### **The Future of Education:**

**Maximizing Latino Educational Attainment to Reach** 

the Full Potential of National Economic Competitiveness

#### L'ATTITUDE

Michael M. Crow President, Arizona State University San Diego, California September 10, 2018



# Competitiveness

"The set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country"

-World Economic Forum



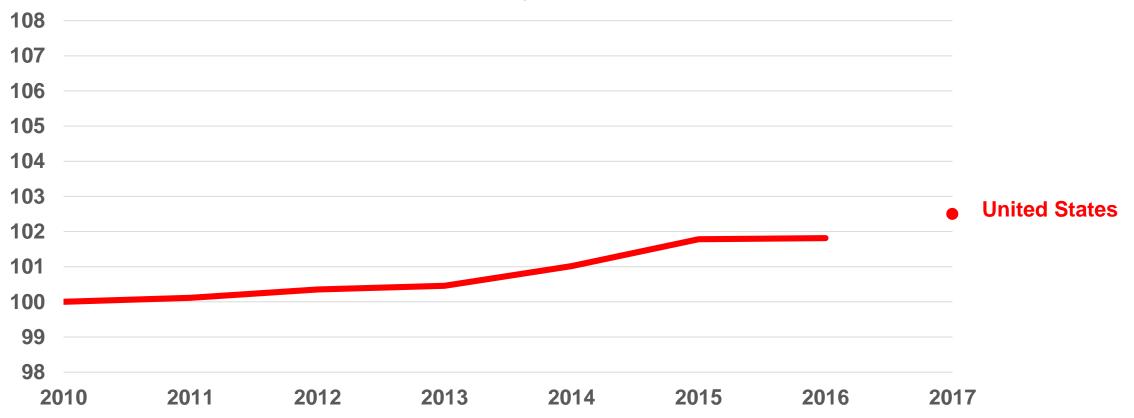
# Productivity

The most important driver of long-run economic growth



#### **US Productivity Growth Has Stagnated**

#### **Multifactor Productivity, Indexed to 2010**





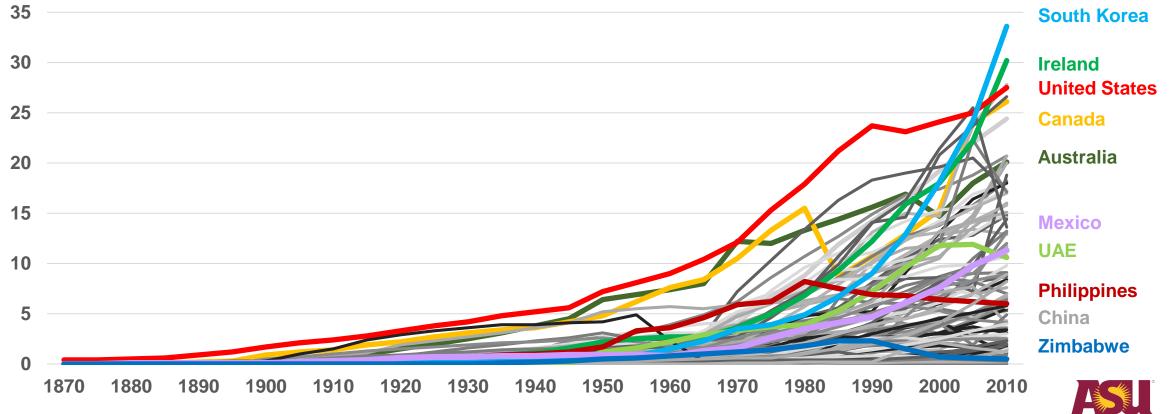
### Other Countries Have Experienced Dramatically Faster Productivity Growth

Multifactor Productivity, Indexed to 2010 108 Ireland 107 **South Korea** 106 Germany 105 Australia Canada 104 **Denmark** 103 France 102 **United States** 101 **Great Britain** 100 Italy 99 Portugal 98 2010 2011 2012 2014 2015 2016 2013

OECD

### While Other Countries Have Caught Up and Surpassed the US in Educational Attainment

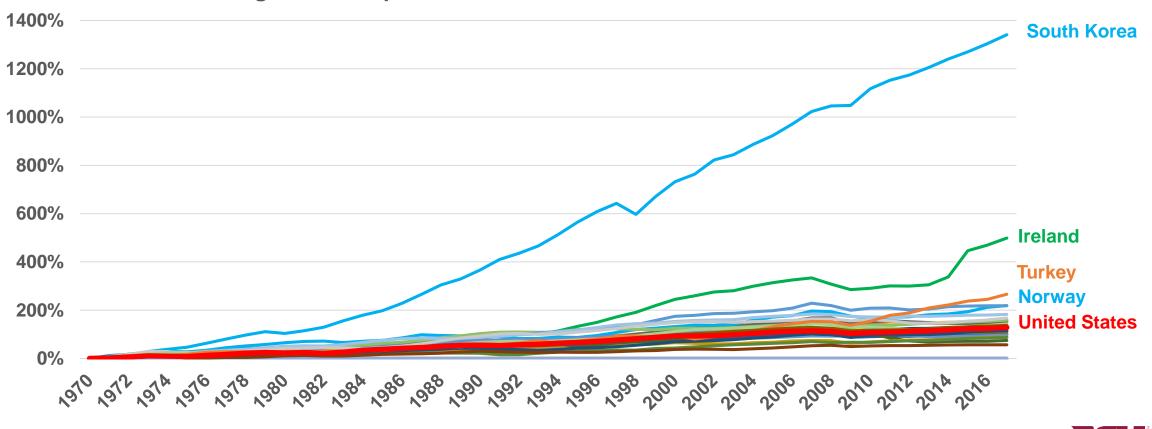
College Degree Attainment Rate of Working-Age Population by Country, 1870-2010



Barro and Lee Dataset

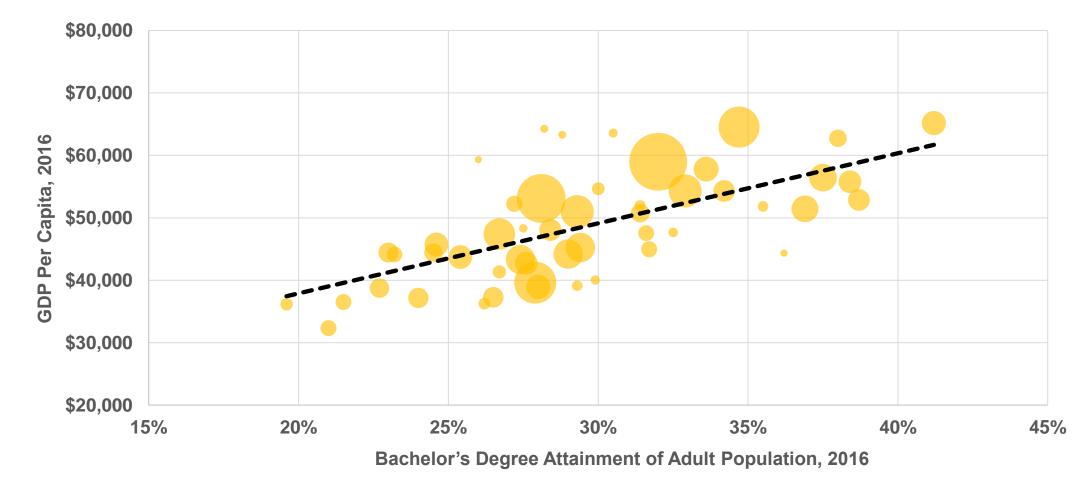
#### **And Have Experienced Dramatically Faster Economic Growth**

Change in Per Capita GDP in OECD Countries Relative 1970





### The Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Economic Growth at the State-Level is Strong



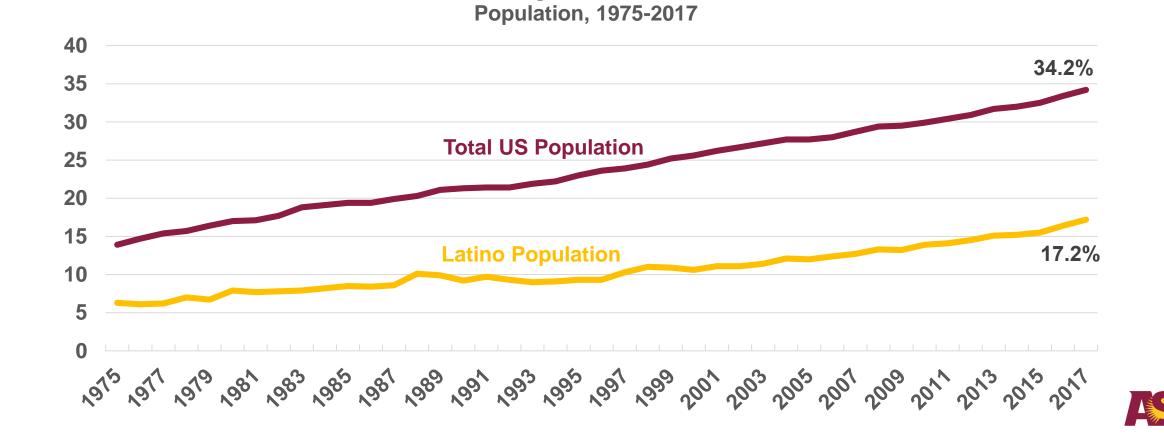
US Census Bureau, ACS, S1501 and Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

If we are to harness the power of the relationship between education and economic development, we need to understand what disparities exist in educational attainment.



### The Bachelor's Degree Attainment Gap Between Latinos and the Overall Population is Large and Enduring

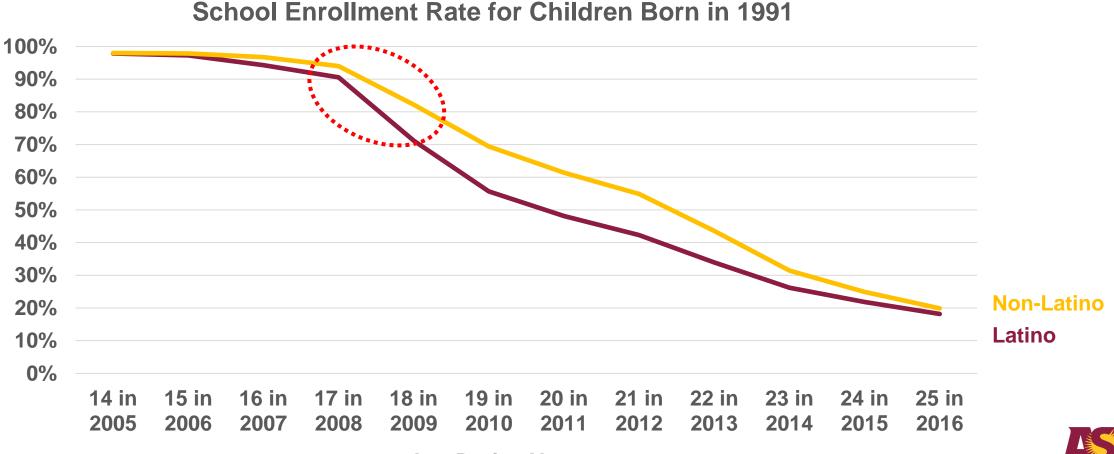
**Bachelor's Degree Attainment of Adult** 



**Despite progress, the** current educational pipeline continues to produce significant disparities between Latinos and non-Latinos.



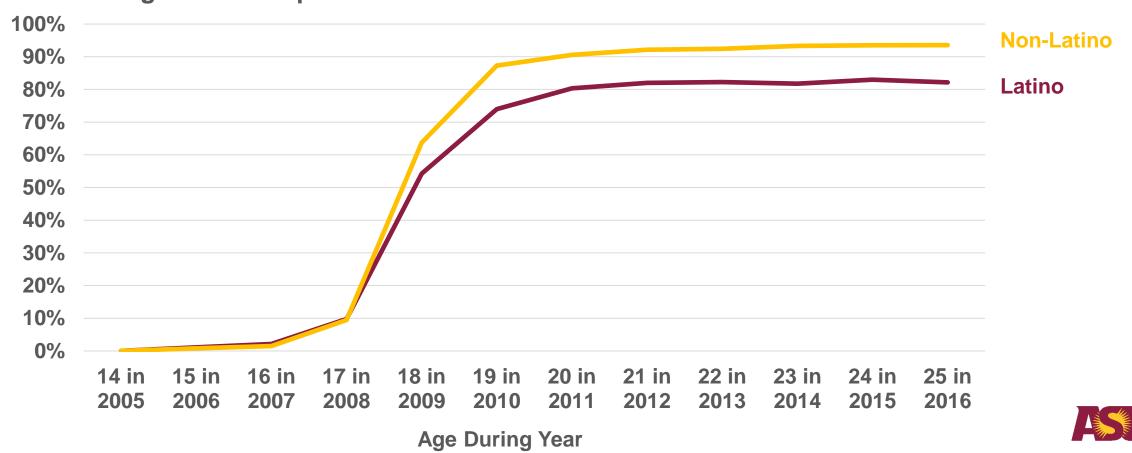
#### Latinos and Non-Latinos Enroll in School at Similar Rates Until Just Before High School Graduation



Age During Year

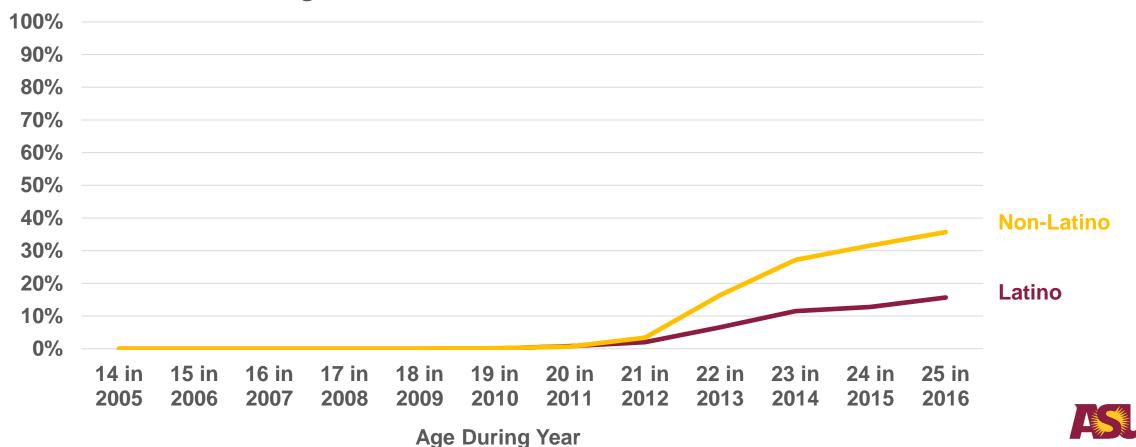
### Differences in Enrollment Rates Cause Lasting Disparities in High School Completion

High School Diploma Attainment Rate for Children Born in 1991



#### Differences in High School Completion Cause a 20 Percentage Point Disparity in Bachelor's Degree Attainment by Age 25

**Bachelor's Degree Attainment Rate for Children Born in 1991** 

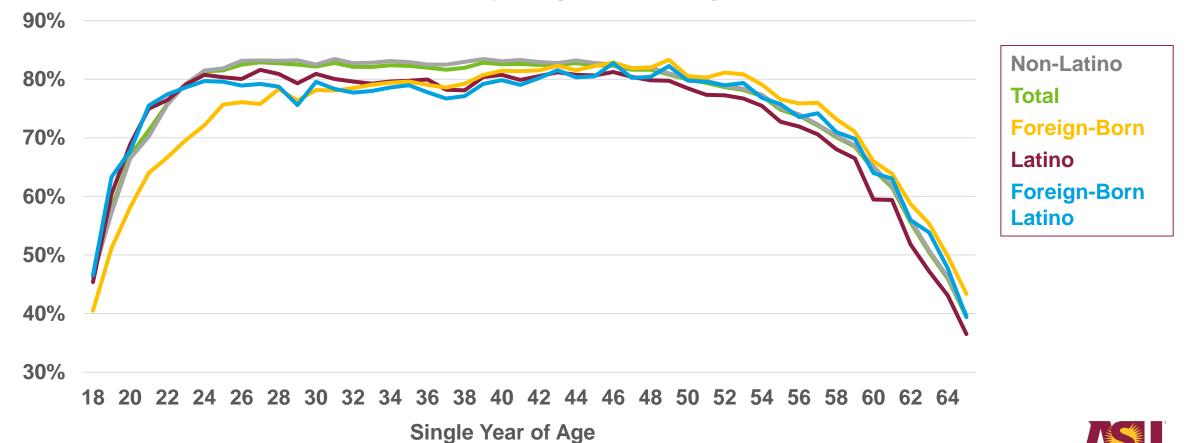


**Despite nearly the same** rates of workforce participation, Latinos earn much less in wages than non-Latinos.



#### **Latinos Work Hard**

#### Percent in Work Force by Single Year of Age, 2016



#### **Latinos Work Consistently**

**Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment and Demographic Category, 2016** 

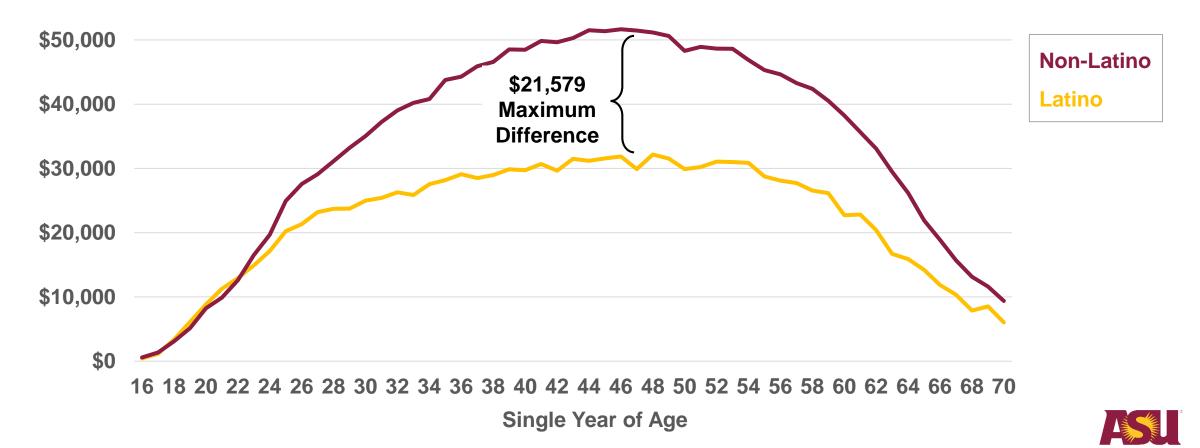
	Less Than High School Diploma	High School Diploma	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree and Above	
Total Population	5.1%	4.4%	3.7%	2.5%	1.9%	
Non-Latino	5.7%	4.4%	3.6%	2.5%	1.9%	****
Latino	4.4%	4.4%	4.1%	3.1%	2.3%	*****
Foreign-Born	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%	2.7%	
Foreign-Born Latino	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	2.9%	2.4%	



For ages 25-65

#### **But Latinos Earn Less Overall**

Average Annual Wages Earned by Single Year of Age, 2016



These wage differences are a product of lower educational attainment as well as earning lower wages at each level of educational attainment.



### Latinos Earn Less Even When They Have Comparable Qualifications

#### Avg. Wages by Educational Attainment and Demographic Category, 2016

	Less Than High School Diploma	High School Diploma	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree and Above	
Total Population	\$15,302	\$24,400	\$32,690	\$56,466	\$81,798	
Non-Latino	\$14,270	\$24,849	\$33,179	\$57,517	\$82,760	
Latino	\$16,571	\$22,382	\$29,617	\$45,593	\$68,828	•••
Foreign-Born	\$17,120	\$22,428	\$29,939	\$49,482	\$84,418	
Foreign-Born Latino	\$17,095	\$21,233	\$27,449	\$38,675	\$63,994	



For ages 25-65

**Closing gaps in educational** attainment would generate broad increases in U.S. prosperity, but this would require massive systematic change.



# \$428.5 Billion

annual increase in earned wages if Latino and non-Latino education and wage gaps were closed



This is equivalent to adding the economic output of another

# San Francisco •

# Thailand

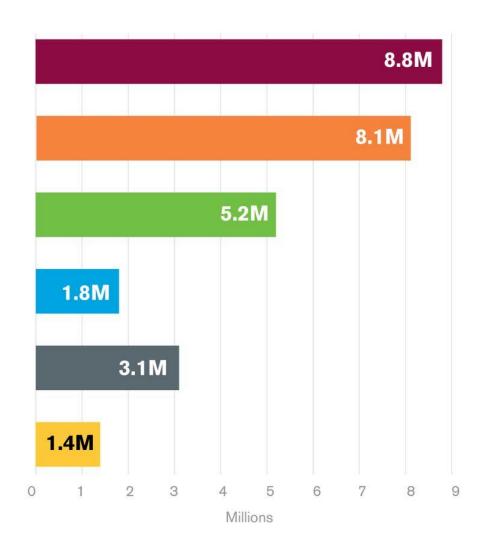


# **\$127.7 Billion**

annual increase in federal and state income tax revenue if Latino and non-Latino education and wage gaps were closed



#### Where we are

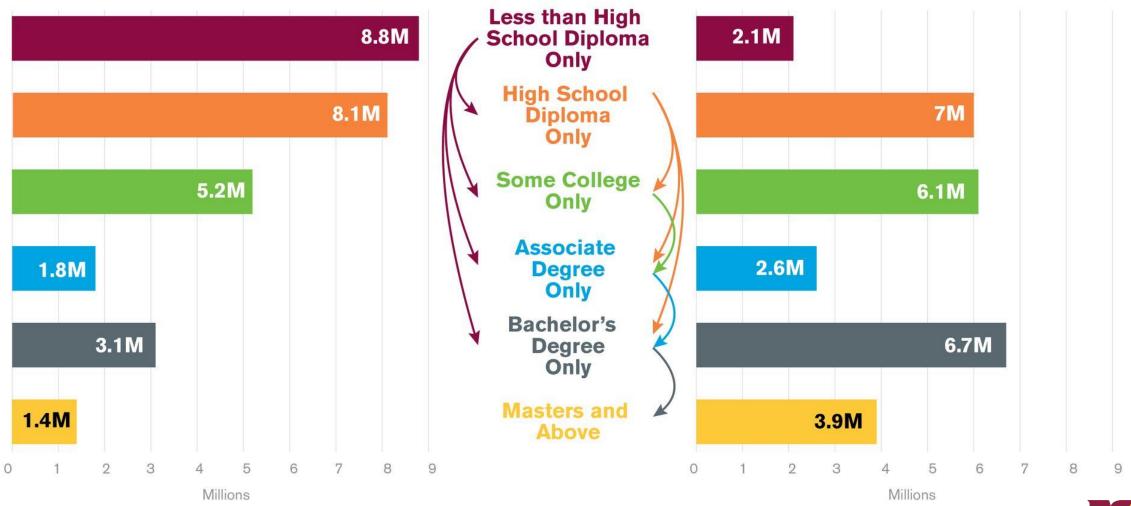


Less than High School Diploma Only **High School** Diploma Only Some College Only Associate Degree Only **Bachelor's** Degree Only **Masters and** Above



#### Where we are

#### Where we need to be





#### **How Do We Create Massive Change?**

- Try new organizational designs
- Use technology to empower individuals and relationships, not replace them
- Be adaptable to local contexts
- Engage multiple stakeholders that contribute resources not dependent on the economic cycle
- Use visibility to build strong and vocal political constituencies



#### Large Scale Change is Possible

#### Ira A. Fulton Schools of Engineering

- Nearly 3x increase in total enrollment
- More than 2.5x increase in degrees granted
- 5x increase in minority student enrollment
- 2.5x increase in first-generation student enrollment
- More than 2x increase in female STEM majors



HOOIS

## Rapid innovation is needed to close a 40 year lag in college attainment.

## Where do we begin?







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