

THE VALUE OF THE COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READY AGENDA IN CALIFORNIA

WHY COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READY EXPECTATIONS FOR ALL STUDENTS?

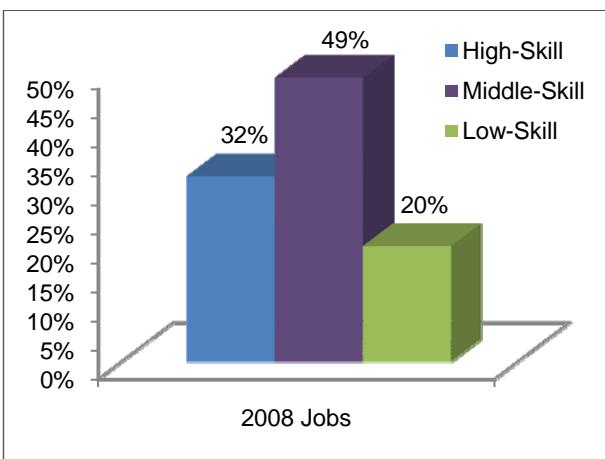
- A high school diploma is no longer enough; now, nearly every good job requires some postsecondary education and/or training – such as an associates or bachelors degree, certificate, license, or completion of an apprenticeship or significant on-the-job training.
- Currently, far too many students drop out or graduate from high school without the knowledge and skills required for success, closing doors and limiting their post-high school options.
- The best way to prepare students for life after high school is to align K-12 and postsecondary expectations. All students deserve a world-class education that prepares them for college, careers and life.

A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA IS NO LONGER ENOUGH FOR SUCCESS

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.ⁱ

One result: In California, the demand for middle- and high-skilled workers is outpacing the state's supply of workers educated and experienced at that level.

- 80% of California's jobs are be middle- or high-skill (jobs that require education beyond high school).ⁱⁱ
- Yet only 35% of California's adults have some postsecondary degree (associate's or higher).ⁱⁱⁱ



TOO MANY STUDENTS GRADUATE UNPREPARED FOR REAL WORLD CHALLENGES

Far too many students enter two- and four-year postsecondary institutions unprepared for college-level coursework.

California's Remediation & Retention Data

For every high school graduate who enrolls in an institution in the CSU system:

- 46% require remediation.^{iv}

For every student who enrolls in a two-year institution in California:

- Only 54% return their sophomore year.

For every student who enrolls in a four-year institution in California:

- 82% return their sophomore year.
- But only 62% go on to earn a degree within six years.^v

California business leaders agree that **high school graduates lack essential workplace skills**. In a survey of California employers:

- A 54% majority rated high schools as doing only a "fair" job educating students.^{vi}

Preparation for the Jobs of Tomorrow

California should be preparing students for the **jobs of tomorrow**, not the jobs of yesterday – or even of today.

Among California's occupations with the largest and fastest-growing employment are a **number of skilled jobs that require some postsecondary education or training but less than a four-year degree**, such as:^{vii}

OCCUPATION	# of JOBS	MEDIAN SALARY
Registered nurses	238,400	\$76,500
Paralegals and legal assistants	24,700	\$52,900
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	79,000	\$38,000
Computer support specialists	61,100	\$47,200

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A MORE RIGOROUS & RELEVANT HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION WILL OPEN DOORS FOR STUDENTS – AND KEEP THEM OPEN

By requiring all students in California to graduate college and career ready, California could help ensure all students leave high school with the knowledge and skills they need for lifelong success – regardless of their immediate post-high school plans.

Personal Benefits of Education in California^{viii}

The link between educational attainment and gainful employment is clear: **more education is associated with higher earnings and rates of employment.**

While there may be jobs available to high school drop outs and graduates, they often pay less and offer less security than jobs held by those with at least some postsecondary experience.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	MEAN INCOME
7%	TOTAL	\$48,722
14%	HS Dropout	\$20,570
9%	HS Graduate	\$33,976
5%	Some College	\$40,730
3%	Bachelor's & Above	\$79,175

Postsecondary Preparation & Success

Studies find that **students feel more prepared by a rigorous course of study in high school:**

- College students who took Algebra II or beyond during high school are more than twice as likely to report feeling prepared for the math they are expected to do in college.^{ix}
- They also perform significantly better in a range of college courses, including physics, chemistry and even biology.^x

Students – especially low-income students – demonstrate larger achievement gains when they are enrolled in rigorous course of study in high school.^{xi}

- 87% of first-generation college-going students – who took a highly rigorous course of study in high school – persisted in college or earned a degree after 18 months.
- Only 55% of first-generation students who took just a general curriculum persisted that long.^{xii}

Research finds that high school students who take **advanced math double their chances of earning a postsecondary degree:**

- 59% of low-income students who took advanced math in high school earned a bachelor's degree.
- 36% of low-income students who did not complete the rigorous high school course of study earned a bachelor's degree.^{xiii}

BOTTOM LINE: The college- and career-ready agenda aims to provide students with the rigorous foundation they need to be successful in college, careers and life.

ⁱ Carnevale, Anthony P. and Donna Desrochers (2003). *Standards for What? The Economic Roots of K-12 Reform*, Education Testing Services.

ⁱⁱ [H
http://www.learndoearn.org/For-Educators/Standards-for-What.pdf](http://www.learndoearn.org/For-Educators/Standards-for-What.pdf)

ⁱⁱⁱ Skills2Compete (2009). "California's Forgotten Middle-Skill Jobs," http://www.skills2compete.org/atf/cf/%7B8e9806bf-4669-4217-af74-26f62108ea68%7D/FORGOTTENJOBS_CA_FINAL.PDF

^{iv} Measuring Up.

^v The Education Trust-West (2003). *Building a Movement: Closing Achievement Gaps in California*.

www2.edtrust.org/NR/rdonlyres/5F0208B6.../ETWDataShow.ppt

^{vi} Measuring Up, 2008,

<http://measuringup2008.highereducation.org/index.php>

^{vii} Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research (2007). *Survey Results on Education Among California Business Leaders*.

http://www.cbrt.org/other_documents/Survey_Results_on_Education_Among_CA_Business_Leaders.pdf

^{viii} Career One Stop: Pathways to Career Success.

<http://www.careeronestop.org/>

^{ix} Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2008. U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are based on total person within the civilian labor force.

^x Peter D. Hart Research Associates/Public Opinion Strategies, *Rising to the Challenge: Are High School Graduates Prepared for College and Work?* prepared for Achieve, Inc., 2005.

^x Sadler, P. M. & Tai, R. H. (2007). *The Two High-School Pillars Supporting College Science. Science*, 317, 457-8.

^{xi} Levesque, Karen et al (2000). *Vocational Education in the United States: Toward the Year 2000*. NCES

^{xii} Horn, L. and A.M. Nuñez (2000). *Mapping the Road to College: First-generation Students' Math Track, Planning Strategies, and Context of Support*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2001/2001153.pdf>

^{xiii} Adelman, C. (2006). *The Toolbox Revisited: Paths to Degree Completion from High School through College*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, xxvi.