



Accelerating the College and Career Readiness of Arizona's Students

Arizona is in the process of transitioning to new English language arts and mathematics standards that will better prepare students to be successful in college and their careers. Time, effort, and resources must be dedicated to effective implementation in order to realize the promise of these new common core state standards.

IN TODAY'S ECONOMY, ALL STUDENTS MUST GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL READY TO SUCCEED IN COLLEGE AND THEIR CAREERS

Percentage of Students Graduating from High School Class of 2007¹

| | Arizona | Nation |
|-----------------|---------|--------|
| All Students | 68% | 69% |
| White | 74% | 76% |
| Hispanic | 60% | 55% |
| Black | 70% | 51% |
| Asian | 82% | 79% |
| American Indian | 48% | 50% |

ARIZONA AND THE NATION NEED MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES

By 2018, the nation will need to increase the number of postsecondary degrees conferred by about 10 percent annually in order to meet workforce demands.²

Arizona's College Graduation Rates Versus National Average³

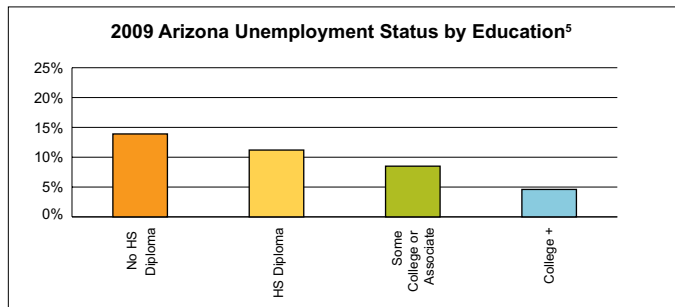
| | Four-Year Institution* | National Average* | Two-Year Institution** | National Average** |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| All Students | 39% | 56% | 44% | 31% |
| White | 44% | 59% | 46% | 32% |
| Hispanic | 44% | 46% | 40% | 29% |
| Black | 21% | 39% | 36% | 26% |
| Asian | 51% | 66% | 48% | 33% |
| American Indian | 34% | 38% | 38% | 27% |

*Graduation within six years of entrance (Cohort from 2002–2008)

**Graduation within three years of entrance (Cohort from 2005–2008)

Students in Arizona who began college but did not return for a second year received a cumulative **\$44.9 million** in federal grants and a cumulative **\$142.1 million** in state expenditures.⁴

HIGHER LEVELS OF COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS EQUALS HIGHER EMPLOYMENT



Bolster economic vitality: Nearly **24,700** students did not graduate from Arizona's high schools in 2010; the lost lifetime earnings in Arizona for that class of dropouts total **\$6.4 billion**.⁶

TO ACCELERATE COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS, ARIZONA TEACHERS SEE THE NEED FOR FEWER, CLEARER, AND BETTER STANDARDS

Impact of Improving Standards on Academic Achievement from Arizona's Teachers View⁷

| | Clearer Academic Standards | Common Standards Across All States | Tougher Academic Standards | Fewer Academic Standards |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Strong or Very Strong Effect | 75% | 66% | 51% | 37% |
| Moderate Effect | 20% | 26% | 37% | 36% |
| No Effect | 5% | 7% | 13% | 26% |

ARIZONA DECIDED TO IMPROVE ITS STANDARDS TO SUPPORT COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS AND IS WORKING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

- Arizona was one of forty-eight states that participated in the creation of the common core state standards, which build on the best state standards and go further by internationally benchmarking and back-mapping them for grades K–12.
- As of April 2011, Arizona was one of forty-four states to have adopted the common core state standards in mathematics and English language arts.

TO HAVE A CLEAR MEASURE OF COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS, STATE ASSESSMENTS MUST ACCURATELY REFLECT STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT; CURRENT TESTS DO NOT

Arizona's Eighth-Grade Proficiency as Measured by Arizona State Tests and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)⁸

| | State | NAEP |
|---------|-------|------|
| Reading | 69% | 27% |
| Math | 63% | 29% |

- The average gap nationally between state- and NAEP-reported reading scores is **41** percentage points. Arizona's gap is **42** percentage points.
- The average gap nationally between state- and NAEP-reported math scores is **32** percentage points. Arizona's gap is **34** percentage points.

ARIZONA IS ONE OF FORTY-FIVE STATES WORKING TO CREATE COMMON ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS ALIGNED TO COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READY STANDARDS

Two groups of states have formed to develop these next-generation assessment systems, scheduled to be available during the 2014–15 school year. **Arizona is participating in Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers.** For more information, visit <http://www.achieve.org/PARCC>.

CONSISTENT STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENTS MAKE COMMON AND ECONOMIC SENSE

- Ease transition for students who move from state to state.** In 2009, about **32,651** school-aged children moved **to** Arizona from another state; about **28,464** students moved **from** Arizona to another state.⁹
- Help states realize economies of scale and improve test quality by working together.** Currently, states spend a combined **\$1.3 billion annually** to develop, publish, administer, score, and report on their own state tests.¹⁰
- Reduce the need for remediation in college.** The need for remediation among students entering Arizona's postsecondary institutions unprepared for postsecondary work cost the state nearly **\$81 million** during the 2007–08 school year.¹¹

1. Editorial Projects in Education Research Center, *Diplomas Count*, 2010.

2. A. Carnevale, N. Smith, and J. Strohl, *Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Economic Requirements Through 2018* (Washington, DC: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, 2010).

3. Analysis of data from NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2010.

4. M. Schneider, *Finishing the First Lap: The Cost of First-Year Student Attrition in America's Four-Year Colleges and Universities* (American Institute for Research: Washington, DC: 2010).

5. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010.

6. Alliance for Excellent Education, "The High Cost of High School Dropouts," unpublished.

7. Scholastic, 2010.

8. NCES, *Nation's Report Card: Reading 2009*; NCES, *Nation's Report Card: Math 2009*; U.S. Department of Education, "EDFacts State Profiles," 2010.

9. U.S. Census Bureau, "American Community Survey," 2009.

10. Stanford Center for Opportunity Policy in Education, 2010.

11. Alliance for Excellent Education, "Saving Now and Saving Later" (Washington, DC: Author, 2011).