Innovation in education

How America’s Universities Are Revolutionizing Our Economy and Transforming the Latino Workforce

Michael M. Crow
NALEO 35th Annual Conference
Phoenix, Arizona
June 22, 2018
Maria Ramirez ‘18 and daughters, Elizabeth and Staphany, HMDP
“...represents an existential threat to the United States.”
Bachelor’s Degree Attainment of Adult Population, 1975-2017

- Total Population: 34.2%
- Hispanic Population: 17.2%
Hispanic Population by Native and Foreign-Born Status, 2016-2060

US Census, Population Division, Table 11
Hispanic Population by Native and Foreign-Born Status, 2016-2060

US Census, Population Division, Table 11
Education Attainment of Hispanic Population by Age, 2016

US Census, CPS, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table 1
Education Attainment of Hispanic Population by Age, 2016

US Census, CPS, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table 1
Bachelor’s Degrees Needed to Bring Hispanic Population to Average Educational Attainment, 2016

Estimated NPV: $69.3B
Mean Annual Earnings by Educational Attainment, 1975-2015

US Census, CPS, Table A-3
Bachelor’s Degree Attainment of Adult Population, 1975-2050

- Total Population: 51.9%
- Hispanic Population: 30.8%
Bachelor’s Degree Attainment of Adult Population, 1975-2050

Total Population

Hispanic Population

51.9%
30.8%
Closiing the Bachelor’s Degree Attainment Gap by 2050

Adult Latino degree attainment must increase annually from

0.41 / 24,700

percentage points degrees

to

1.07 / 64,300

percentage points degrees

*Based on 2018 data*
Number of Hispanic Bachelor Degree Holders 2016-2050

- 2016: 5,000,000
- 2020: 10,000,000
- 2025: 15,000,000
- 2030: 20,000,000
- 2035: 25,000,000
- 2040: 30,000,000
- 2045: 35,000,000
- 2050: 40,000,000

Current Trajectory: 11.9 Million Degree Holders

Needed to Close Gap: 11.9 Million Degree Holders
College Degree Attainment Rate of Working Age Population by Country 1870-2010

Barro and Lee Dataset
Change in Per Capita GDP in OECD Countries Relative 1970
State-Level Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Economic Growth

Bachelor’s Degree Attainment of Adult Population, 2016

GDP Per Capita, 2016

US Census Bureau, ACS, S1501 and Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts
Social Benefits of Expanding Attainment of Higher Education

- Increased earnings and tax payments
- Reduced unemployment
- Improved health status
- Increased voting and civic participation rates
- Decreased use of social support services
Per-Person Net Benefits to Taxpayers of Increasing the Educational Attainment of US-Born Hispanics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase in Per-Person Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From high school dropout to high school graduate</td>
<td>$92,000</td>
<td>$83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From high school graduate to some college</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From some college to college graduate</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From high school dropout to college graduate</td>
<td>$228,000</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## National Postsecondary Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>65% by 2025</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>60% by 2030</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>70% by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>60% by 2025</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>66% by 2025</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>70% by 2025</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
<td>New Hamp.</td>
<td>65% by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>55% by 2025</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>80% by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>70% by 2025</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>60% by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>29%* by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>60% by 2025</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>55% by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>60% by 2025</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>60% by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>60% by 2020</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>66% by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>58% by 2025</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>70% by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>42% by 2025</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>70.5% by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>55% by 2025</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>70% by 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Innovation: University Innovation Alliance
68%

Estimated percentage of all jobs in Arizona that will require post-secondary education by 2020
ASU First-Time Freshmen Enrollment
Fall 1980 to Fall 2017

Graph showing the enrollment trends from 1980 to 2017 for different racial and ethnic categories.
Innovation on All Fronts
Latinos at ASU: 2017

3,300 Bachelor’s degrees conferred

800+ Graduate degrees conferred
Innovation Must Continue

“You cannot solve a problem from the same consciousness that created it. You must learn to see the world anew.”

— Albert Einstein
How America’s Universities Are Revolutionizing our Economy and Transforming the Latino Workforce

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