewer dropout factories, 1 is assigned for 2013-2014.

**IV** 3,487 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.

80,228 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.

**V** 69.6 percent of low-income\* students graduated high school on time in 2013.

90.1 percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 20.5 percentage points.

\*In this context, low-income is defined as the percentage of students eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch.

**VI** Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from 34 percent to 37 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

82,148 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.

**VII** Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 30 percent to 40 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

80,492 8th-graders still not proficient in math.

**VIII** The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 9.4 percentage points, from 13.3 percent to 22.7 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

Only 11.0 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 **\$119 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$13 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$212 million**.

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