A community conversation

Arizona's Economic Imperative:

Leading the Nation in Latino Student Success





"Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people being necessary for their preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading of opportunities and advantages of education in various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people..."

Massachusetts Constitution 1780



"...it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates in all future periods of this commonwealth to cherish the interests of the literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them..."

Massachusetts Constitution 1780



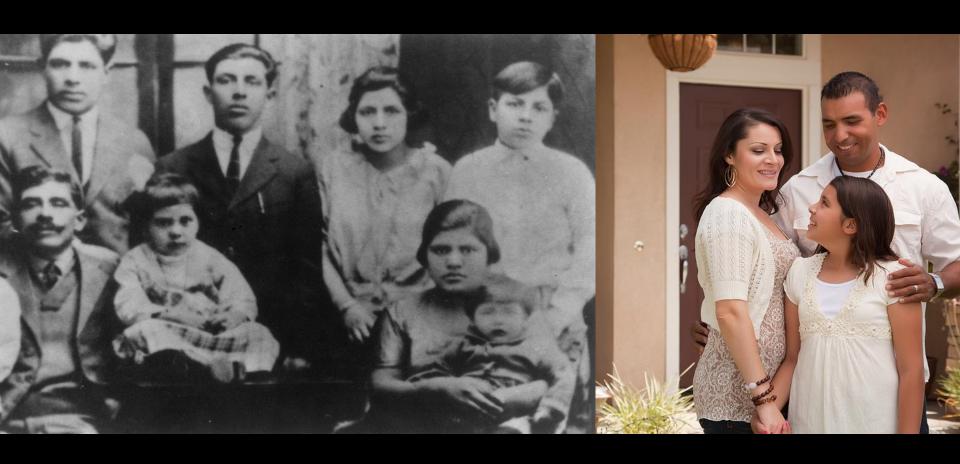
"...especially at the university at Cambridge..."

Massachusetts Constitution 1780 CH. 5, SEC. 2



The American Dream







The Path

Hispanics and the American Dream

Hispanic Americans are more likely than others to identify education as path to achieving the American Dream. Still, only 15 percent of Hispanics have graduated from college and their incomes remain far below average.

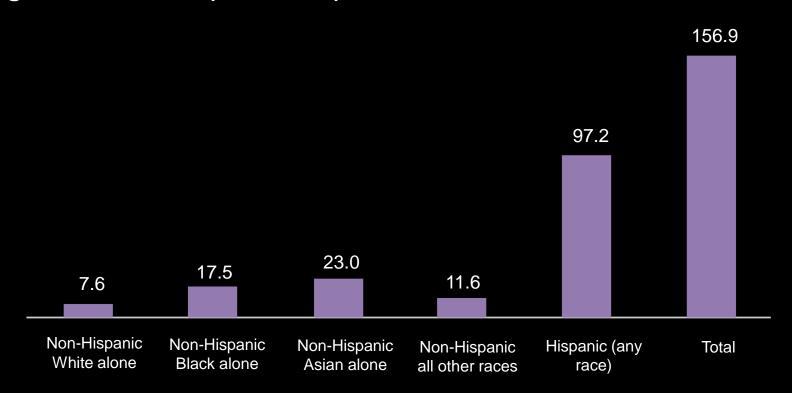
Q: When you think about the American Dream, it is something which has...?

meaning to you personally	meaning to others but not to you	no real meaning to anyone
61%	22%	15%



US Latino Population Growth

Numeric Change in the Projected U.S. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 to 2050 (in millions)



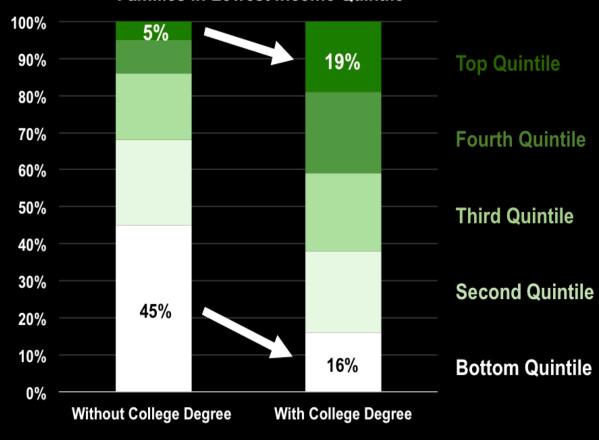


Educational attainment is key to social mobility.



Higher Education and Social Mobility

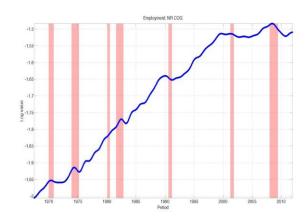
Adult Income for Individuals Raised in Families in Lowest Income Quintile

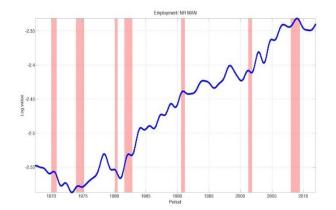




Employment Polarization

1975 - 2010







Non-routine Cognitive

Non-routine Manual

Routine



Value to the Individual



The internal rate of return for a degree substantially exceeds the cost of attending college.



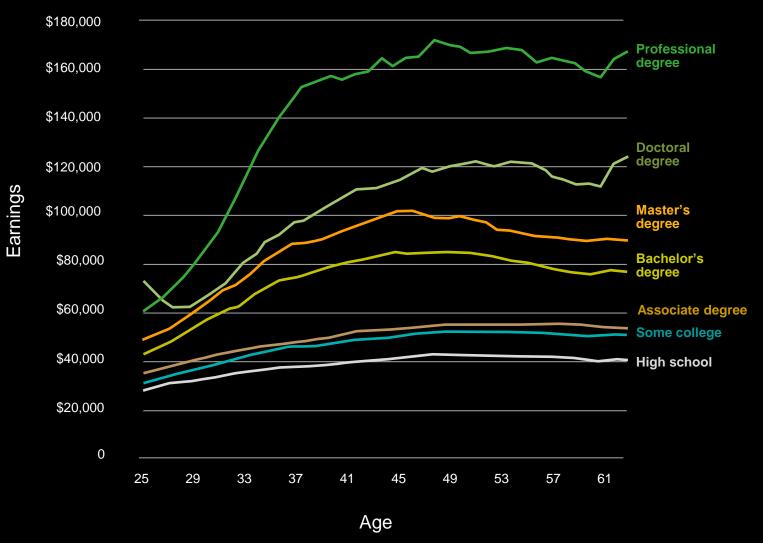
Economists put the rate of return of a degree in 2012 at 15%, far above the return on stocks and bonds.



This is true even for so-called "underemployed" college graduates.



Mean Earnings by Age, 2009



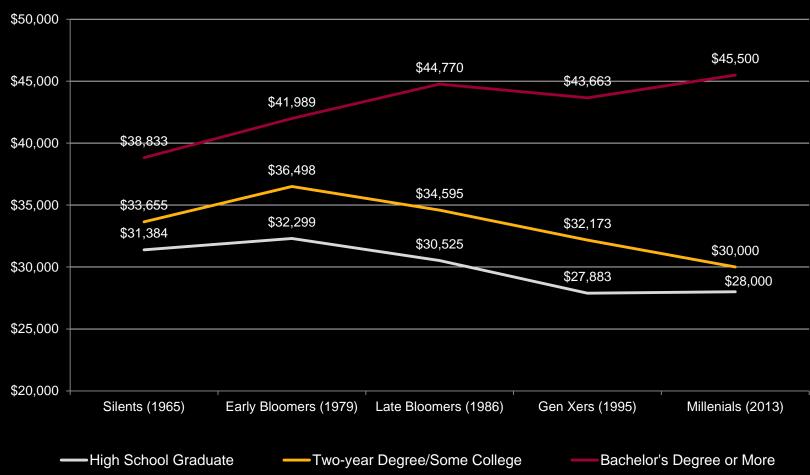


People who "learn to learn" continue to earn over their lifetime and earn more. Those who do not see their wages remain flat as they age.



Rising Earnings Disparity Between Young Adults With and Without a College Degree

Median annual earnings among full-time workers ages 25 to 32, in 2012 dollars.

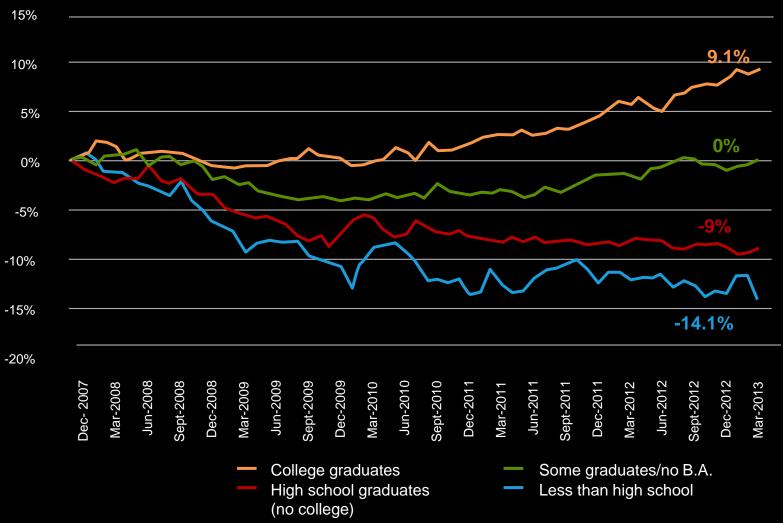




Value to Society

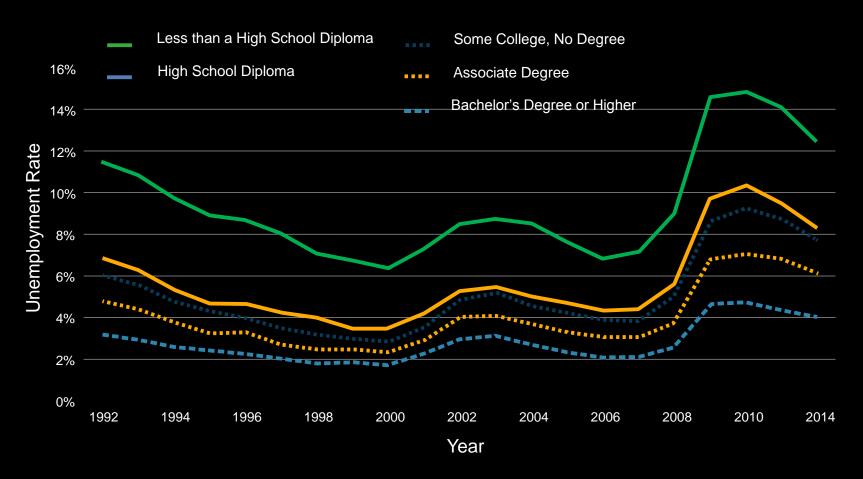


Percent Change in Employment Since Start of Recession, Sorted by Educational Attainment





Unemployment Rates Among Individuals Ages 25 and Older



The discrepancy between graduates from college and high school has grown far worse in recent years.



Recovery from the Great Recession has not occurred for workers without a college degree.



Employment has fallen for high school graduates while it has grown for degree holders.



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

Approx. 207,000 ASU graduates worked in AZ in 2012.



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

Their aggregate earnings were an estimated \$11.4 billion.



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

They directly contribute an estimated \$819 million in state taxes.



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

A two percentage point increase in the share of university graduates in the workplace would equal an estimated \$1.2 billion gain in income and an additional \$87 million in state tax payments.



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

If ASU contributed to a 6 percentage point increase – from 23.7% to 29.7% – of 25-to-34 year olds with a bachelor's degree who are absorbed into the AZ labor market, the projected result would (in the steady state):



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

Raise AZ GSP by 3.5%



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

Generate a \$623 million increase in State taxes and fees combined



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

Increase combined State & Local taxes by \$777 million



Economic impact of ASU graduates in Arizona

Increase combined State & Local taxes and fees by \$1.12 billion respectively



College graduates are more likely to...

Have access to and participate in employerprovided **pension plans**

Have access to employer-provided healthcare

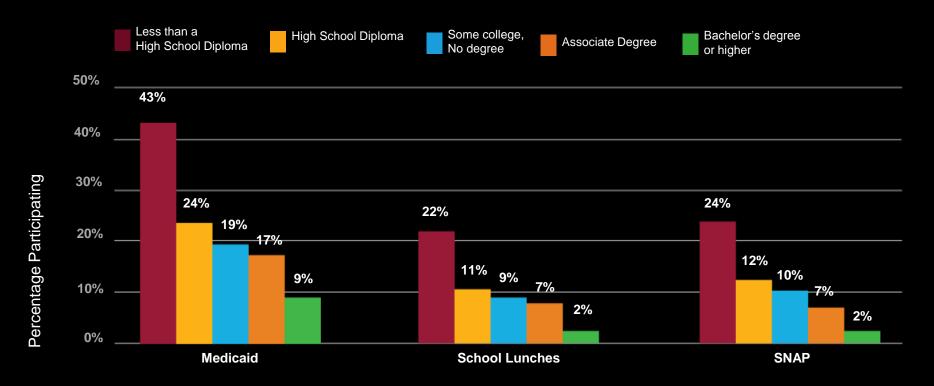
Demonstrate a greater grasp of political issues and vote





Educational Attainment and Public Assistance

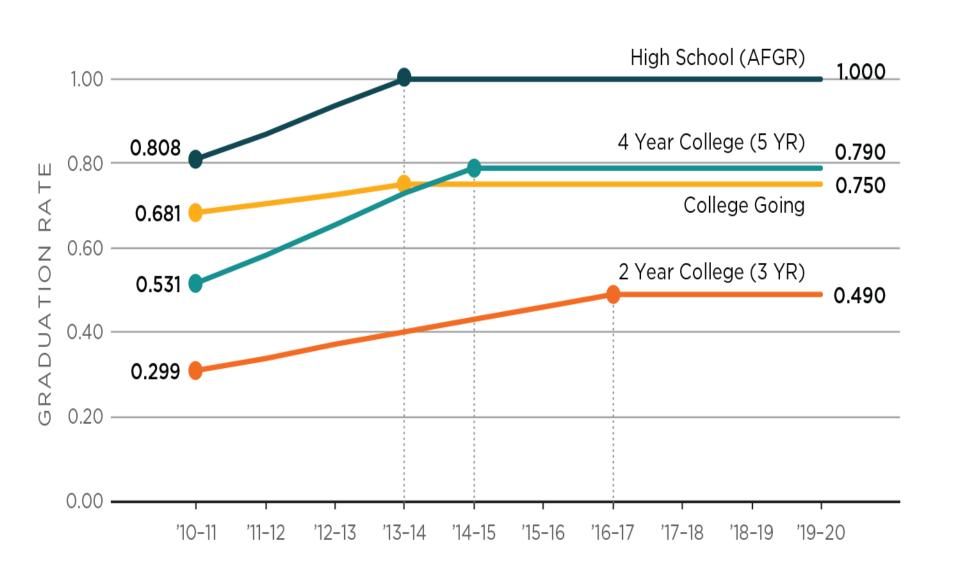
Percentage of individuals 25 and older living in households participating in selected public assistance programs by education level



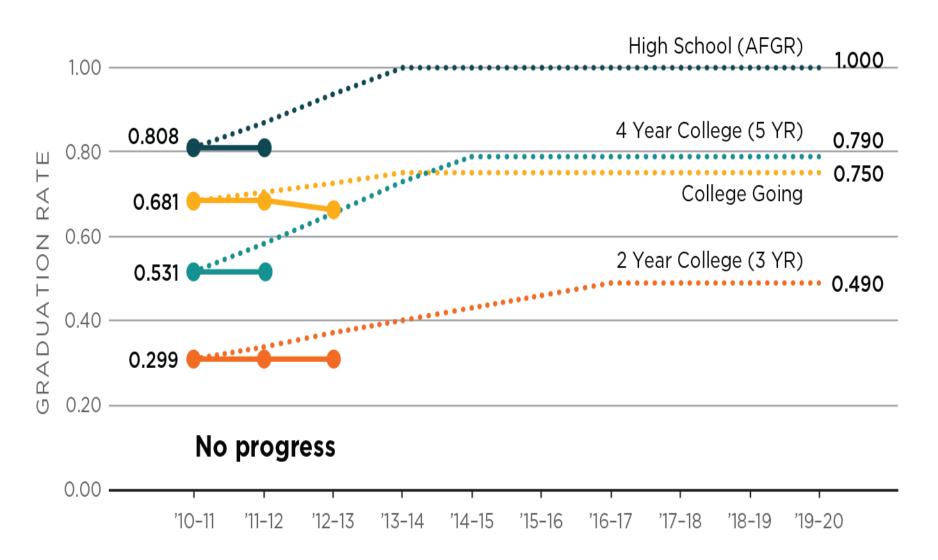
The Challenge



The Challenge

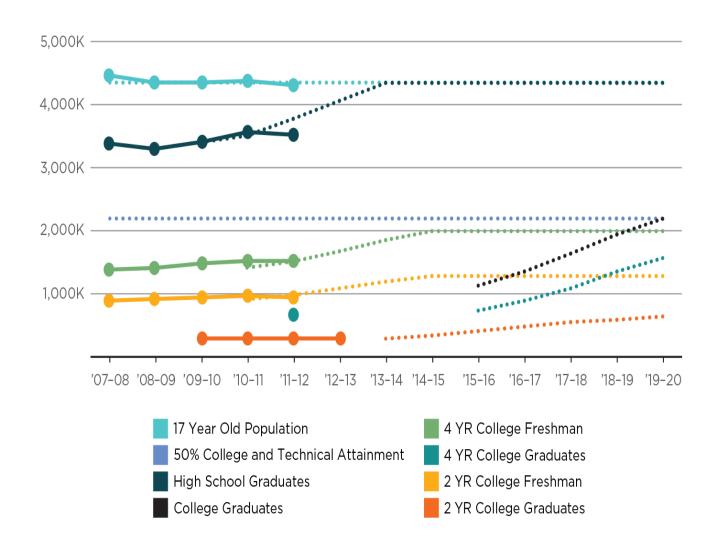


Progress to Date





Current Trajectories without Innovation





What about Arizona?



College Participation for Low-Income Students - 2013



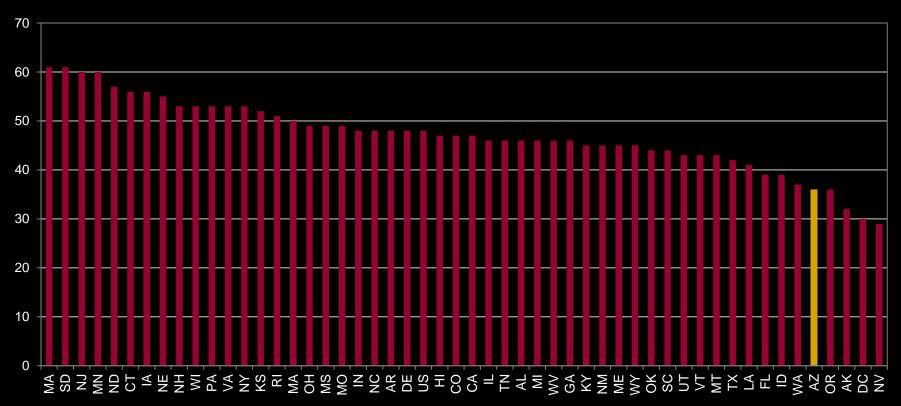
38%

college participation rate for low-income students in US 29%

college participation rate for low-income students in AZ



Percentage of All Youths Enrolling in Postsecondary Education



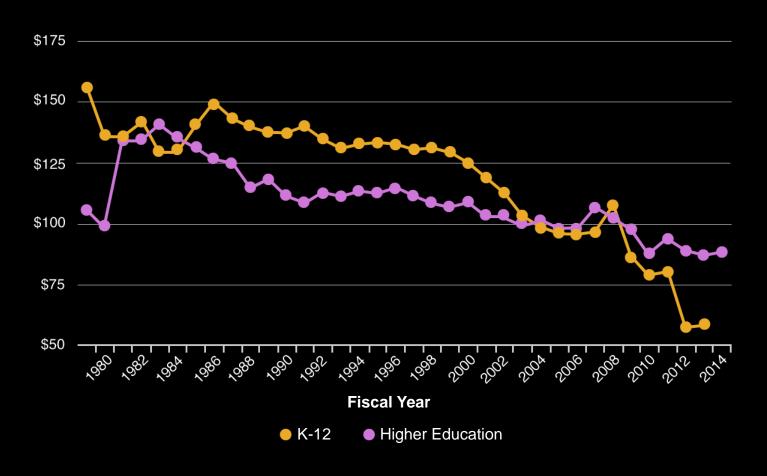


Arizona is falling further behind.



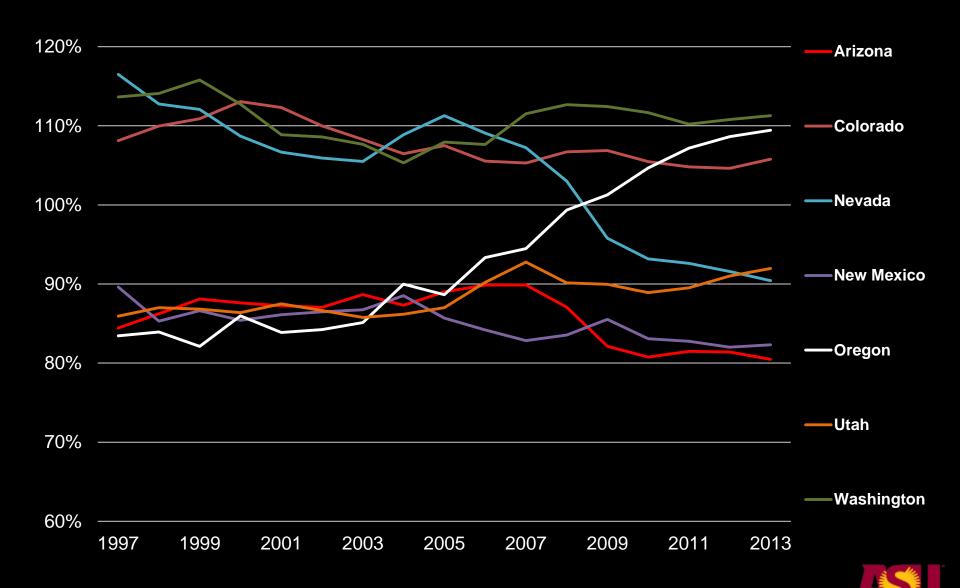
State Investment

Education Appropriation Per Student Per \$1,000 of Per Capita Personal Income, Arizona State Government Fund

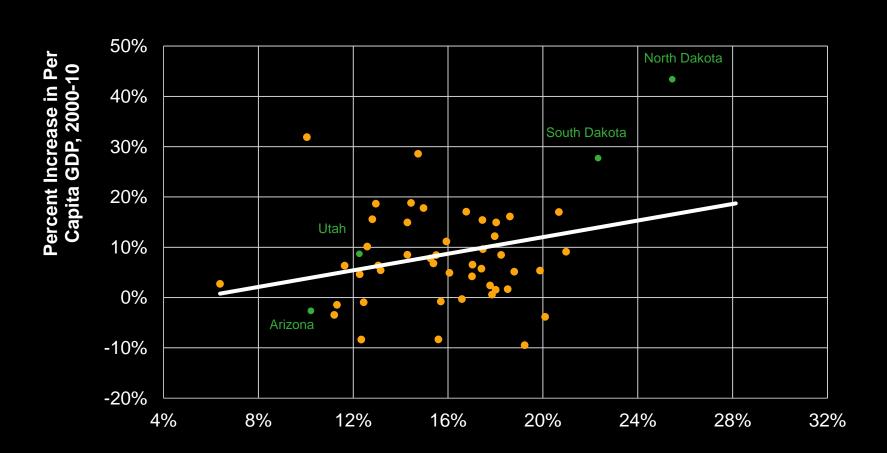




Per Capita GDP Relative to US Average



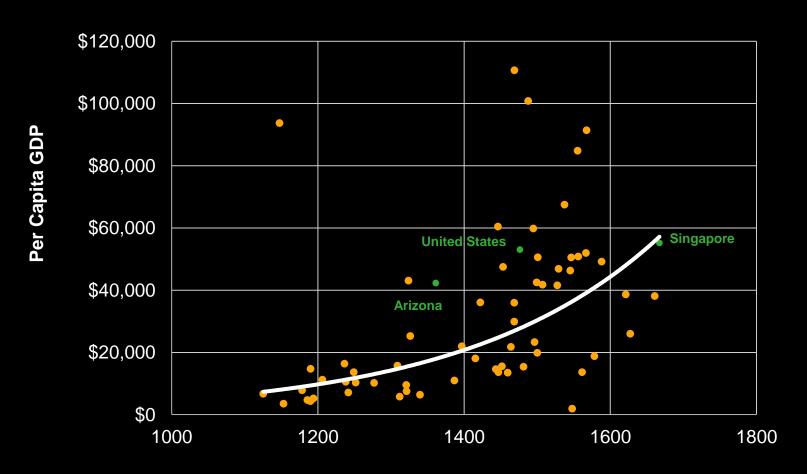
Relationship between Change in Educational Attainment and Economic Development in US States, 2000-2010



Change in Percent of 25 Year or Older Having Attained a Bachelors Degree or Higher, 2000-10



Education and Economic Growth in OECD Countries



Sum of PISA Math, Reading and Science Scores



An estimated 68% of all jobs in Arizona will require post-secondary education by 2020.



55,000 jobs open up every year requiring training beyond high school.

Arizona sends 32,000 high school graduates to college, and 25% of those are not prepared for college-level work.



What about Latinos in Arizona?



Between 2000-2010, Arizona experienced a 25% increase in population, the 6th largest increase nationally.

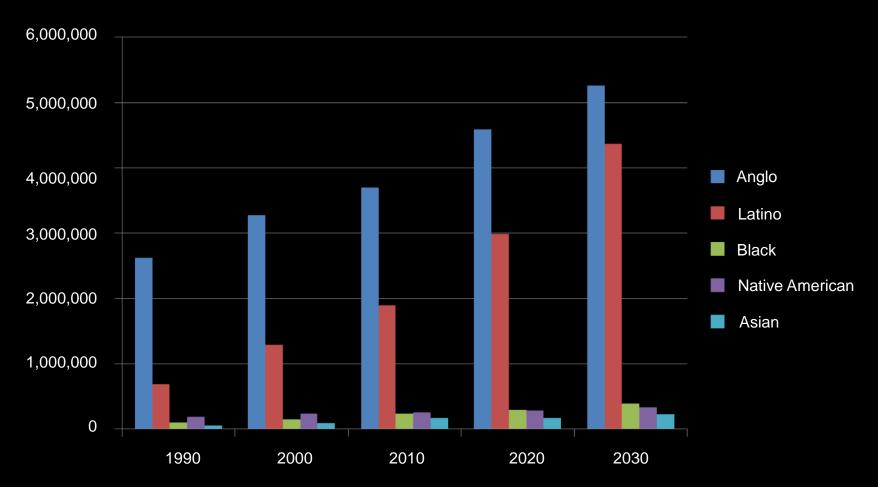


Arizona: Who are we?

	<u>AZ</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
White (not Hispanic)	56.7%	62.6%
Latino/Hispanic	30.3%	17.1%
Black/African American	4.6%	13.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	5.3%	1.2%
Asian alone	3.2%	5.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.2%
Two or more races	2.6%	2.4%



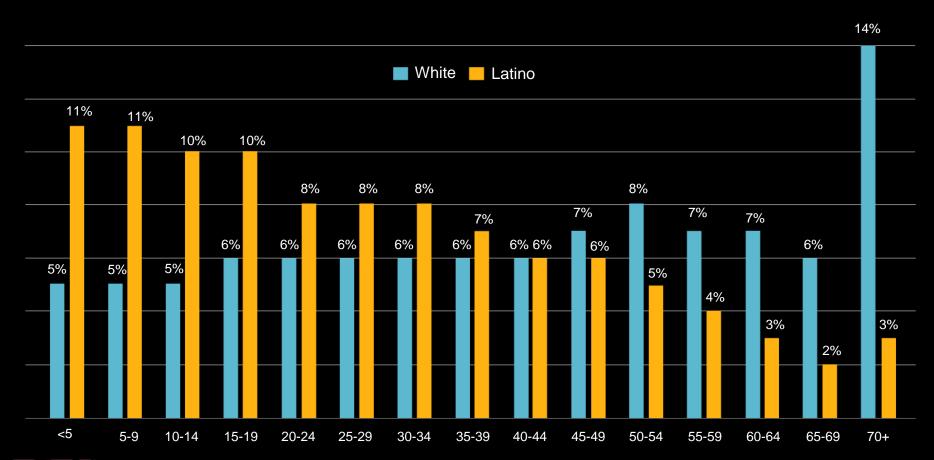
Arizona Population Growth by Ethnicity – 1990-2030





AZ Demographics by Age

Age distribution of AZ residents by ethnicity, by percent, 2010





88% of Arizona Latinos under age 20 are naturalized citizens or born in U.S.

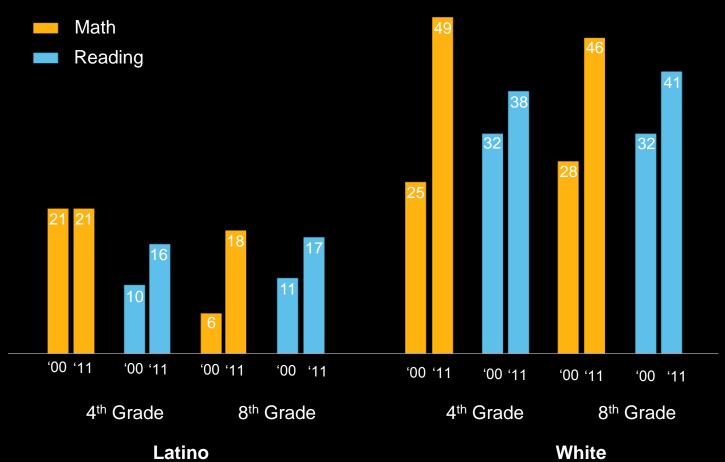
97% of Arizona Latinos under 5 are naturalized citizens or born in U.S.

44% of Arizona's K-12 age children are Latina/o



K-12 Performance Gap

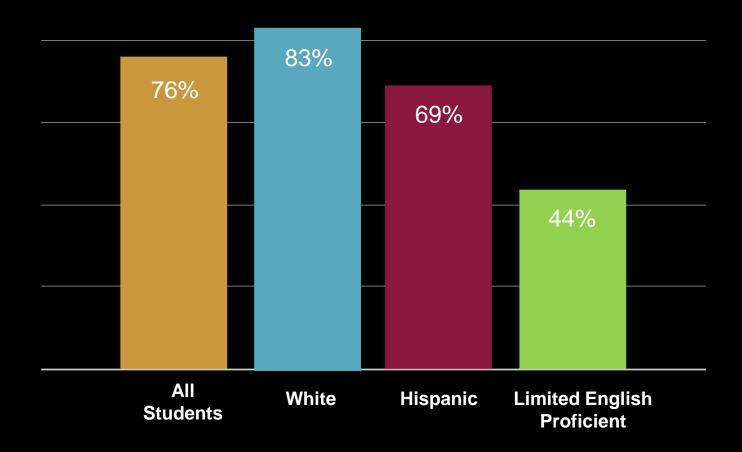
Percentage at or above "proficient", National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2000 and 2011





High School Diploma Gap

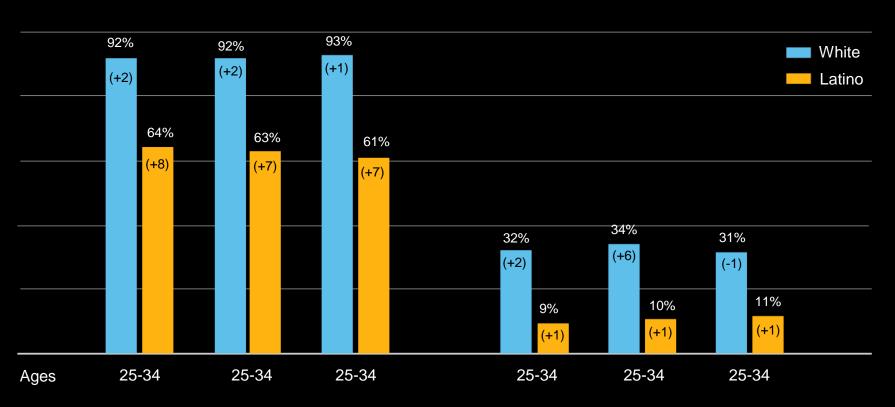
Arizona's Four-year High School Graduation Rate, 2009





College Attainment Gap

Percent educational attainment, 2005-2009, and Percentage Point Change in Arizona from 2000



Obtained a **High School Diploma** or higher (Percentage point change from 2000 to 2005-2009)

Obtained a **Bachelor's degree** or higher (Percentage point change from 2000 to 2005-2009)



Educational Attainment for the Population Age 25 and Older by Major Race/Ethnic Groups in 2010, Arizona

Race/ Ethnicity	Population Age 25 and Older	Less than High School	High School Diploma	Some College or Associates Degree	Bachelor Degree or More
Non-Hispanic White	2,722,084	6.6	24.1	37.8	31.5
Black	152,212	10.9	26.3	41.7	21.1
Hispanic*	966,077	35.4	27.9	26.4	10.3
American Indian/ Alaska Native	155,332	26.2	32.8	33.2	7.8
Asian	120,526	12.2	17.1	21.3	49.4
Total	4,146,758	14.4	25.1	34.7	25.9



The Result

58% of Latinos in Arizona live in poverty.

Poverty is a key determinant for college readiness and attainment.



Total and Percent of the Population in Poverty and Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity for Arizona, 1999 and 2010

Race/ Ethnicity	1999		2010			
	Population in Poverty	%	Median Household Income*	Population in Poverty	%	Median Household Income
NH White	249,381	7.8	\$57,785	406,995	11.2	\$51,642
Hispanic (All Races)	28,798	19.9	\$44,401	63,436	25.1	\$36,351
Black	310,381	24.5	\$41,457	494,637	26.6	\$36,622
American Indian/ Alaska Native	91,998	37.3	\$32,086	101,556	36.9	\$29,487
Asian	11,042	12.3	\$59,950	20,311	11.9	\$63,376
Total	698,669	13.9	\$53,086	1,094,249	17.4	\$46,789

^{*}In 2010 Dollars



Poverty in Arizona

Without game-changing progress in educational attainment, it is projected that 62% of Latinos will live in poverty compared to 31% of Whites.



A New Economy Requires a New Kind of University



ASU Charter

ASU is a comprehensive public research university, measured not by whom it excludes, but by whom it includes and how they **succeed**; advancing research and discovery of public value; and assuming fundamental responsibility for the economic, social, cultural, and overall health of the communities it serves.



ASU Goals

Demonstrate leadership in academic excellence and accessibility

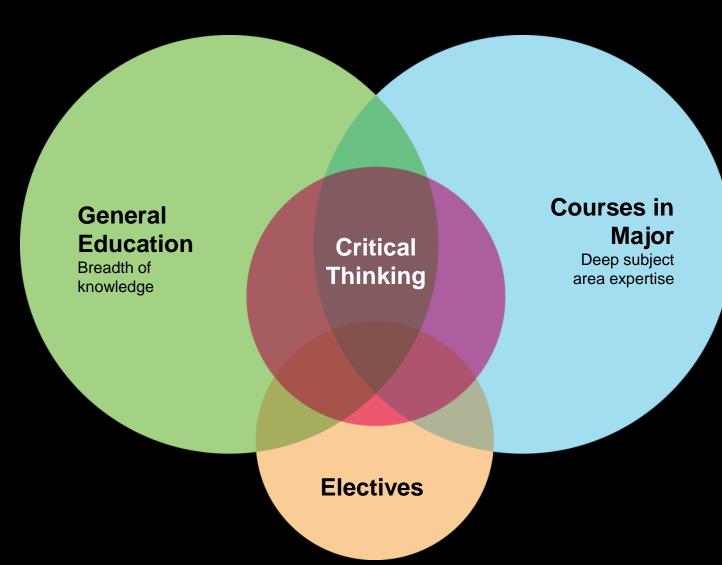
Enhance our local impact and social embeddedness

Establish ASU as a **global** center for **interdisciplinary** research, discovery and development by 2020

Establish ASU as a **global** center for **interdisciplinary** research, discovery and development by 2020



Master Learner





38/0/0

are first-generation college students



ASU Preparatory Academy





ASU Preparatory Academy Demographics

2,000 total students

1,137*
at Phoenix

* 76% of Phoenix students qualify for free and reduced lunch

839 at Polytechnic



ASU Preparatory Academy Phoenix Performance

improved achievement levels across all grades

23% in Reading

3.7% overall average growth in state

24⁰/₀ in Math

3.6% overall average growth in state





ASU Preparatory Academy Graduation Rates

ASU Prep Rates

Arizona / National Rates

98% 4-year HS graduation rate

75% average 4-year HS graduation rate in state

92% admitted to a 2 or 4-year college or university

■ 76% admitted to 4-year degree granting universities 66% national college going rate entering a 2 or 4-year college national college going rate or university within 12 months of graduating high school

■ 53.5% in Arizona

ASU Prep Students (Polytechnic and Phoenix) Admitted to Arizona State University

overall admitted into ASU

42% admitted to Barrett, The Honors College

ASU Preparatory Academy Polytechnic Performance

ASU Prep Polytechnic High School is one of the top 3 performing schools in Phoenix.

- Phoenix Business Journal (2015)



outpaces the state on average across all grades by

in Reading in Math

20% 28%



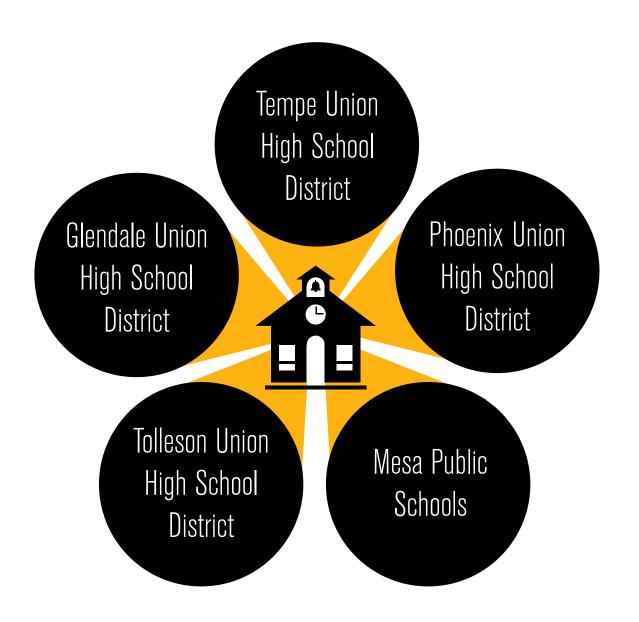
Access ASU







Access ASU Partner School Districts





Access ASU Partner Schools Population











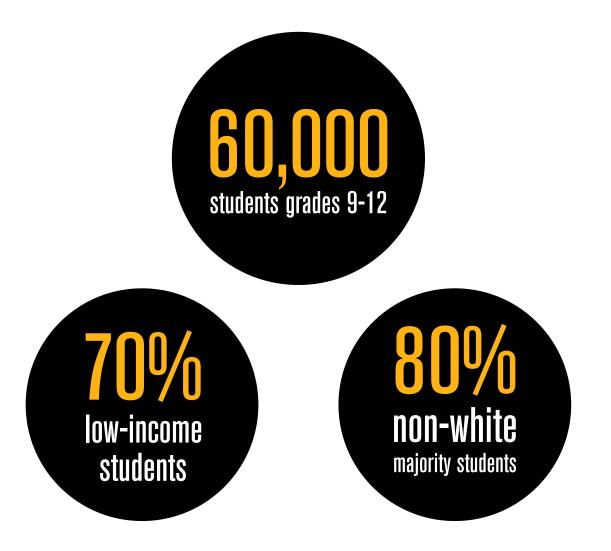
Asian / Native Hawaiian



Multiracial

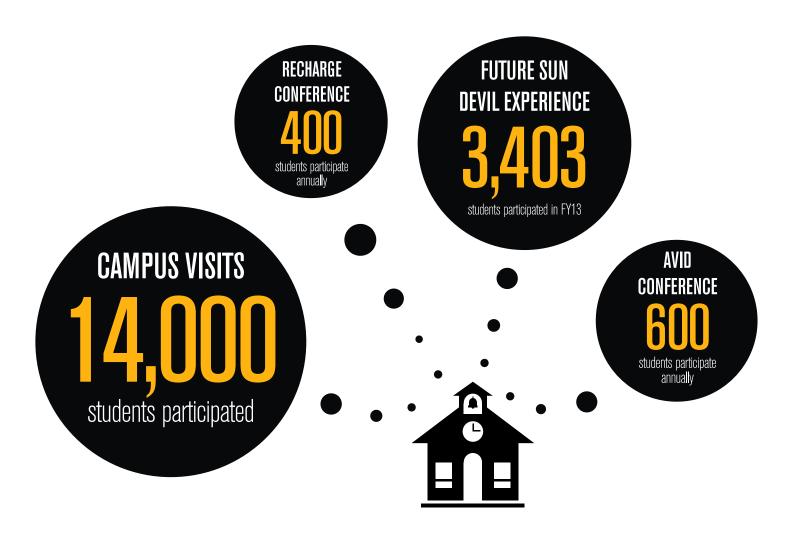


Access ASU Partner Schools Population



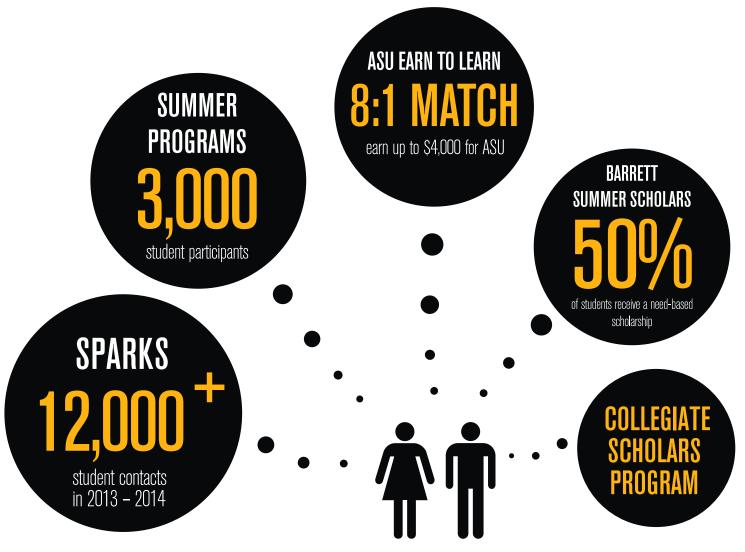


Access ASU Initiatives: Schools



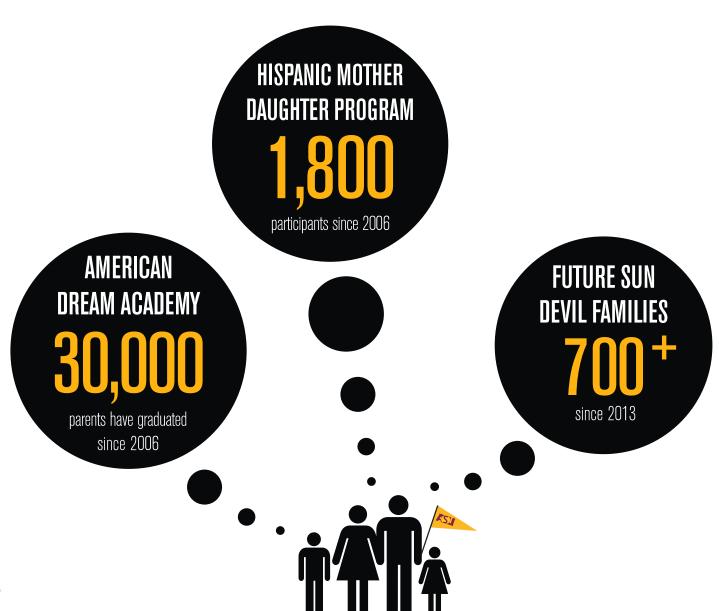


Access ASU Initiatives: Students





Access ASU Initiatives: Families





College Readiness

High School Seniors







Financial Support to Partner District Students

\$16,456,575

Institutional awards offered to freshmen, Fall 2014

of enrolled students

73%

receive New American
University Scholar Awards

94%

receive Institutional Awards



Partner School Students

85% persistence rate at ASU for first-time freshmen

84% for all ASU FTF

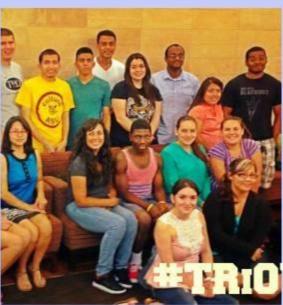
65% six-year graduation rate

63% for full ASU population



TRIO Student Support Services Upward Bound Veterans Upward Bound











Community College

Many see community colleges as the bridge for earning a bachelor's degree:

Maricopa Community Colleges
Fall 2014 Enrollment = 128,212 (58,049 FTSE)

Whites 48%

Latinos 26%



Community College

In 2012-13, about 8,700 students with 12 or more MCC credits earned a bachelor's degree from an Arizona public university.

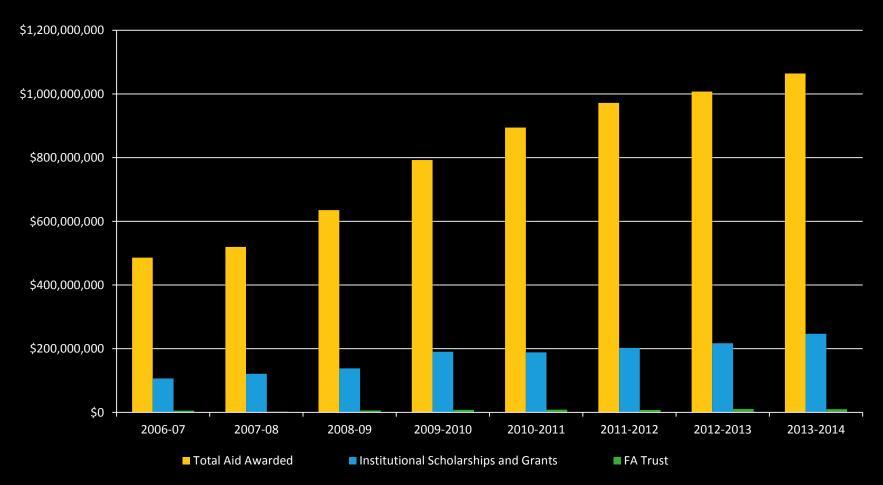


ASU Pathway Programs



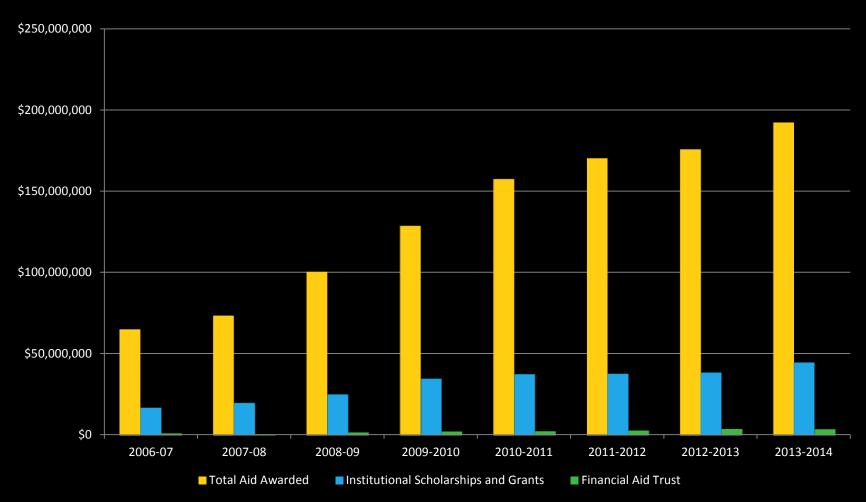


ASU Financial Aid Awarded by Aid Year All Students 2006-2014



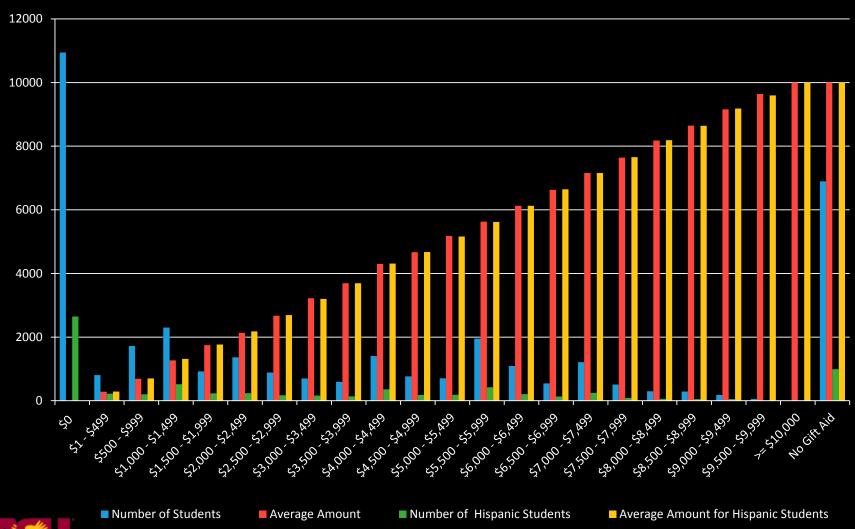


ASU Financial Aid Awarded by Aid Year Latino Students 2006-2014



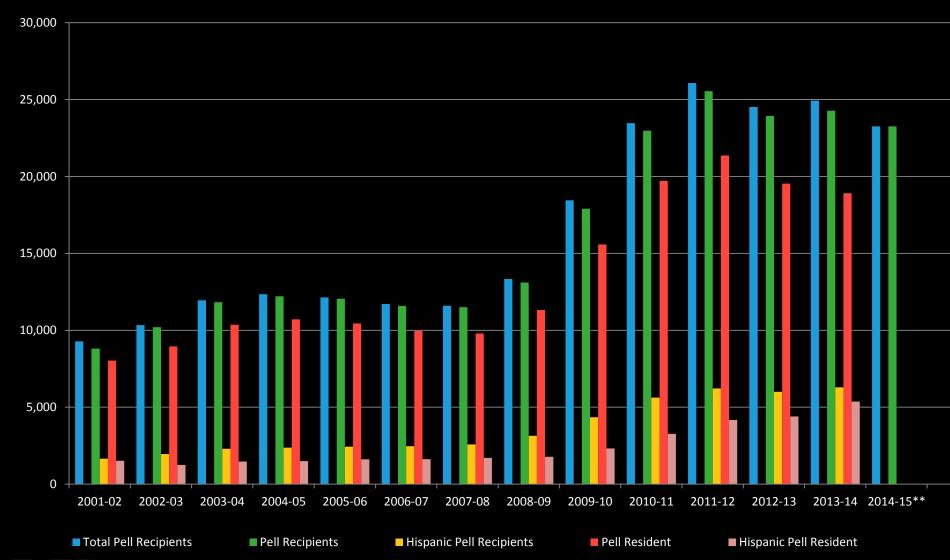


Average Tuition Paid ASU Full-Time Undergraduate Students 2013-14 Academic Year





ASU Pell Recipient and Hispanic Student Historic Trend 2001-2015





Impact of the Latino Education Gap

- Inability for Arizona to economically compete
- Stagnating average incomes statewide
- Diminished purchasing power
- Sluggish consumer demand
- Flat per-capita tax revenues
- More poverty
- More unemployment
- More Arizonans without health insurance
- Greater demand for government services



How do we work together to achieve the outcomes Arizona needs?





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