***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 West Virginia’s jobs are middle or high skills (or require some postsecondary education or training).
* Yet, only ***26%*** of West Virginia’s 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 West Virginia.[[3]](#endnote-3)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Mean Income*** | ***Education Level*** | ***Unemployment*** |
| $9,277 | HS Dropout | 30% |
| $24,966 | HS Graduate | 9% |
| $33,133 | Some College | 3% |
| $53,558 | 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.**

West Virginia’s 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* | 31% | 32% | 20% | N/A | 21% |
| *8th Grade Reading Proficiency[[5]](#endnote-5)* | 24% | 24% | 19% | N/A | 15% |
| *HS Graduation Rate[[6]](#endnote-6)* | 72% | 71% | 65% | 47% | N/A |
| *College Completion Rate[[7]](#endnote-7)* | 44% | 46% | 29% | 39% | 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.**

* ***69%*** of West Virginia’s students in two-year colleges and ***20%*** in four-year colleges require remediation.[[8]](#endnote-8)
* Fewer than half (***44%***) of students who enter public colleges in West Virginia 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.

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

* In 2006, West Virginia adopted academic standards aligned with college- and career-ready expectations. West Virginia adopted the Common Core State Standards in June 2010.
* West Virginia is a Lead State Partner in the development of the Next Generation Science Standards.
* West Virginia is a Governing State in the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC), a group of states working to develop a common assessment system using Race to the Top Common Assessment funds.
* West Virginia has met five of the ten State Actions identified by the Data Quality Campaign, as well as all ten of the Essential Elements, providing a foundation for strong and sound student-level data collection and use.

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

* While West Virginia’s data system is capable of collecting a variety of college- and career-ready student data, the state needs to make use of a range of indicators in a variety of ways to get a more complete picture of how their students are faring in K-12 and beyond.

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

***How West Virginia Can Further Advance***

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

* … Realize the promise of the Common Core State Standards by implementing them fully and successfully, taking into consideration the related curricular, professional development, and policy changes.
* …Adopt college- and career-ready graduation requirements, aligned to the Common Core State Standards, to ensure all students are prepared, and eligible, for entry into college and skilled careers.
* …Remain committed to the goals of SBAC and developing and administering a next-generation, computer-based assessment system anchored by college- and career-ready tests in high school that will let students know if they are ready for college-level coursework and measure the full range of the Common Core State Standards.
* …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.
* …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.completecollege.org/docs/CCA-Remediation-profiles.pdf](http://www.completecollege.org/docs/CCA-Remediation-profiles.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)