Wisconsin's College- and Career-Ready Commitment

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

- 79% of Wisconsin's jobs are middle or high skills (or require some postsecondary education or training).
- Yet only 39% of Wisconsin’s adults have some postsecondary degree (associate’s or higher).ii

More education is associated with higher earnings and higher rates of employment in Wisconsin.iii

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Income</th>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9,674</td>
<td>HS Dropout</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$26,154</td>
<td>HS Graduate</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$32,396</td>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$55,163</td>
<td>Bachelors &amp; Above</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Wisconsin’s achievement gaps begin in the earliest grades and extend through college enrollment and admissions.iv

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Low SES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency vi</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS Graduation Rate viii</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Completion Rate vii</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of students at risk of dropping out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All: 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black: 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic: 11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- Nationally, 42% of U.S. students in two-year colleges and 20% in four-year colleges require remediation.viii
- A little more than half (58%) of students who enter public colleges in Wisconsin 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.”) ix
- 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.x

All too often, students regret not working harder once they leave high school.xi
Wisconsin’s College- and Career-Ready Commitment

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.

Wisconsin is among the states that have made college and career readiness a priority for all students. ix

- Wisconsin adopted the Common Core State Standards in June 2010.
- Wisconsin 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.
- Wisconsin has met six of the ten State Actions identified by the Data Quality Campaign, providing a foundation for strong and sound student-level data collection and use.

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

- While Wisconsin’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.

How Wisconsin Can Further Advance the College- and Career-Ready Agenda

- Fully realize the promise of the Common Core State Standards by implementing them fully and successfully, and taking steps to ensure they fully reach every classroom across the state.
- 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.

---

2 Skills to Compete http://www.skills2compete.org
5 Analysis of NAEP data downloaded from nationsreportcard.gov
9 Achieve/SHRM