

CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

2015 INDEX

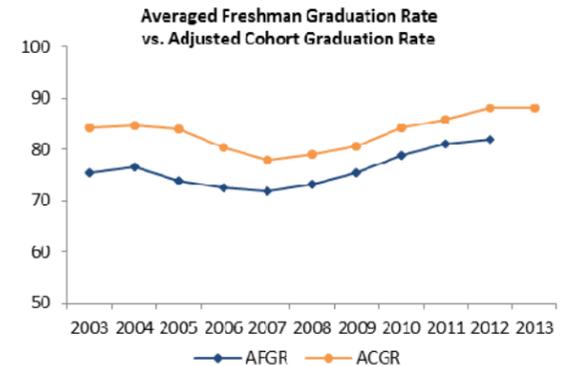
WHERE DOES TEXAS STAND?

CONTEXT

Poverty: 40 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Texas, at 24.2 percent.

College Education: Texas has a higher proportion of college completion than 22 states at 24.8 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): Texas increased 2 points from 86 percent in 2011 to 88 percent in 2013.

The ACGR for Texas needs to increase 0.29 points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.

II The Class of 2012-2013 had 286,878 graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had 272,666 graduates.

The Class of 2020 needs 6,520 more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.

III 152 fewer dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.

In 2013, there were 88 dropout factories in Texas. To reach 0 by 2020, 13 schools need to improve per year.*

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

IV 222,882 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.

121,104 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.

V 85.2 percent of low-income* students graduated high school on time in 2013.

90.7 percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 5.5 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 27 percent to 28 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

270,544 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.

VII Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 25 percent to 38 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

223,373 8th-graders still not proficient in math.

VIII The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 15.5 percentage points, from 20.4 percent to 35.9 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

Only 25.4 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 **\$66 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$3.8 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$112 million**.

Source: Previously unpublished Alliance for Excellent Education analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.