***The Economic Imperative***

**Today, nearly every good job requires some postsecondary education and/or training (e.g., an associate’s or bachelor’s degree, certificate, or apprenticeship or significant on-the-job training). All students need to be academically prepared to compete for good jobs in the global economy.**

In 1950, 60% of jobs were classified as unskilled, attainable by young people with high school diplomas or less. Today, less than 20% jobs are considered to be unskilled.[[1]](#endnote-1)

* ***80%*** of Texas’ jobs are middle or high skills (i.e., require some postsecondary education or training).
* ***Only 34%*** of Texas’ adults have some postsecondary degree (associate’s or higher).[[2]](#endnote-2)

More education is associated with higher earnings and higher rates of employment in Texas.[[3]](#endnote-3)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Mean Income*** | ***Education Level*** | ***Unemployment*** |
| $11,467 | HS Dropout | 14% |
| $24,083 | HS Graduate | 11% |
| $30,075 | Some College | 8% |
| $59,679 | Bachelors & Above | 4% |

***The Equity Imperative***

**Far too many students drop out or graduate from high school unprepared for success, closing doors and limiting their options and opportunities – in particular minority and low-income students.**

Texas’ achievement gaps begin in the earliest grades and extend through college enrollment and admissions.[[4]](#endnote-4)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***All*** | ***White*** | ***Black*** | ***Hispanic*** | ***Low SES*** |
| *4th Grade Math Proficiency* | 39% | 60% | 25% | 29% | 28% |
| *8th Grade Reading Proficiency[[5]](#endnote-5)* | 27% | 42% | 15% | 17% | 16% |
| *HS Graduation Rate[[6]](#endnote-6)* | 72% | 80% | 64% | 64% | N/A |
| *College Completion Rate[[7]](#endnote-7)* | 50% | 56% | 36% | 38% | N/A |

***The Expectations Gap***

**The bar has been set too low for too long, keeping students from reaching their full potential. If we want students to achieve more, we need to expect more.**

* ***38%*** of Texas’ students in two-year colleges and ***24%*** of Texas’ students in four-year colleges require remediation.[[8]](#endnote-8)
* Only half (***50%***) of students who enter public colleges in Texas earn their degrees.
* ***34%*** of employers deem the preparation of newly hired employees with only a high school diploma as “deficient,” (and only 16% find their preparation “excellent.”) [[9]](#endnote-9)
* ***49%*** of employers surveyed noted they anticipate requiring higher levels of education for most jobs – and another ***60%*** noted more specific technical skills will be required – in the next 3-5 years.[[10]](#endnote-10)

All too often, students regret not working harder once they leave high school.[[11]](#endnote-11)

***The College- and Career-Ready Agenda***

Over the past five years, states have driven the college- and career-ready agenda – a policy agenda that seeks to ensure all students graduate high school, and graduate ready for their next steps.

Texas’ is among the states that have made college and career readiness a priority for all students.[[12]](#endnote-12)

* In 2009, Texas revised their academic standards in math, English, science and social studies to ensure their alignment the state’s College and Career Readiness Standards (CCRS).
* In 2003, Texas first adopted the Recommended High School Program (RHSP) – a college- and career-ready curriculum – as the default graduation requirements for all students. In 2008, Texas further raised the rigor of the RHSP, requiring four courses in the four core academic subjects.

*Texas* *is one of only 24 states (including DC) with requirements at this level*

* Texas’ current high school assessment – the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) – has a college-ready cut score used by postsecondary institutions for placement. Among the new STAAR end-of-course assessments that are replacing the TAKS will be exams in Algebra II and English III that will have a college-ready cut score as well.

*Texas is one of 18 states with high school tests used by higher education for placement decisions letting students know if they are ready for college-level coursework while still in high school to give them time to address any readiness gaps*

* Texas has met eight of the ten State Actions identified by the Data Quality Campaign, providing a foundation for strong and sound student-level data collection and use.

*Texas is one of 26 states with a P-20 longitudinal data system that regularly matches student-level K-12 and postsecondary data*

* Texas is the only state that has an accountability and reporting system that values college and career readiness for all students, supported by the use of multiple college- and career-ready indicators.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **College- and Career-Ready Indicator** | **Publicly Reported** | **State Set Goal** | **Incentive to Improve** | **Account-ability Formula** |
| CCR Diploma | **YES** | **YES** | **YES** | **YES** |
| CCR Assessment | **YES** | **YES** | **YES** |  |
| Postsecondary Remediation | **YES** | **YES** | **YES** |  |
| Exceeding CCR | **YES** | **YES** | **YES** |  |

***How Texas Can Further Advance***

***the College- and Career-Ready Agenda***

* …Fully realize the promise of the college- and career-ready standards by implementing them fully and successfully, and taking steps to ensure they fully reach every classroom across the state.
* …Closely monitor which students are completing the college- and career-ready curriculum, and which are opting out.
* …Continue to make progress on the state’s K-12 accountability system to determine how it can further reward measures of college and career readiness, in alignment with the state’s standards, course requirements and assessments.
* …Focus efforts around increasing the state’s graduation rate (and decreasing the dropout rate) through student support programs and partnerships with higher education.
1. Carnevale, Anthony P. and Donna Desrochers (2003). *Standards for What? The Economic Roots of K-12 Reform,* Education Testing Services. [www.learndoearn.org/For-Educators/Standards-for-What.pdf](http://www.learndoearn.org/For-Educators/Standards-for-What.pdf) [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Skills to Compete <http://www.skills2compete.org> [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. U.S. Census Bureau (2011). *Current Population Survey*. Figures are based on the total persons in the civilian labor force. [www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps\_table\_creator.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html) [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count Data Center. 2010, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Analysis of NAEP data downloaded from nationsreportcard.gov [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Education Week (2009). *Graduation in the United States*. [www.edweek.org/ew/toc/2012/06/07/](http://www.edweek.org/ew/toc/2012/06/07/) [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. NCES. *IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey,* analyzed by National Center for Management of Higher Education Systems. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. [www.texaspolicy.com/pdf/2007-09-PP25-remediation-bt.pdf](http://www.texaspolicy.com/pdf/2007-09-PP25-remediation-bt.pdf) [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Corporate Voices for Working Families & Civic Enterprises (2011). *Across the Great Divide: Perspectives of CEOs and College Presidents on America’s Higher Education and Skills Gap.* [www.civicenterprises.net/pdfs/across-the-great-divide.pdf](http://www.civicenterprises.net/pdfs/across-the-great-divide.pdf) [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Achieve/SHRM [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. College Board (2011). *One Year Out: Findings From A National Survey Among Members Of The High School Graduating Class Of 2010.* [www.collegeboard.org/OneYearOut](http://www.collegeboard.org/OneYearOut) [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Achieve (2012). *Closing the Expectations Gap 2012: 50-State Progress Report on the Alignment of High School Policies with the Demands of College and Careers.*  [↑](#endnote-ref-12)