

LEARNMORE_{MN}

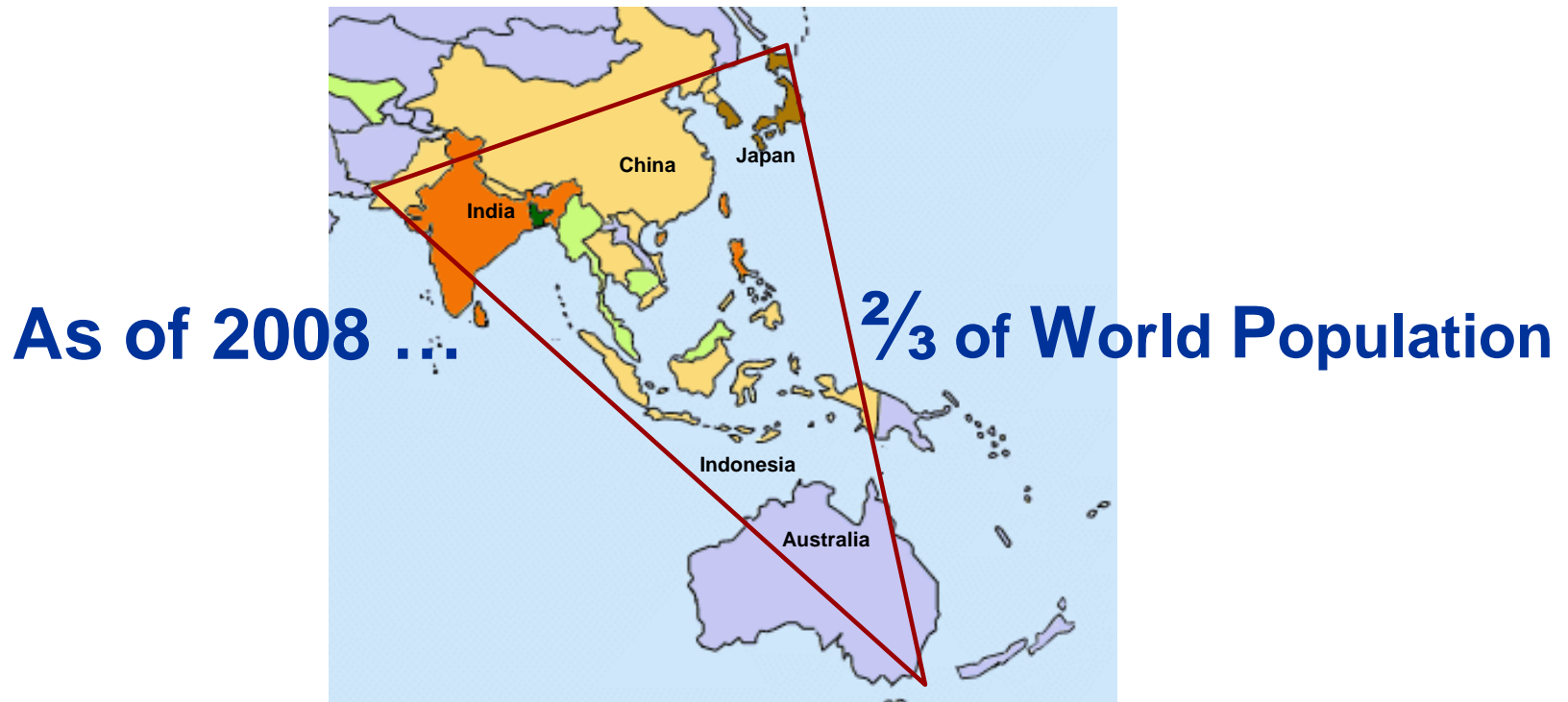
Student Success & Minnesota's Future

Why all children need to be on a path to college

Minnesota Private College Research Foundation

April 2008

The world is changing. Are we ready?



A Global Picture

Our Lake Wobegon perspective needs updating

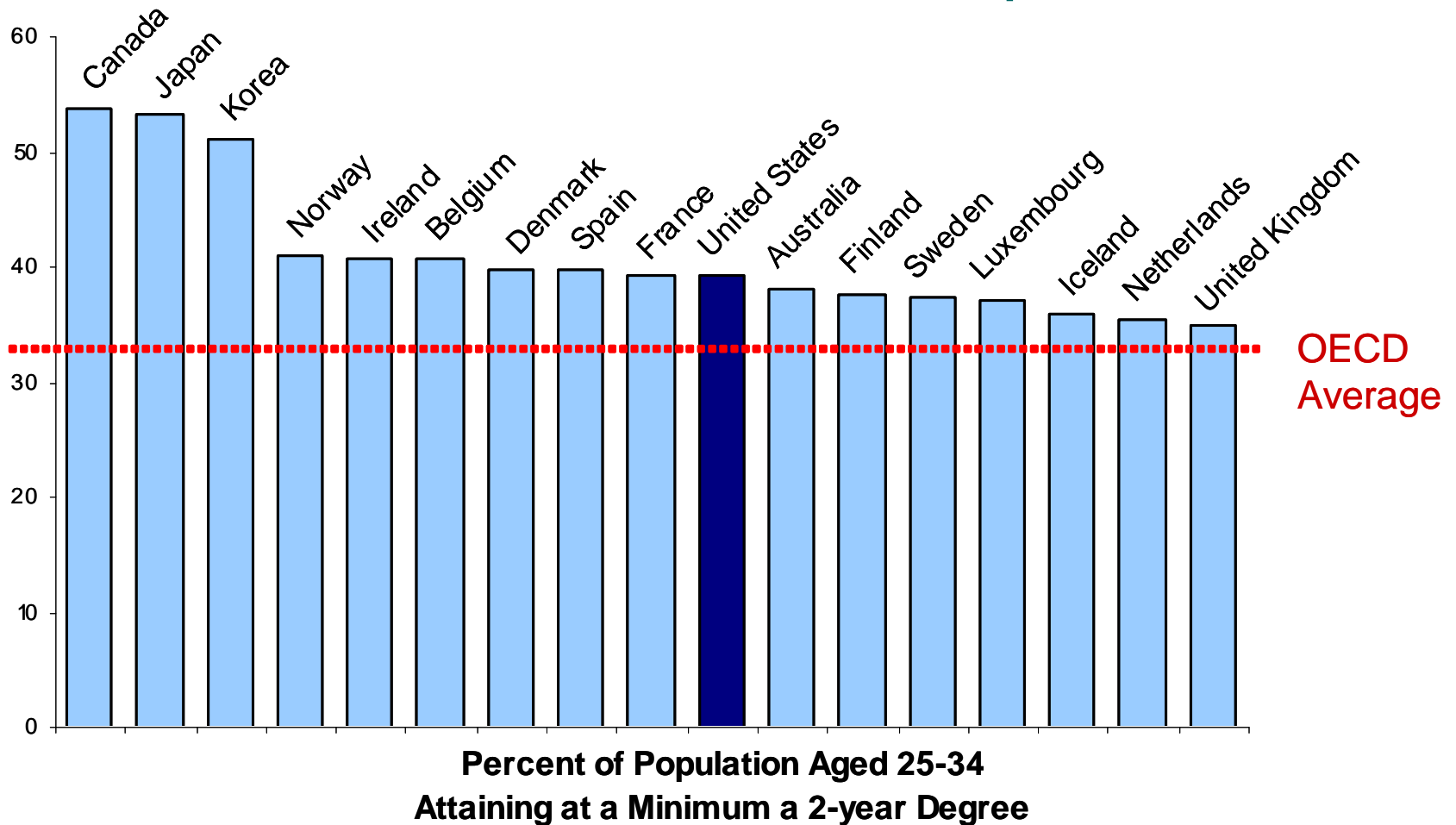
- ▶ The competition for educated workers and high-skills employment is global
- ▶ And the U.S. is falling behind other nations in educating the next generation

U.S. is falling behind other nations

- ▶ The 6th lowest high school graduation rate (76%)
 - Greece, Japan, Germany, Ireland: 90%+
- ▶ International assessment tests (PISA 2003, 2006)
 - Math and problem solving: U.S. is ranked 25th
 - Reading: U.S. is ranked 15th
 - Science: U.S. is ranked 21st
- ▶ Internationally, the U.S. ranks 32nd in natural science and engineering degree production

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2007; National Science Foundation, 2006

Younger Americans are not as well educated as their international counterparts



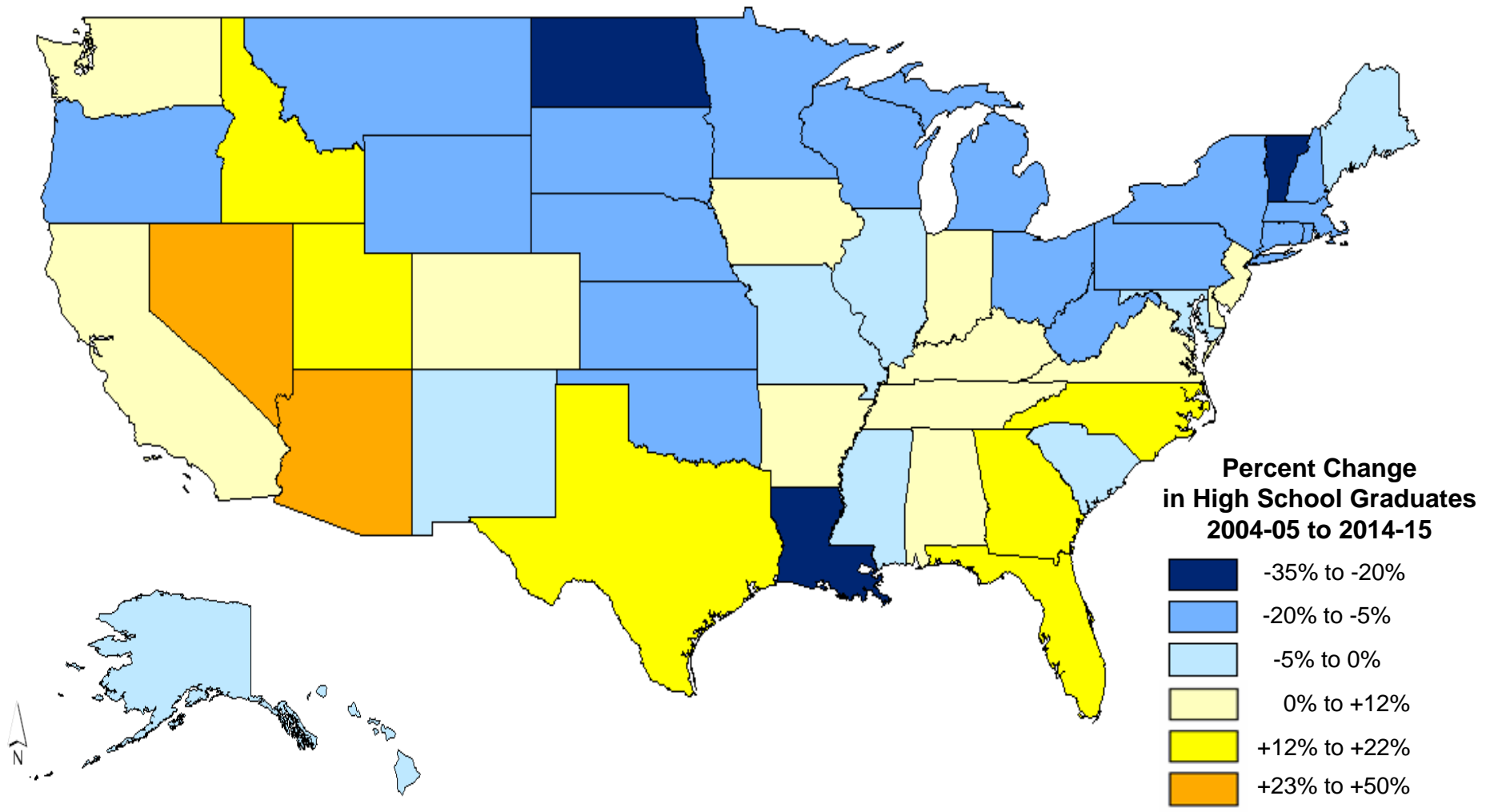
Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Education at a Glance, 2007

Consider our competition

- ▶ Sometimes we're just average...
 - Minnesota produces 8 Bachelor's degrees in natural science and engineering for every 1,000 Minnesotans aged 18-24
The U.S. average is 8, Massachusetts produces 13
- ▶ And sometimes above average is not good enough...
 - 8th Grade Math: Minnesota 43% proficient, U.S. 31%
Japan 57%, Korea 65%, Singapore 73%
 - 8th Grade Science: Minnesota 39% proficient, U.S. 27%
Japan 42%, Korea 45%, Singapore 55%

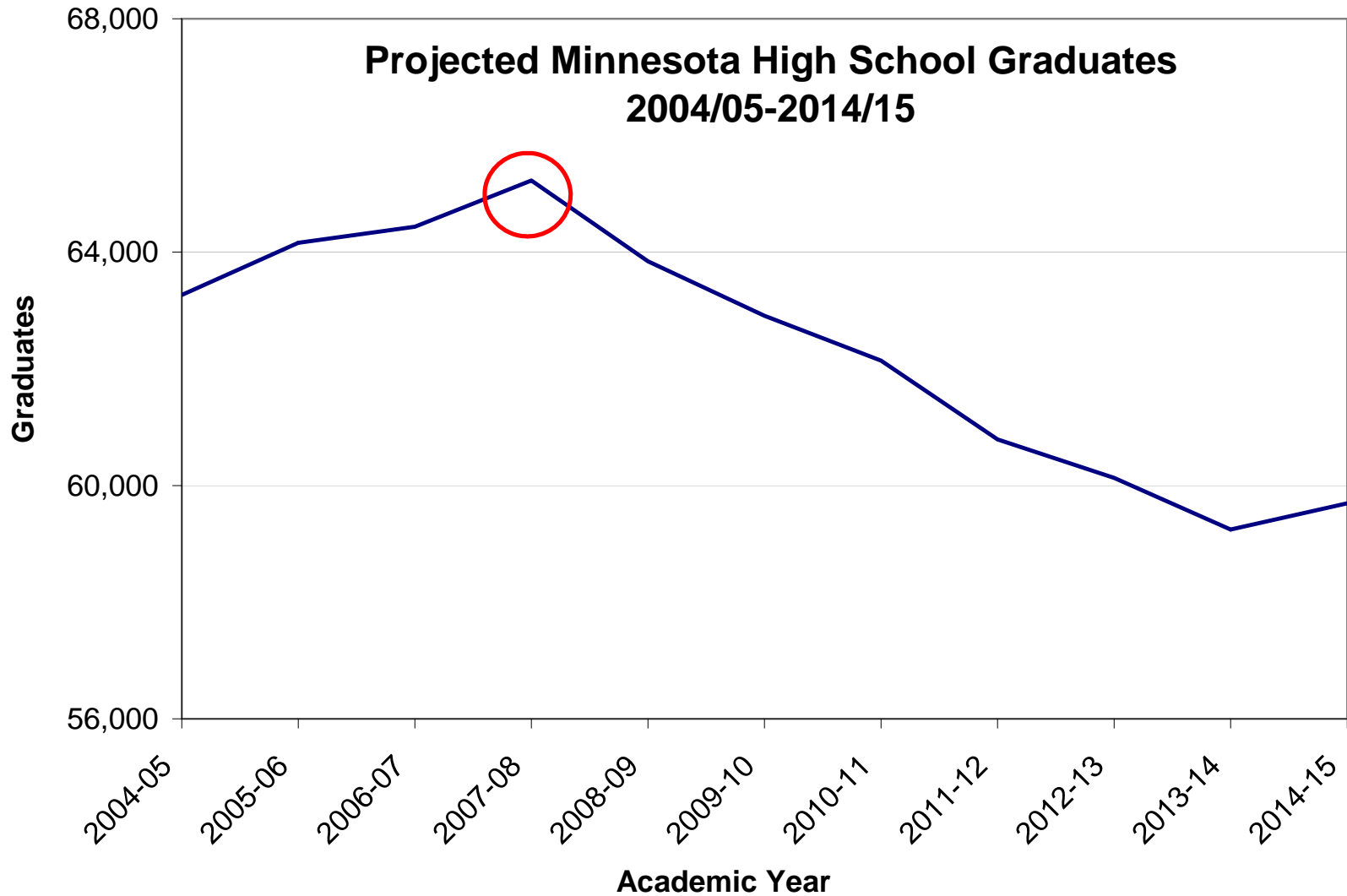
Minnesota

Minnesota & region expect graduate loss



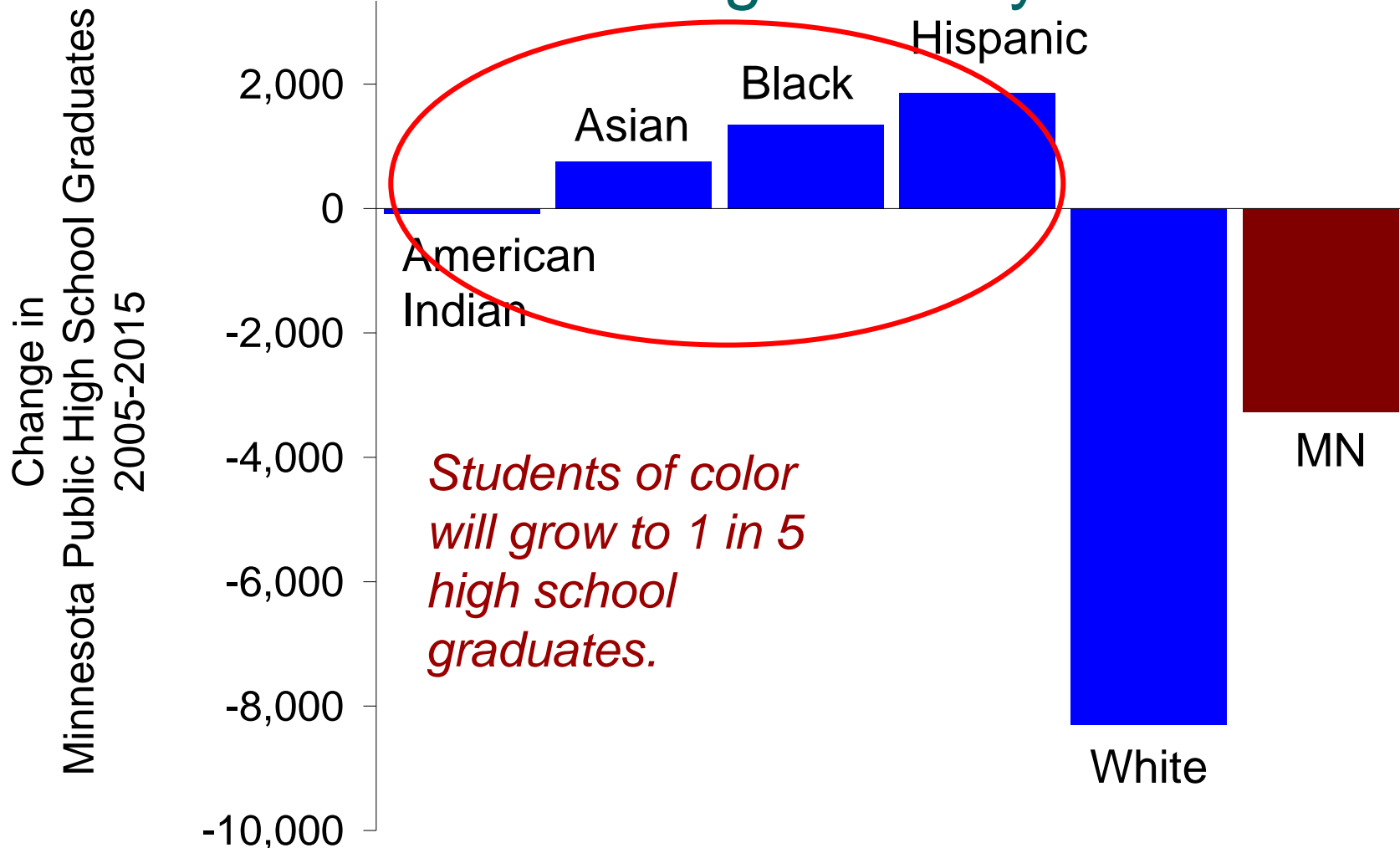
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2008

Graduate numbers are tipping downward



Source: Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (2008)

Drop in graduates masks increasing diversity



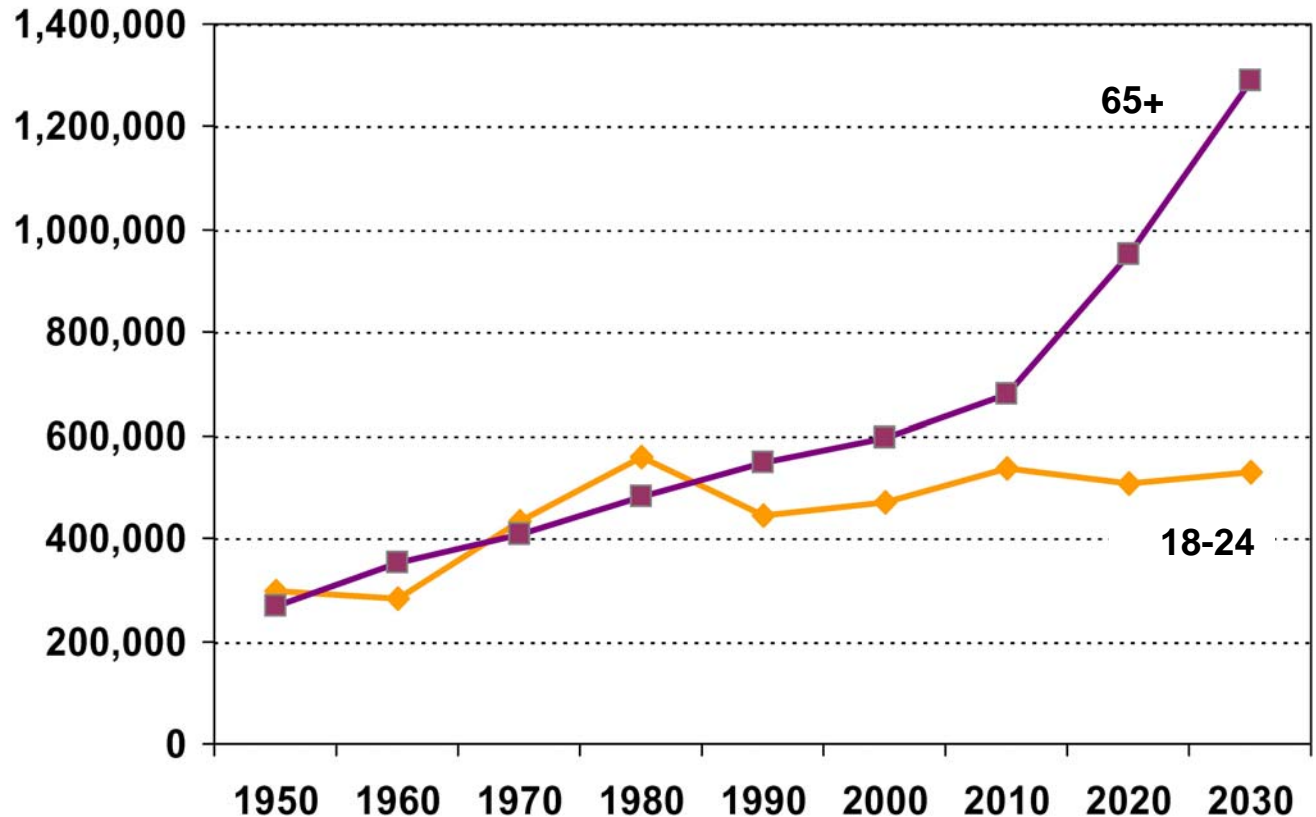
Source: Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (2008)

Minnesota's high school graduate decline will mean fewer college graduates

- ▶ 12% decline in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in Minnesota in 2017, compared to 2007
- ▶ Loss of 3,000 college graduates per year, from about 27,000 to 24,000

Baby Boomers will impact labor force needs

- ▶ By 2020, the number of Minnesotans 65+ will increase by 53%. By 2030 it will double

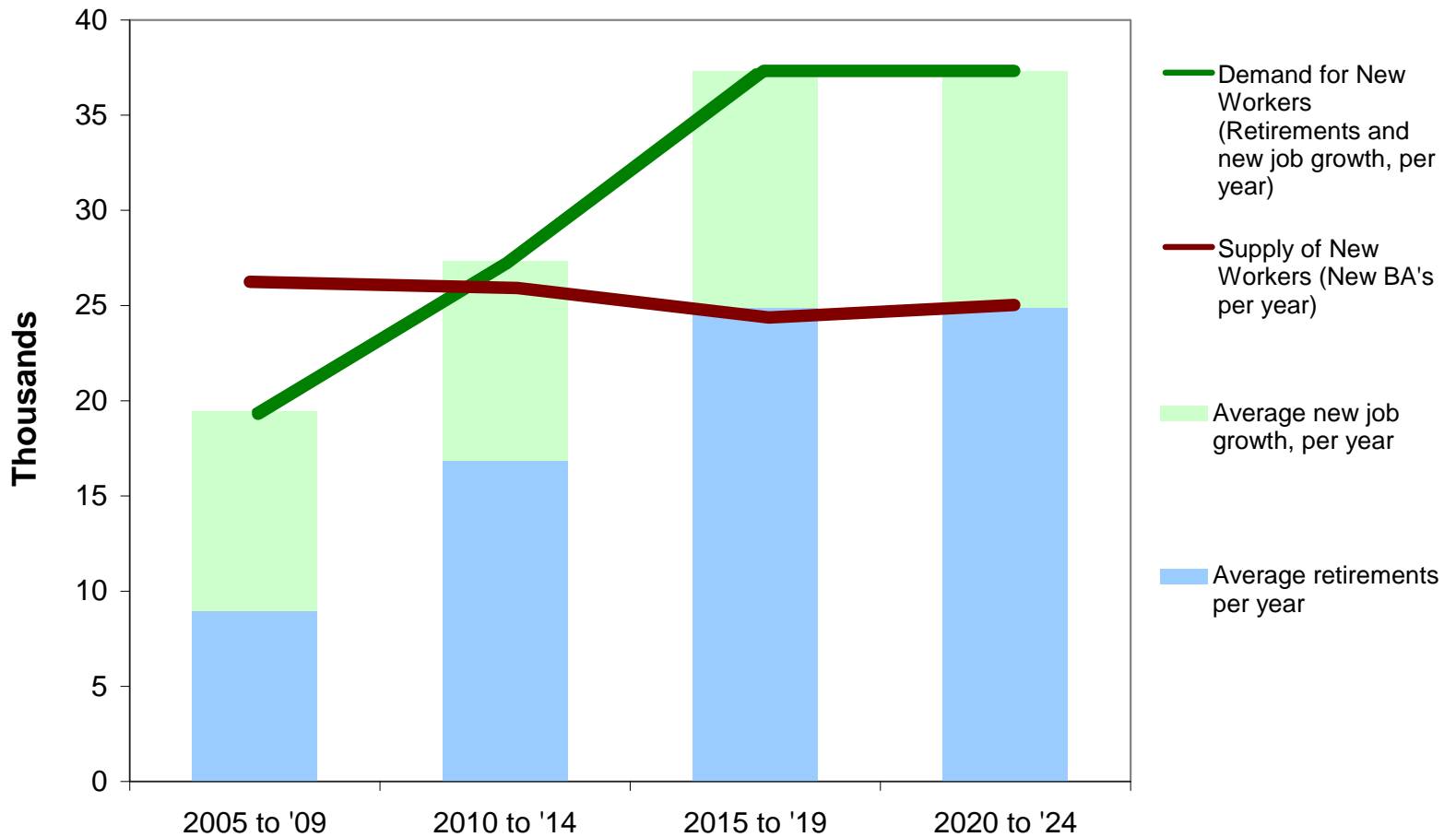


Sources: Minnesota State Demographic Center, 2006

Impact of converging challenges

- ▶ Declining high school graduates & increased diversity
- ▶ Increasing retirements
- ▶ Growing need for college-educated workers

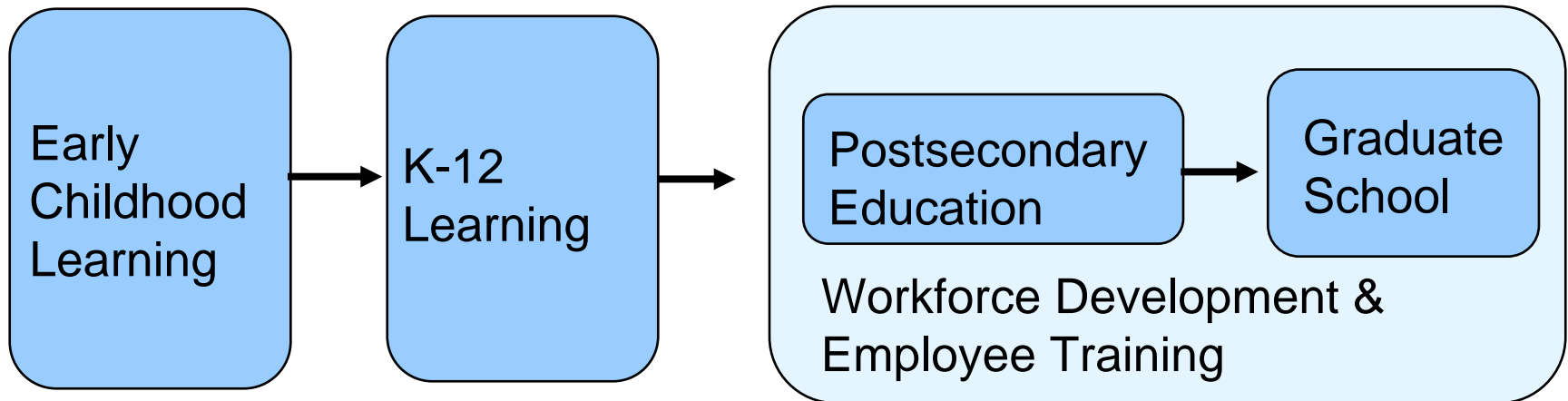
Minnesota's college educated workforce: A supply-demand mismatch



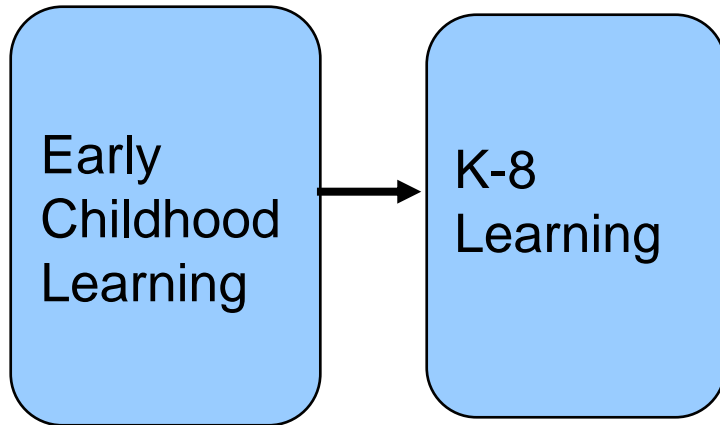
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Minnesota DEED

Mapping out the Path to College

Staying on the education path

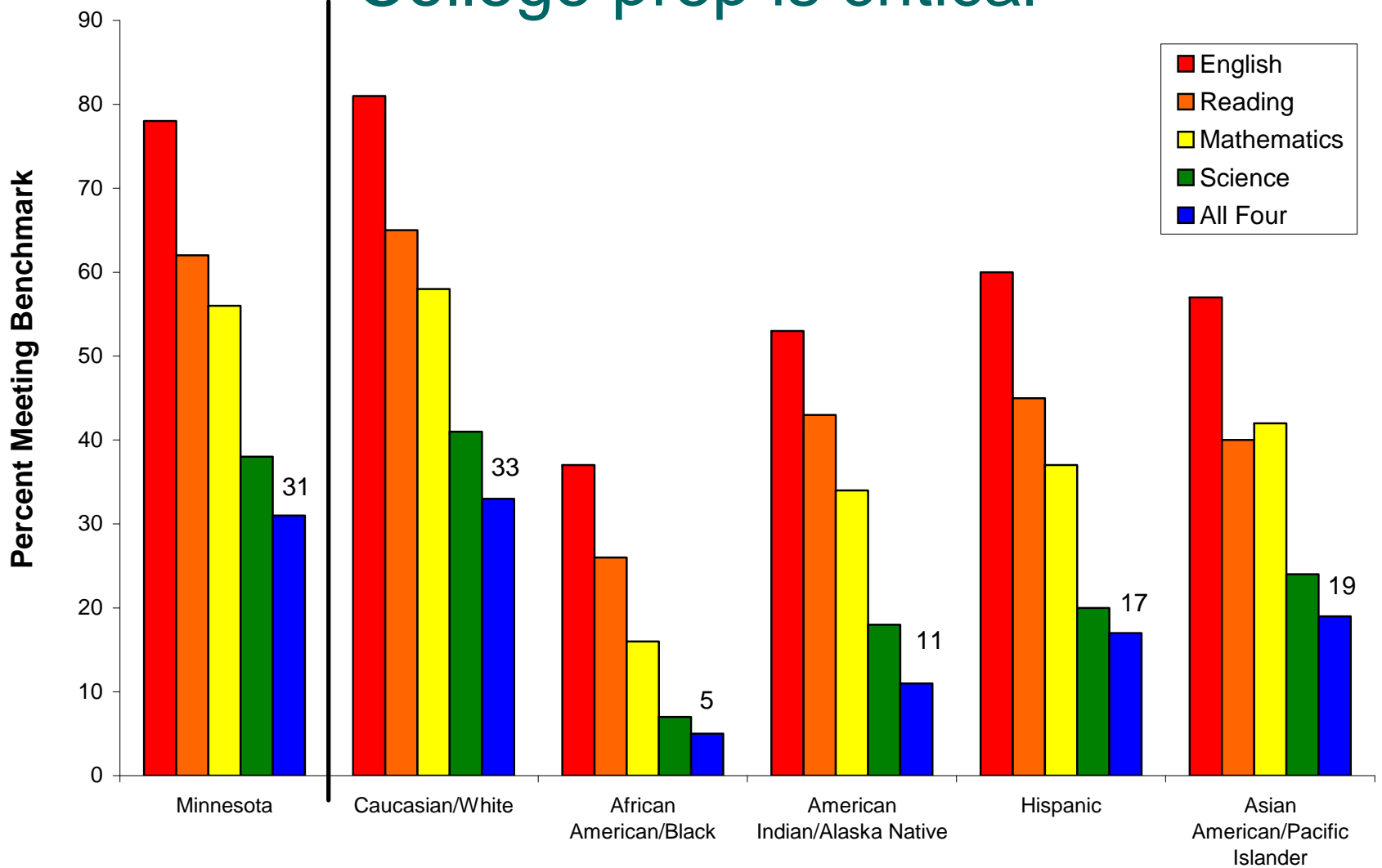


Invest early to get more kids to college



- ▶ Success of Minnesota's college students starts with early childhood learning and K-8
- ▶ Taking 8th grade algebra is a critical starting point in college prep
 - 37% of Minnesota 8th graders enrolled in Algebra (2007)

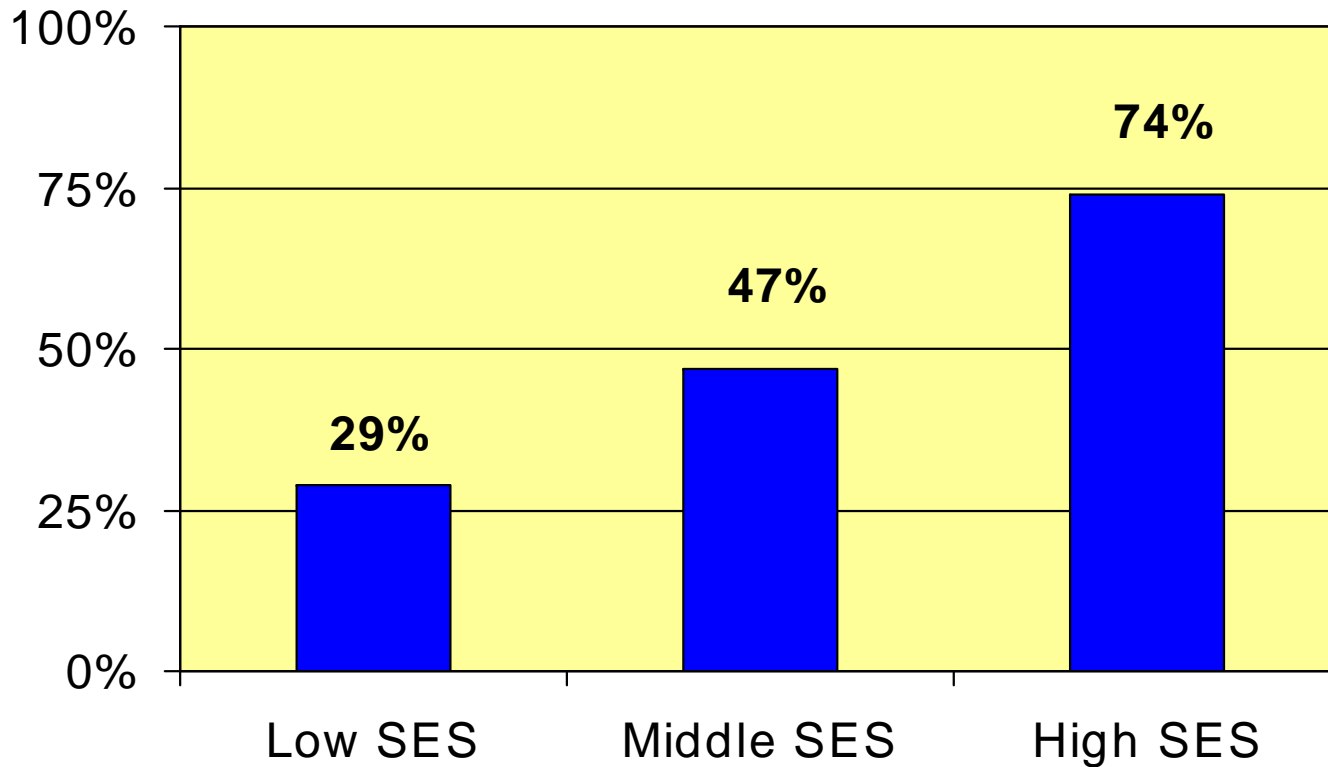
College prep is critical



Percent of Students Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks by Subject Area

Source: ACT (2007)

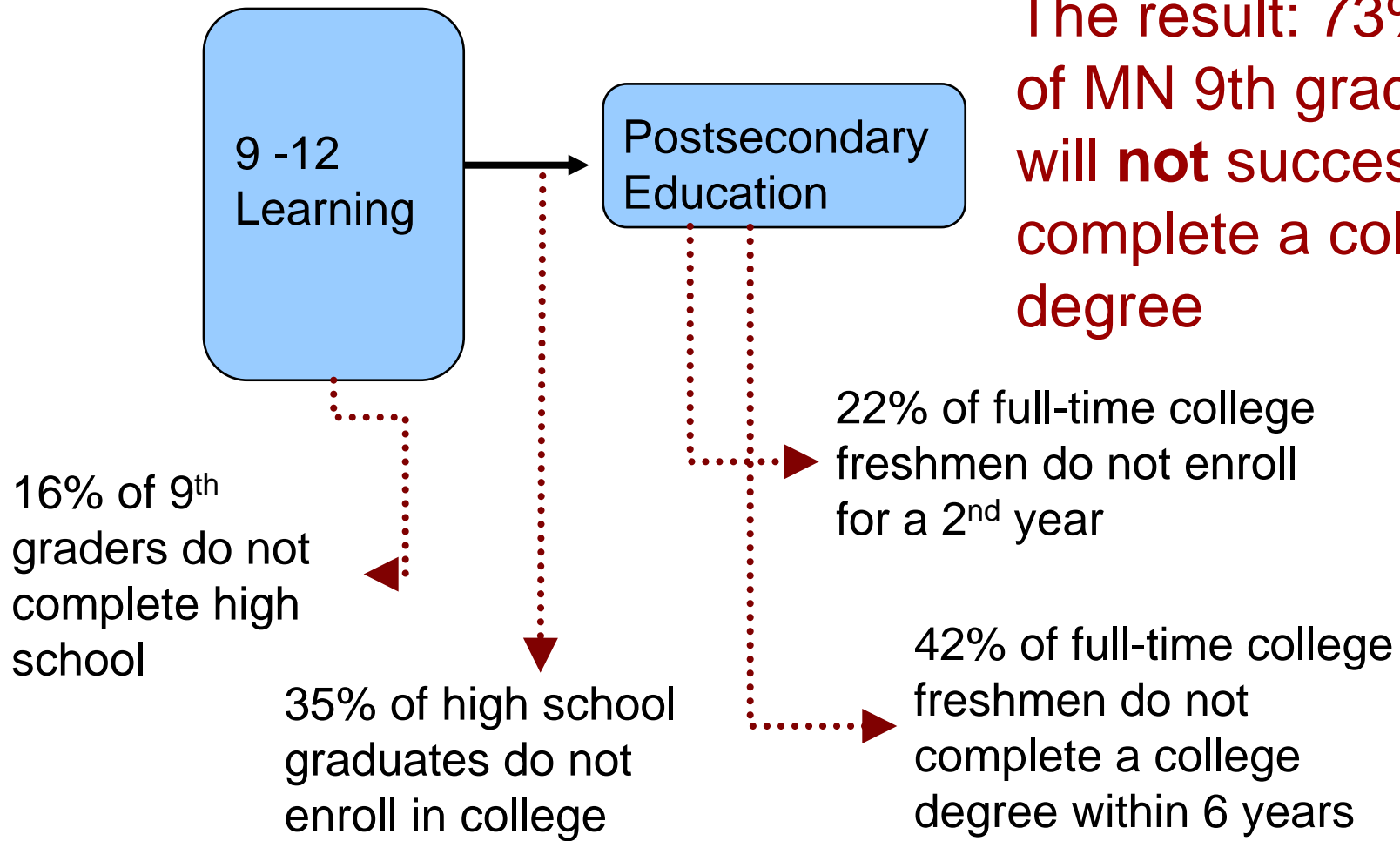
High ability 8th graders: low-income students less likely to complete college



Percent of 8th graders with the highest math scores
who go on to complete a bachelors degree

SES: Socioeconomic Status
Source: College Board, 2005

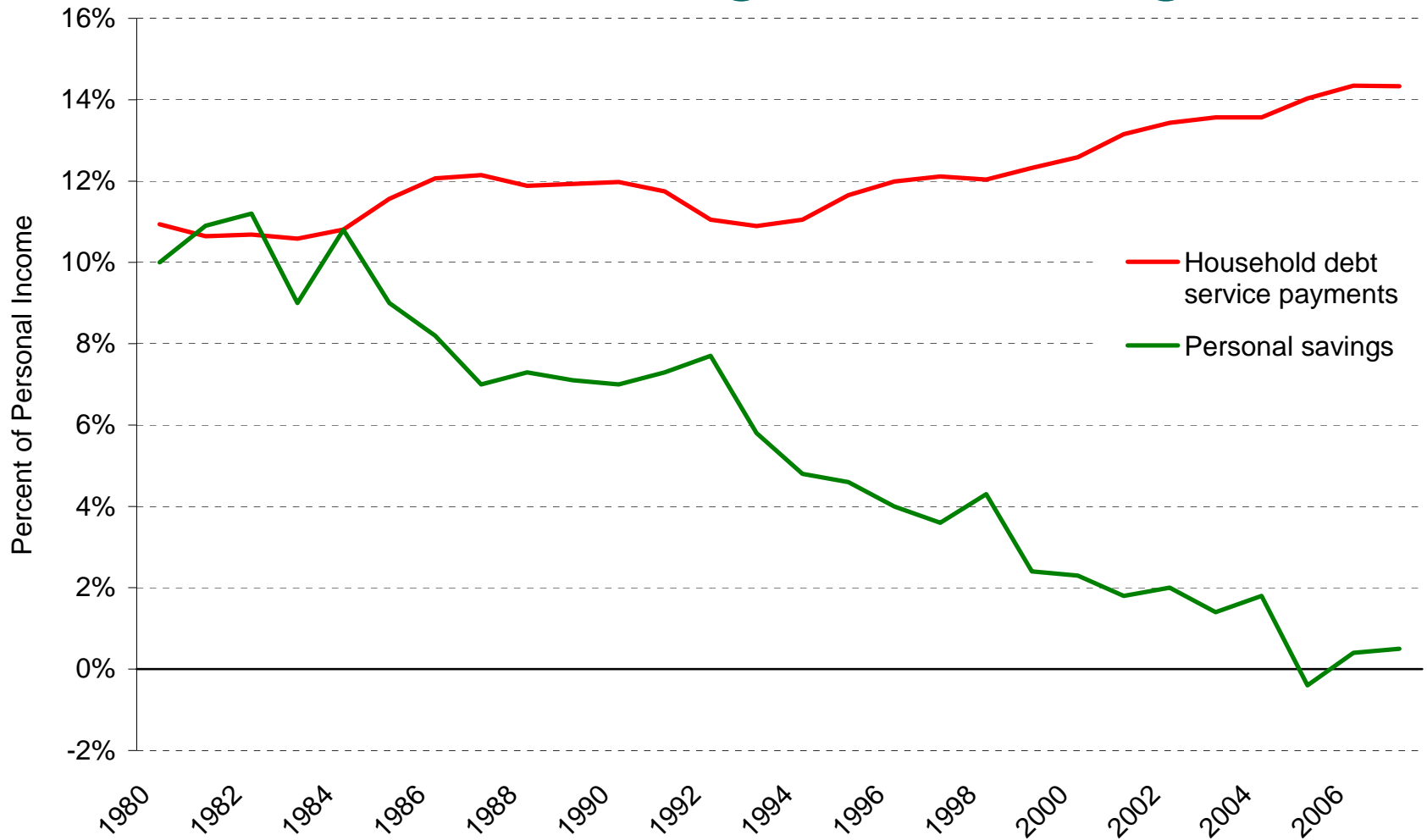
Gaps along the way



Affordability challenge

- ▶ Graduating college seniors in Minnesota, 2004
 - 76% borrowed to finance their education
 - \$20,300 average cumulative debt
- ▶ Income gap: -\$9,100
 - \$27,800
 - Average annual income of four-year college graduates aged 22-26 in Minnesota in 2005
 - \$36,900
 - The starting salary required for loan payments on the above debt to be considered manageable over a 10-year repayment period

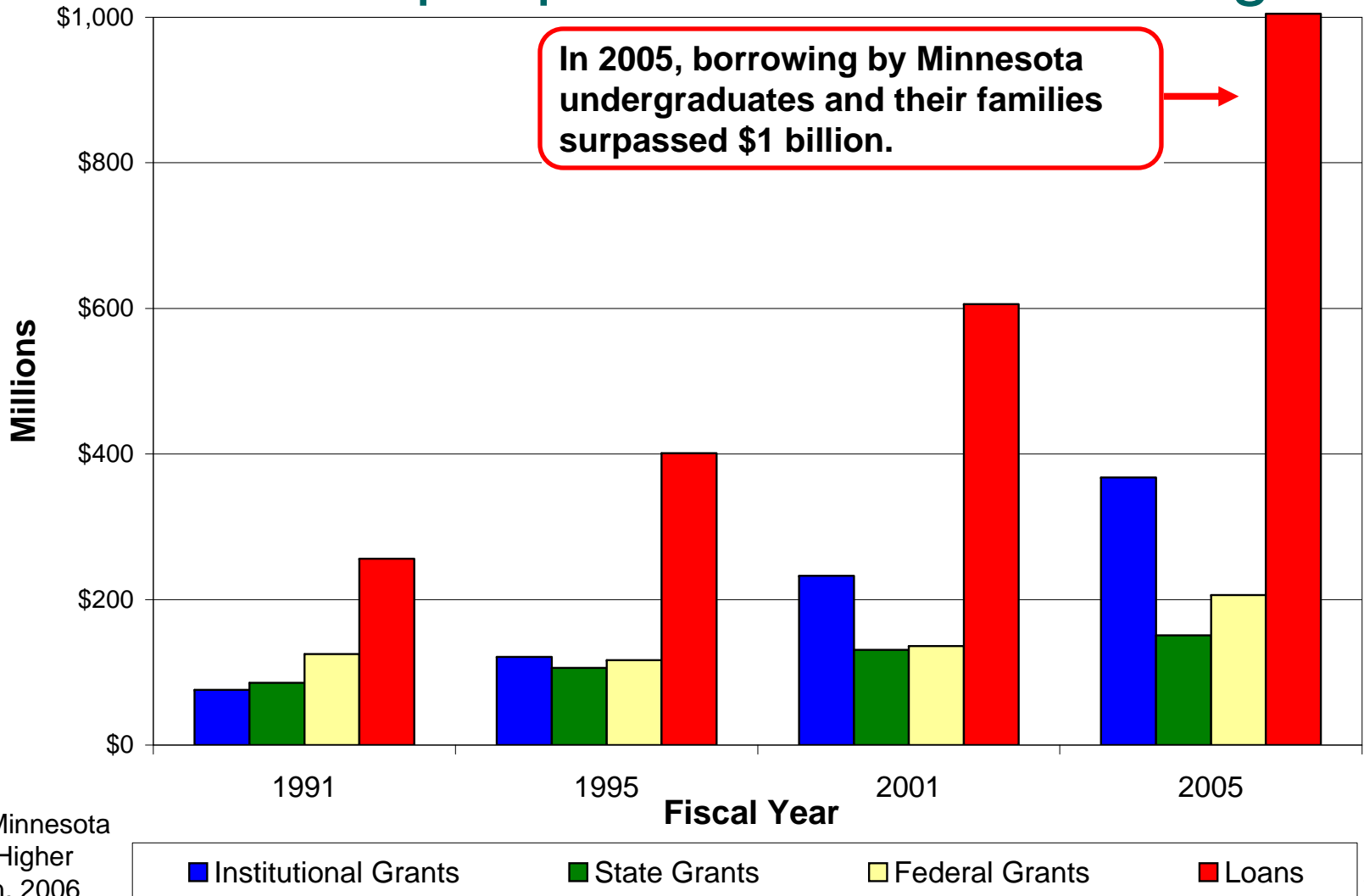
Americans are saving less, owing more



U.S. Savings and Debt Service as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income, 1980 to 2007

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve, 2008

State and Federal student aid programs have not kept up with economic change



In 2005, borrowing by Minnesota undergraduates and their families surpassed \$1 billion.

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2006

Goals & Benefits

Agreeing on our goal

Ensure all academic roads
are rigorous and lead to higher education



Achieving our goals

- ☑ Increase the overall high school graduation rate for Minnesota 9th graders
- ☑ Increase the postsecondary participation rate for high school graduates
- ☑ Increase the bachelor's degree completion rate of entering freshmen

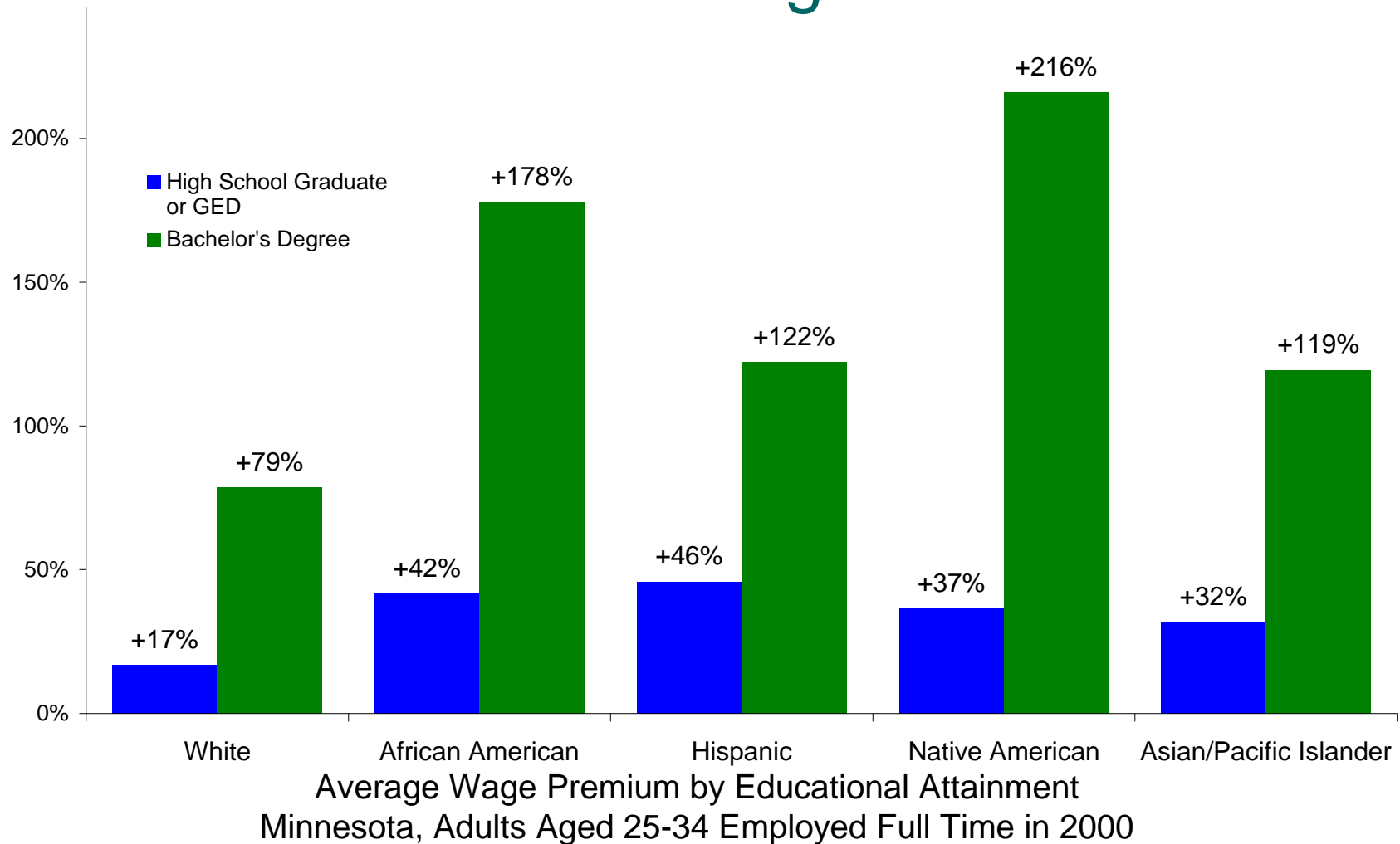
Education Benefits Everyone

College graduates:

- ▶ Generate greater personal wealth over their lifetime
- ▶ Are more likely to own homes
- ▶ Are more likely to give back to their communities
- ▶ Have better health, vote more
- ▶ Have children more likely to complete a college degree

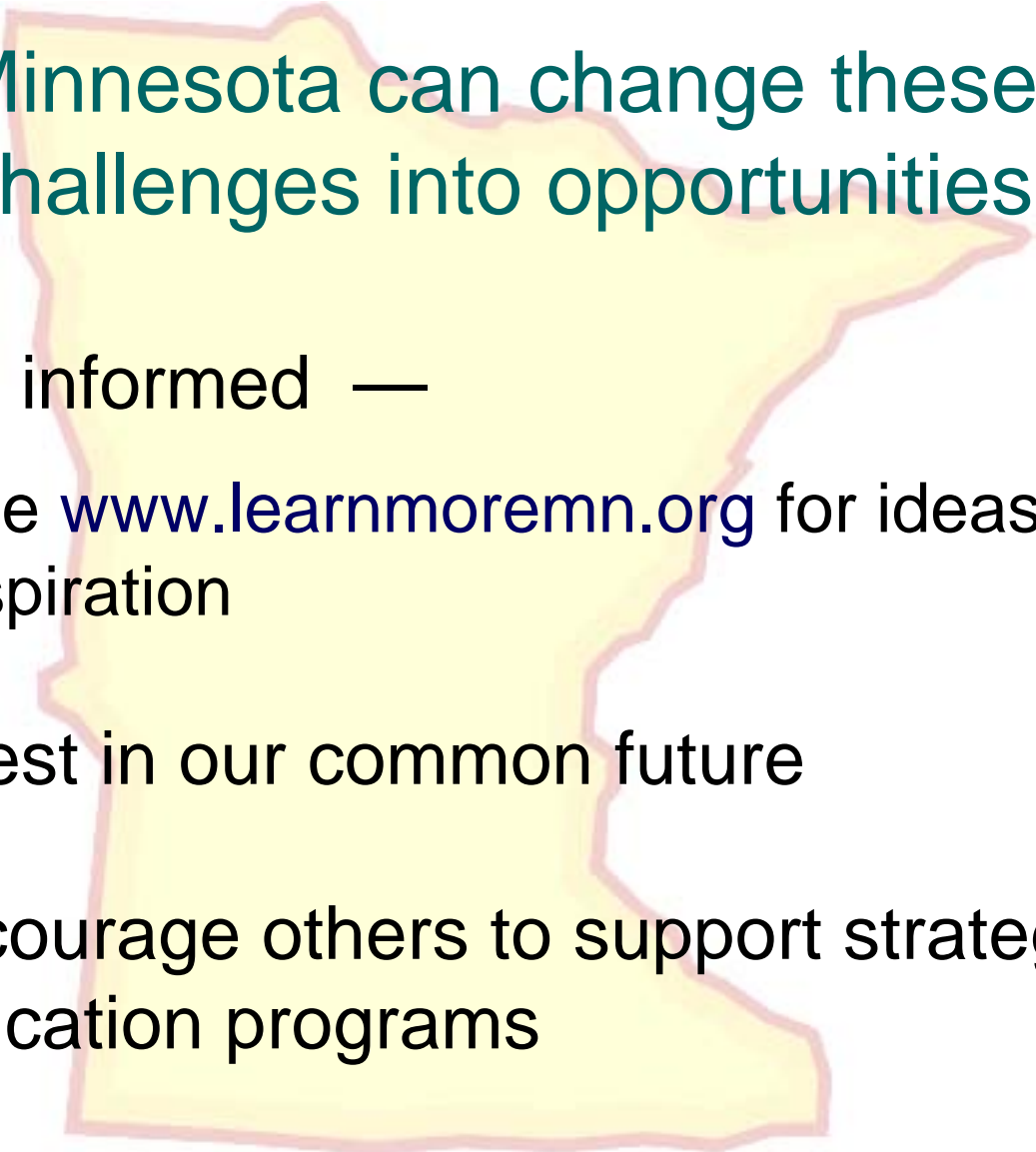
These “personal” benefits
enhance the quality of life for all.

Minnesota's students gain from staying in school: future wages



Source: U.S. Census, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series; Minnesota Population Center, 2004

Minnesota can change these challenges into opportunities



- ☑ Get informed —

 - Use www.learnmoremn.org for ideas and inspiration

- ☑ Invest in our common future

- ☑ Encourage others to support strategic education programs

www.learnmoremn.org

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