



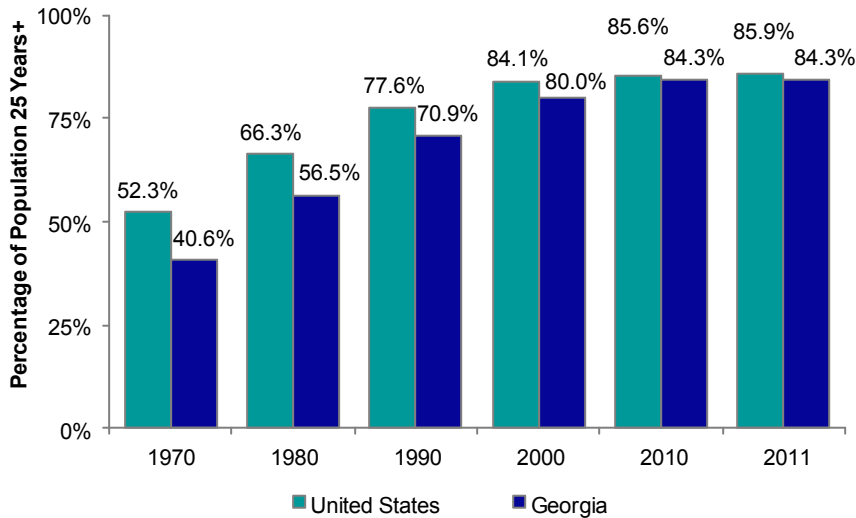
*Developing life, college, and work ready students*

## INDICATORS

Education Level of Population 25 Years and Older	50
Earnings and Unemployment by Educational Attainment	51
Pre-K through 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Enrollment	52
Enrollment by Race and Home School Enrollment	53
National Assessment of Educational Progress	54
High School Graduation and Dropout Rates	56
SAT and ACT Scores	57
Special Education	58
Educator Salaries	59
Technical College Enrollment and Employment	60
Adult Basic Education and Passage Rates	61
Strategic Industries and University System of Georgia (USG)	
Enrollment	62
USG Minority and International Student Enrollment	63
USG Retention and Graduation Rates	64
USG Research Awards	65
HOPE Scholarship and Tuition Costs	66
Technical College System of Georgia Map	67

## Education Level of Population 25 Years and Older

**Attainment of High School Diploma of Population 25 Years and Older: United States and Georgia, 1970-2011**



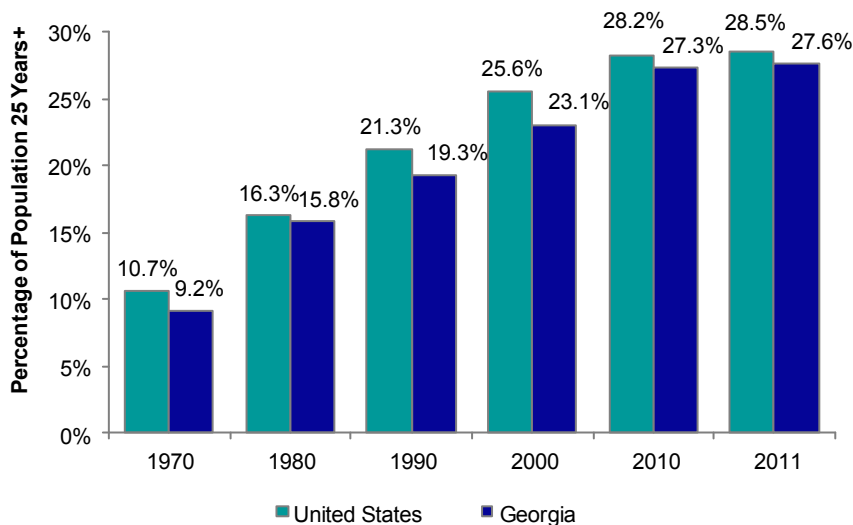
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

❖ The percentage of adult Georgians completing high school has increased significantly since the 1970s, from less than half (40.6%) to more than 4 out of 5 (84.3%) adults 25 years and older in 2011. The proportion of adults completing high school remained stable in 2010 and 2011.

❖ Georgia lagged behind the nation as a whole with respect to high school completion by the age of 25 years. During the 1970s and 1980s, the discrepancy was at least 10%. Since the 1990s, however, the gap has gradually decreased.

❖ Georgia invests a significant portion of the State's annual budget to educate its citizens. Education represents more than half of the state's total budget.

**Attainment of College Degree of Population 25 Years and Older: United States and Georgia, 1970-2011**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

❖ Education is a crucial element in sustaining and growing the economy of the state. Georgia has made significant investments in education and training in strategic industries and high demand professions, such as health professions with service cancelable loans and other incentive programs.

❖ The proportion of Georgians 25 years and older completing college tripled between 1970 and 2011, from 9.2% to 27.6%.

❖ The percentage of adult Georgians completing a college education has remained similar to the national average.

❖ Georgia was the first state in the nation to have a completion plan for every public higher education institution. The plans detailed how the University System of Georgia and the Technical College System of Georgia will attain the state's goal of adding 250,000 post-secondary graduates to Georgia's rolls by 2020.

# Earnings and Unemployment by Educational Attainment

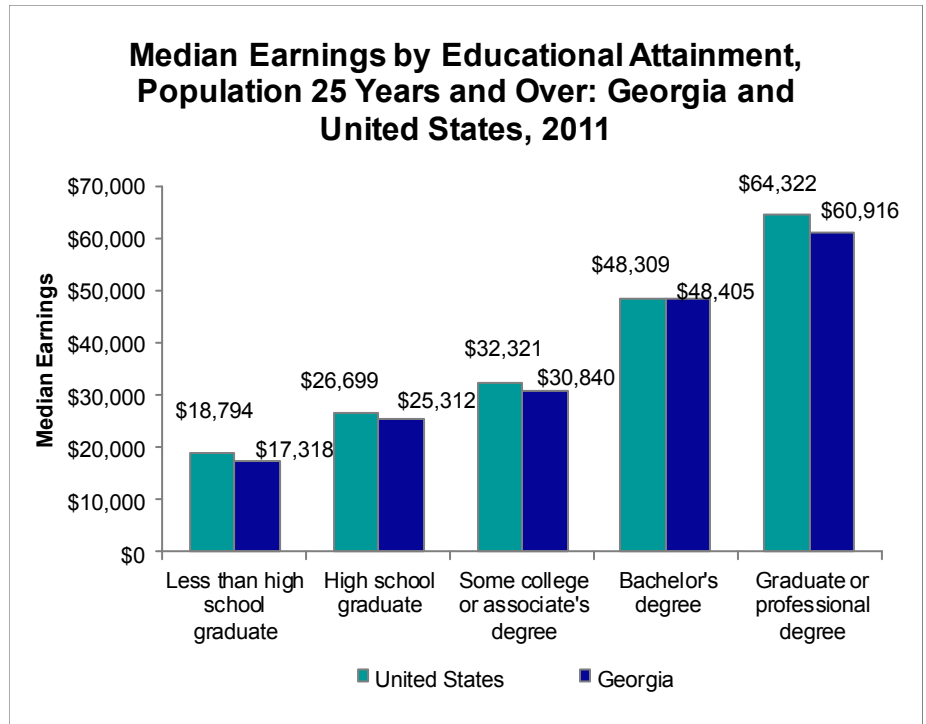
❖ Education is a key to earnings, with median income increasing with each level of education completed.

❖ A college graduate with a bachelor's degree in Georgia earns, on average, \$17,566 more per year compared to a high school graduate.

❖ Earnings for Georgia's college graduates (\$48,405) are comparable to the national average (\$48,309).

❖ Median earnings for adults with less than a high school education have declined recently. Between 2007 and 2011, earnings in Georgia declined 13.6%, from \$20,050 to \$17,318.

❖ In contrast to adults with less than a high school education, median earnings for Georgia's college graduates increased 2.9% between 2007 and 2011 and increased by 3.6% for adults completing a graduate or professional degree.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

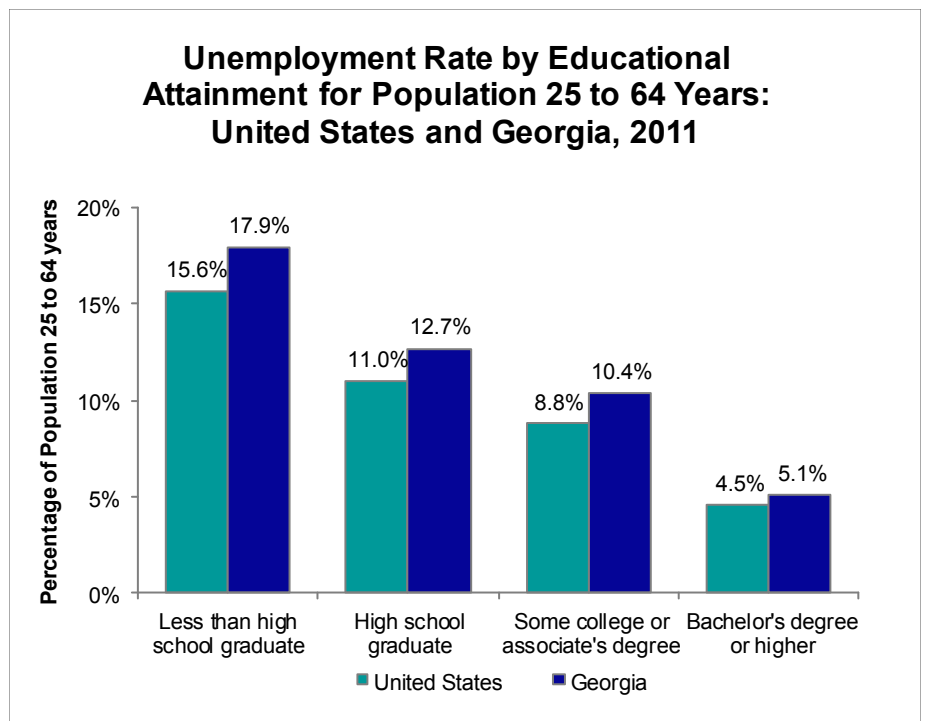
❖ Education prepares adults for labor force participation. The American Community Survey data confirm that the higher the level of education, the more employable an adult becomes.

❖ Less educated working age adults between the ages of 25 to 64 years are more likely to be unemployed compared to college graduates.

❖ More than 1 out of 7 adults in Georgia and nationwide who had not completed high school were unemployed in 2011.

❖ Unemployment rates are lower for high school graduates (12.7%) and adults completing some college (10.4%) compared to high school drop outs (17.9%).

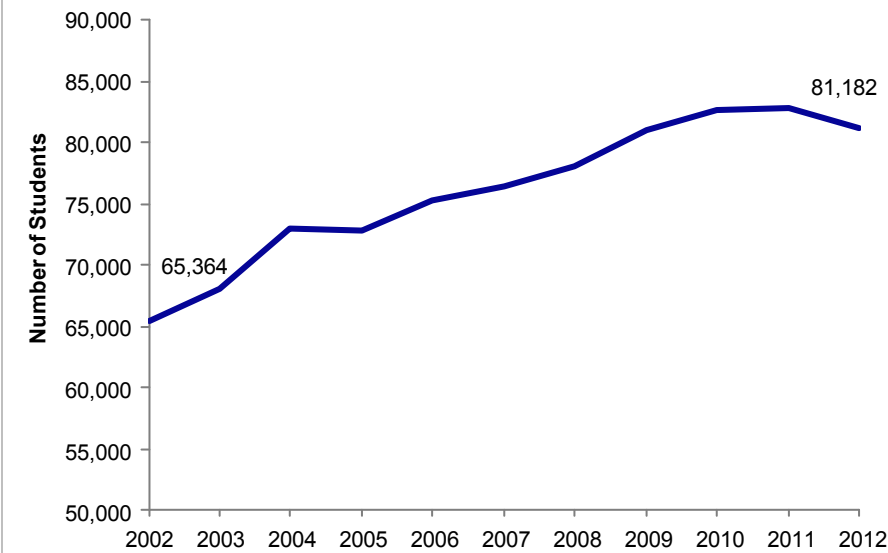
❖ Adults with a college degree or higher are most likely to be employed; only 1 out of 20 college educated adults were unemployed both nationally and in Georgia in 2011.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Pre-K through 12th Grade Enrollment

**Pre-K Enrollment: Georgia, Fall 2002-2012**



Source: Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning

- ❖ Georgia was the first state to establish a universal Pre-K program for four year olds. The Pre-K program is available in public schools, through Head Start agencies, private child care centers, faith-based organizations, military facilities, and state colleges and universities.

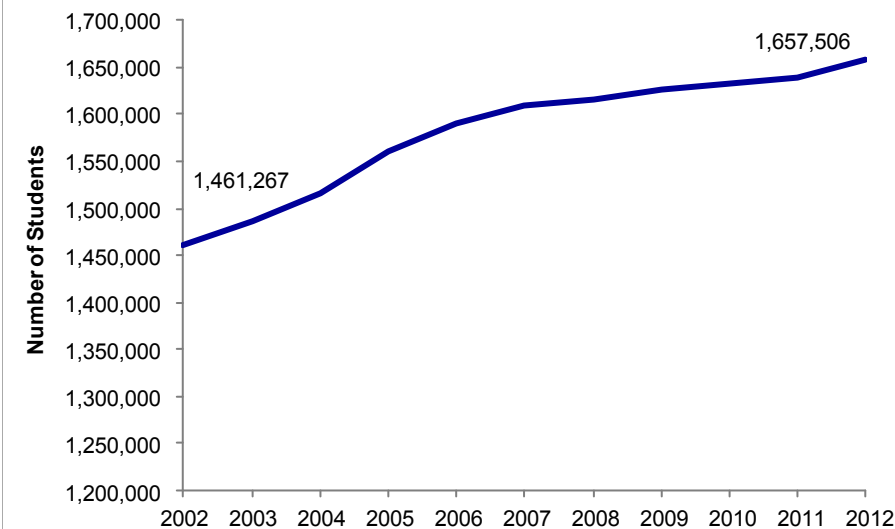
- ❖ Pre-K enrollment in Georgia has increased 24.2%, from 65,364 in Fall 2002 to 81,182 in Fall 2012.

- ❖ During the Fall of 2012, 58.6% of Georgia's four-year-olds enrolled in Pre-K.

- ❖ Georgia's Lottery funds the Pre-K program. The FY 2013 budget for the lottery contributed more than \$299 million to the Pre-K program.

- ❖ Children who attend Pre-K perform better in reading, language and math in kindergarten.

**K-12 Public School Enrollment: Georgia, Fall 2002-2012**



Source: Georgia Department of Education

- ❖ Georgia's 181 public school districts enrolled more than 1.6 million kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in Fall 2012.

- ❖ Between Fall 2002 and Fall 2012, K-12 public school enrollment increased by nearly 200,000; a 13.4% increase.

- ❖ Over the past decade, annual student enrollment increased steadily until Fall 2007, followed by annual growth of less than 1% between Fall 2008 and Fall 2011. Enrollment growth showed a more robust increase in Fall 2012 (1.1%).

- ❖ Approximately 1 out of 12 public school students are kindergarteners (8.3%), 2 out of 5 attend elementary school (39.2%), 1 out of 4 are middle school students (23.5%) and more than 1 out of 4 attend high school (29.0%).

# Public School Enrollment by Race and Home School Enrollment

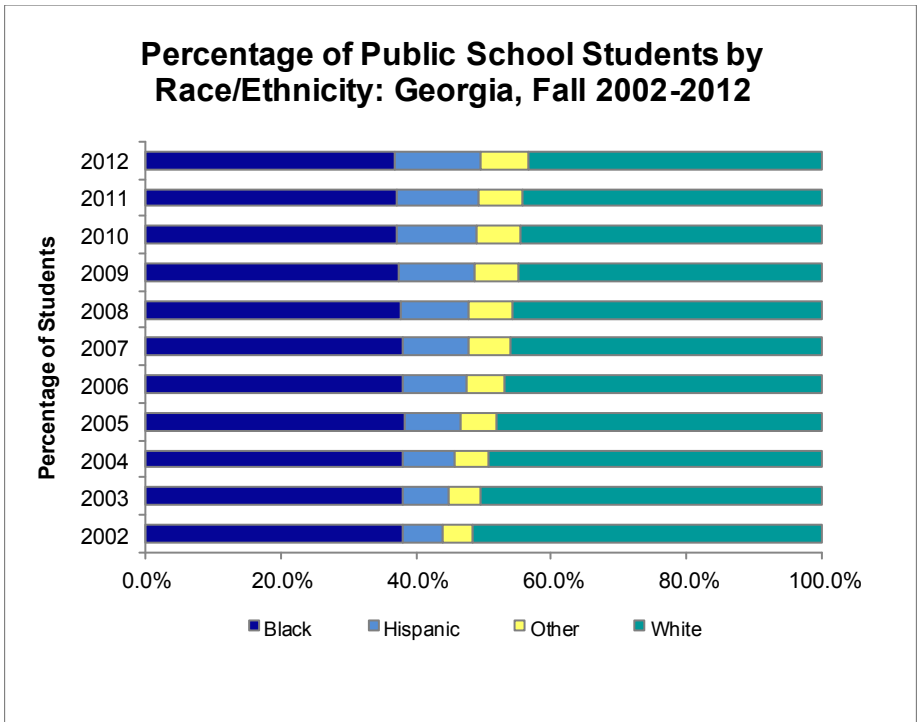
❖ Georgia's public school population has become increasingly diverse. In Fall 2012, 56.5% of students are racial or ethnic minorities compared to 48.4% in Fall 2002.

❖ Since Fall 2002, the Hispanic public school student population increased at the fastest pace, more than doubling (135.3%).

❖ The percentage of Black students enrolled in Georgia's public schools has remained relatively stable at approximately 37% over the past decade.

❖ The Other population includes Asian, multi-racial, American Indian, and Pacific Islander students. This population of students increased by 80.0% over the past decade.

❖ Georgia's White public school student population decreased by 4.0% between Fall 2002 and Fall 2012, from 771,809 to 740,645.



Source: Georgia Department of Education

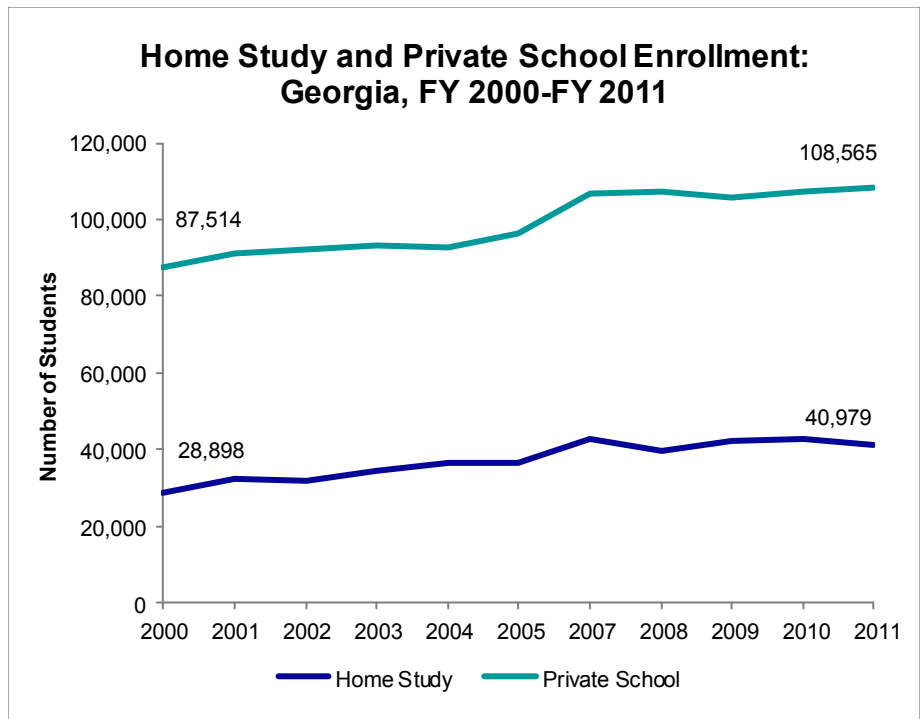
❖ 1 out of 8 of Georgia's children attend a private school or are home schooled.

❖ The number of Georgia students home schooled or attending private schools increased 28% between FY 2000 and FY 2011, from 116,412 to 149,544. The public school population, in contrast grew by 17.8% during the same period.

❖ Among students not attending public school, the number enrolled in Home Study increased the fastest between FY 2000 and FY 2011 (41.8%), from 28,898 to 40,979.

❖ Private school enrollment in Georgia increased 24.1% between the FY 2000 and FY 2011, from 87,514 to 108,565.

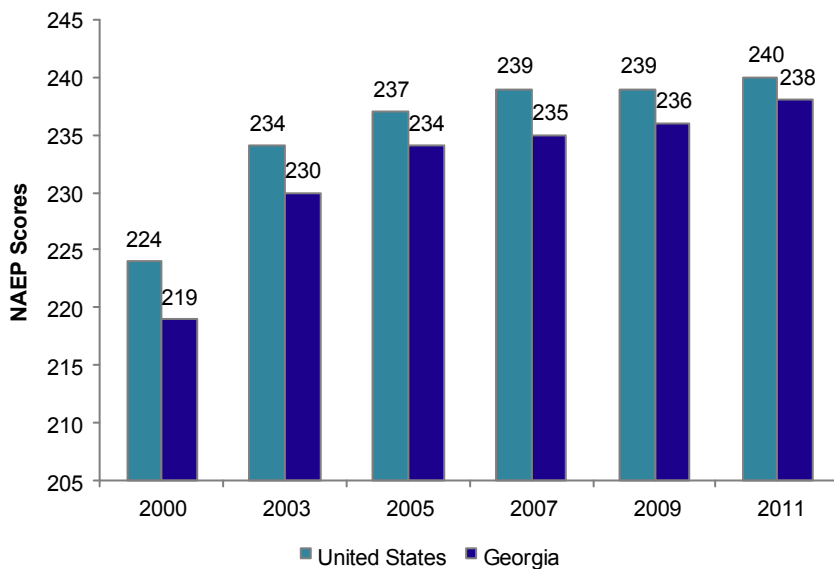
❖ More than twice as many Georgia students attend private school than are home schooled.



Source: Georgia Department of Education

# National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)

**Fourth Grade NAEP Math Scores: United States and Georgia, 2000-2011**



❖ The No Child Left Behind Act required states to participate in the biennial National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) tests for 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading and mathematics to provide a national comparison of student academic progress.

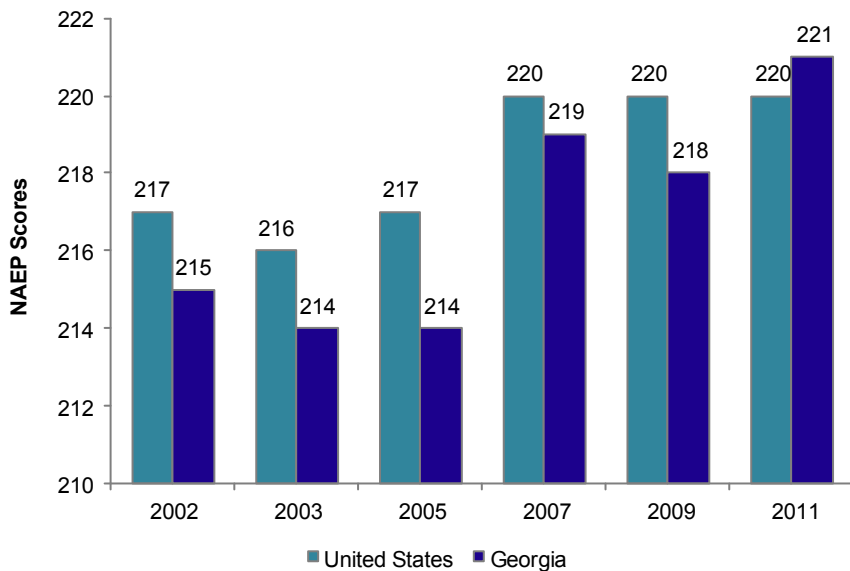
❖ The National Center for Education Statistics administers NAEP to elementary and secondary students in various subject areas. Four of the nine total subject areas are reported at the state level including mathematics. Both private and public school children are assessed, although, only public school data are available for state comparisons.

❖ Georgia's 4<sup>th</sup> grade students have been steadily closing the gap with the national average math scores. In 2011, Georgia 4<sup>th</sup> grade students scored 19 points higher in mathematics than in 2000.

Note: NAEP scores range from 0 to 500.

Source: National Center on Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Nation's Report Card

**Fourth Grade NAEP Reading Scores: United States and Georgia, 2000-2011**



❖ NAEP measures 4<sup>th</sup> grade student reading performance. Students respond to questions that assess comprehension of literary and informational text.

❖ In 2011, Georgia exceeded the national average in 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading for the first time since testing began in 1992.

❖ Since 2002, reading scores for 4<sup>th</sup> graders have increased 3%, from 215 to 221.

❖ In 2011, 1 out of 3 (34%) of Georgia's 4<sup>th</sup> grade students were reading below basic level, and 2 out of 3 (66%) were reading at or above basic level.

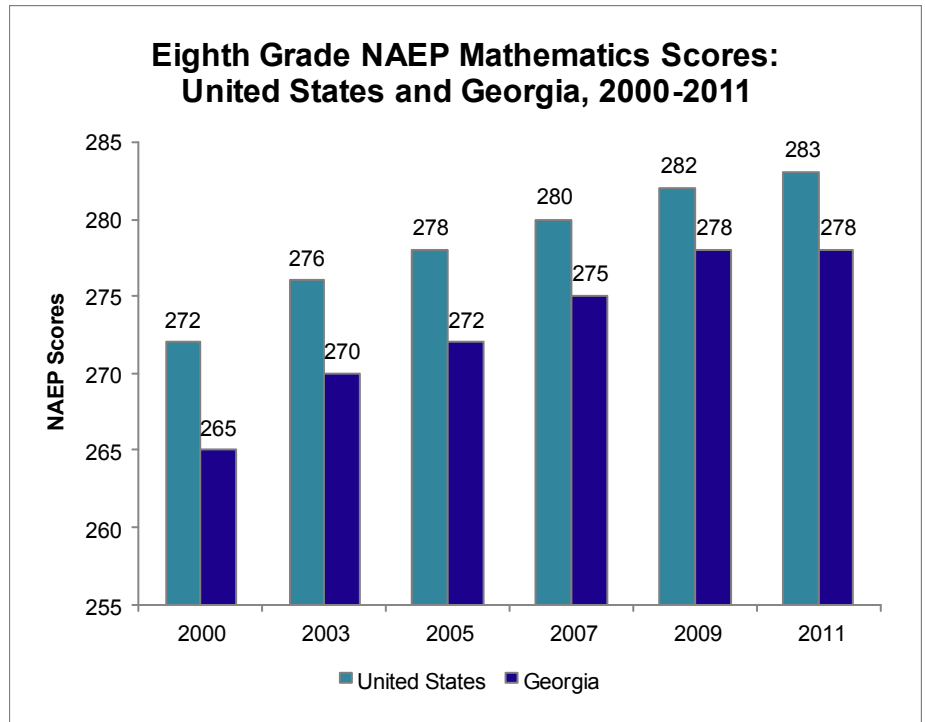
Source: National Center on Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Nation's Report Card

# National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)

❖ Similar to the 4<sup>th</sup> grade NAEP scores, 8<sup>th</sup> grade mathematics scores have continuously improved over the past decade.

❖ In 2011, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students scored 13 points higher in mathematics compared to the 2000 NAEP scores.

❖ However, 8<sup>th</sup> grade mathematics students lag behind the national average by 5 points, with a score of 278.

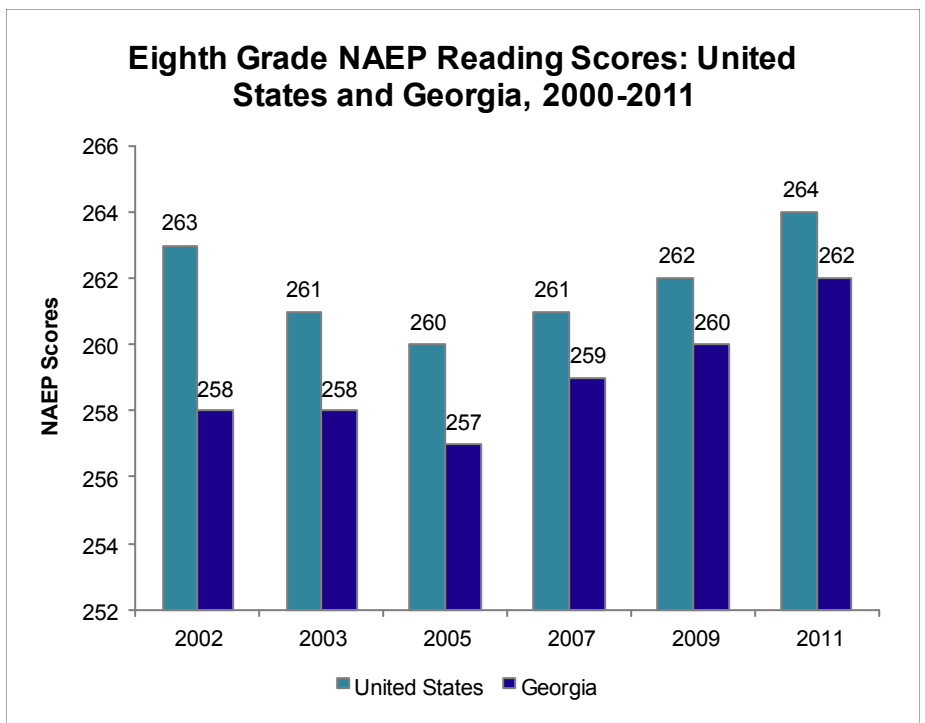


Source: National Center on Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Nation's Report Card

❖ In 2011, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students scored 4 points higher in mathematics compared to 2002.

❖ The lag between Georgia's student reading scores has narrowed, from 5 points in 2002 to 2 points in 2009 and 2011.

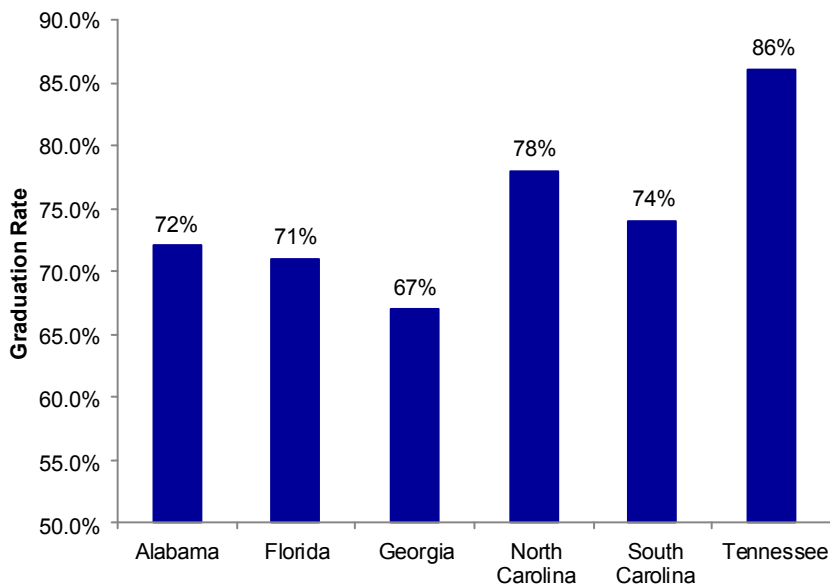
❖ 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading score trends in Georgia are similar to the national trend of a slight decline in scores between 2003 and 2005, followed by improvements each year, beginning in 2007.



Source: National Center on Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Nation's Report Card

# High School Graduation and Dropout Rates

**Public School Graduation Rate: Southeast States, 2011**



Source: Georgia Department of Education

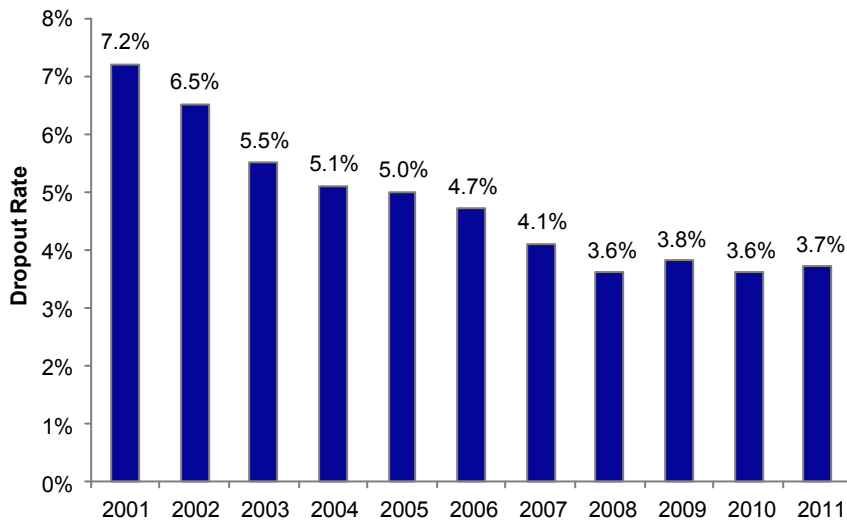
❖ In 2012, the U.S. Department of Education published graduation rates based on the 2008 formula meeting federal education regulations that permits uniformity across states. The new formula tracks the percentage of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students who graduate within 4 years.

❖ Nationally, Georgia ranks 44<sup>th</sup> in high school graduation among all states.

❖ Among the southeastern states, graduation rates in 2011 ranged from a low of 67% in Georgia to a high of 86% in Tennessee.

❖ Asian/Pacific Islander and white students have the highest graduation rates, at 79% and 76% respectively. The graduation rate for Blacks was 60% and 58% among Hispanics.

**Total Dropout Rate in Grades 9-12: Georgia, FY 2001-FY 2011**



Source: Georgia Governor's Office of Student Achievement

❖ The dropout rate calculation is the number of students with a withdrawal code corresponding to a dropout divided by the number of students that attended the school.

❖ Georgia's dropout rate declined 47% between the 2000-2001 and the 2010-2011 school years, from 7.2% to 3.7%. Georgia has the 19<sup>th</sup> highest dropout rate among the states.

❖ Research indicates that chronic school truancy is an indicator of whether a student will dropout before graduating from high school.

❖ The National Dropout Prevention Center has identified best practices for reducing the number of students dropping out of school. These best practices include use of incentives and sanctions, family involvement, and creating a supportive environment for students.



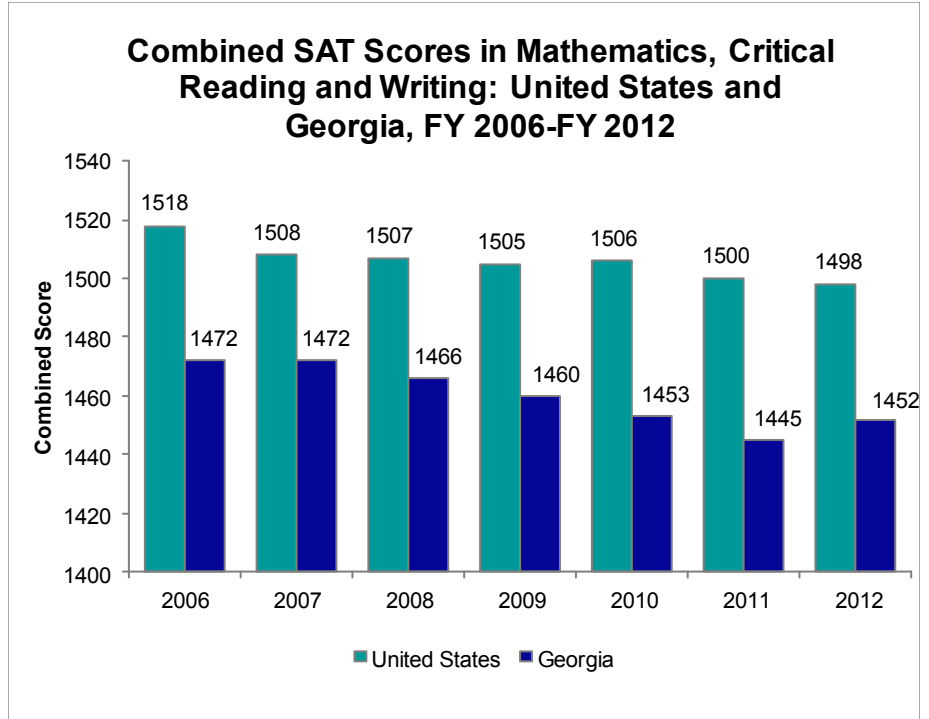
## SAT and ACT Scores

❖ The SAT Reasoning Test is a standardized test used by most colleges to determine admittance, along with other deciding factors including coursework, grades, letters of recommendations, and other criteria.

❖ Students taking the SAT are tested in mathematics, critical reading and writing, for a composite score of 2,400 (each section is worth a total of 800 points).

❖ In 2012, 73,187 of Georgia's high school seniors took the SAT Test.

❖ The combined average score for Georgia's students was 1,452 in 2012, up seven points from the previous year (1,445).



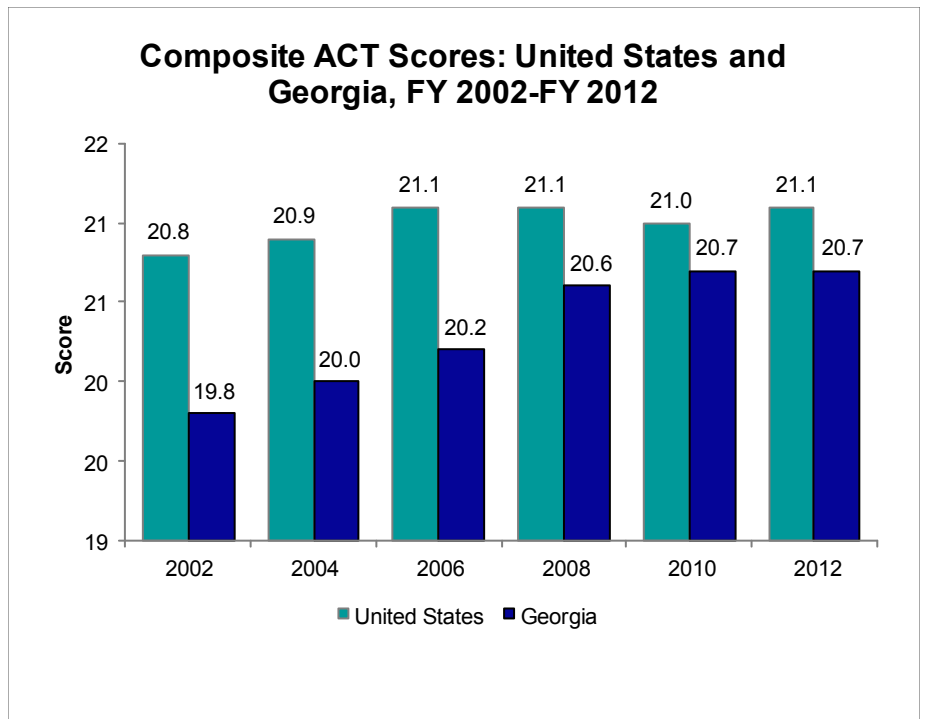
Source: The College Board

❖ The ACT is a standardized test that colleges use comparably to the SAT to determine admittance. The ACT assesses student's general educational development and ability to complete college-level work.

❖ The ACT tests four subjects-English, reading, mathematics and science. Each section is worth a maximum of 36 points and the total score, or composite score, is the average of all four sections.

❖ 47,169 of Georgia's graduating seniors took the ACT in 2012, 52% of all graduates.

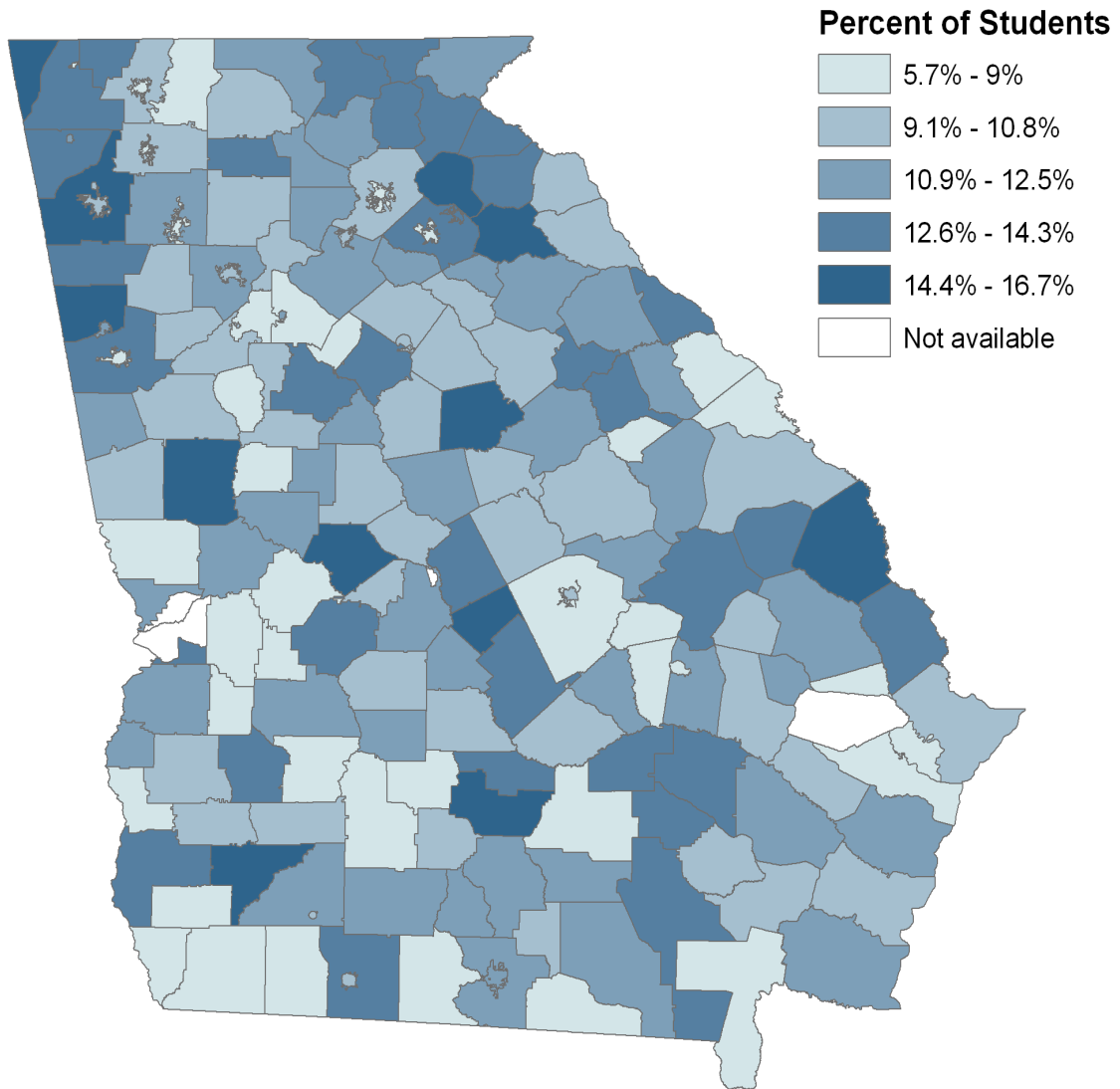
❖ The average composite ACT score for Georgia increased slightly from 19.8 in 2002 to 20.7 in 2012. Average ACT scores among Georgia's students were slightly below the national average of 21.1 in 2012.



Source: Governor's Office of Student Achievement and ACT, Inc.

# Special Education

## Percentage of Students in Special Education: Georgia School Districts, FY 2012



Source: Georgia Department of Education

❖ The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) assures access to quality education for children with disabilities. In Georgia, 1 in 10 of public school children received special education services.

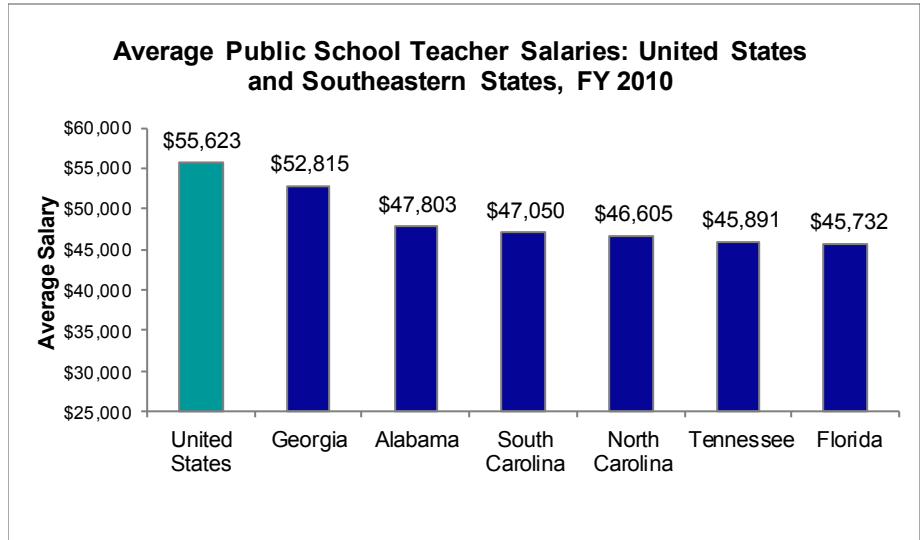
❖ Nationally, during the 2009-2010 school year 6.4 million children and youth (13% of public school students) received special education services, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

❖ Three state schools serve blind and deaf students: the Georgia Academy for the Blind in Macon, the Georgia School for the Deaf in Cave Spring in Floyd County, and the Atlanta Area School for the Deaf in Clarkston.

❖ Among Georgia's school systems, the percentage of students served in special education ranges from 6% (Chickamauga City and Worth County) to 16% (Screven, Baker, Madison, Putnam, Meriwether, and Banks counties).

❖ The average public school teacher salary in Georgia was \$52,815 during the 2009-2010 school year, compared to the national average \$55,623.

❖ Georgia is competitive among the six southeast states with respect to public school teacher salaries. Georgia's average teacher salary is more than \$5,000 higher compared to Alabama, which recorded the second highest salary in the region.

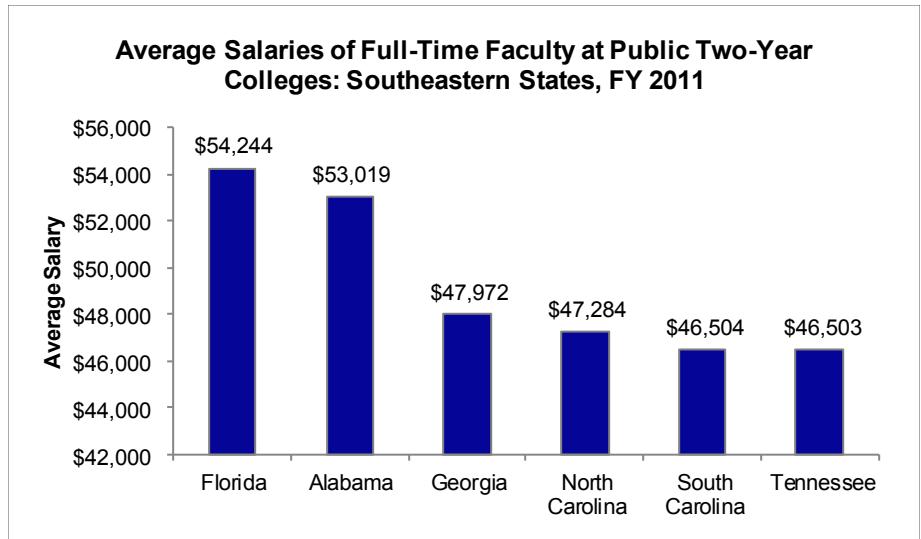


Source: National Education Association

❖ Average salaries for full-time faculty at public two-year colleges among the southeastern states ranges from a high of \$54,244 in Florida to \$46,503 in Tennessee.

❖ The average salary for faculty at Georgia's two-year colleges ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> during the 2010-2011 school year among the southeastern states.

❖ Georgia's public two year-college faculty members were paid \$6,000 less than their peers in Florida and \$1,400 more than faculty in Tennessee.



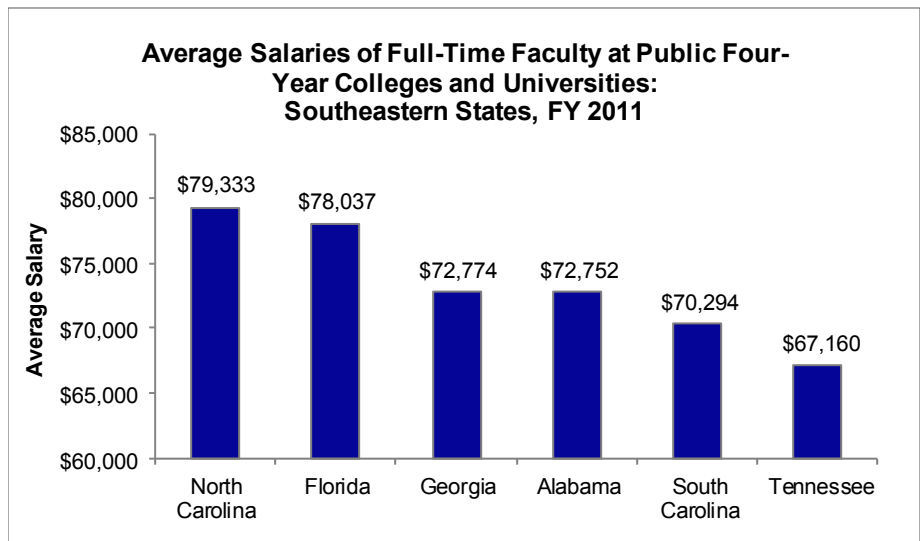
Source: Southern Regional Education Board

❖ Average salaries for full-time faculty at public four-year colleges in the southeast range from a high of \$79,333 in North Carolina to a low of \$67,160 in Tennessee.

❖ In Georgia in 2010-2011, the average faculty salary at four-year public colleges and universities was \$72,774.

❖ The average salary for faculty at public four-year colleges in Georgia ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> among the 6 southeastern states in 2011.

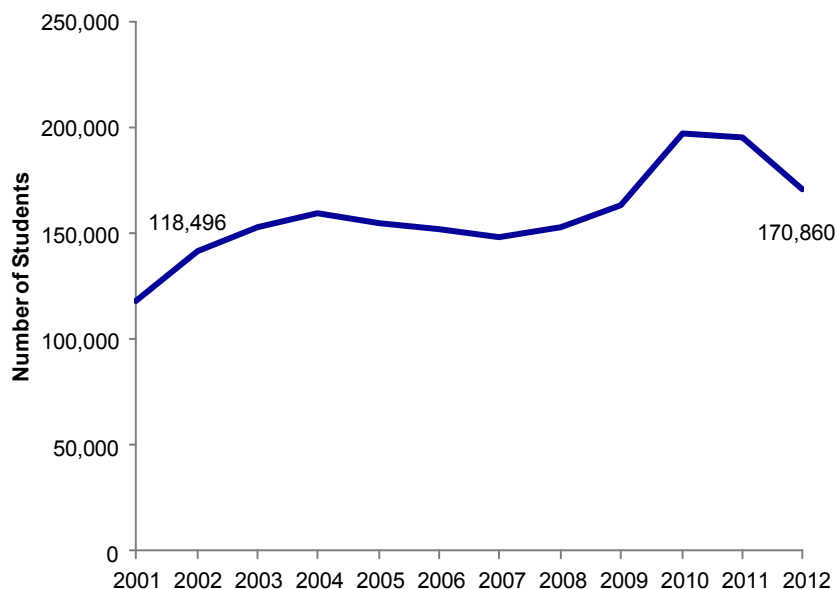
❖ Four-year college faculty salaries in Georgia increased 4.9% between 2005 and 2010.



Source: Southern Regional Education Board

# Technical College Enrollment and Employment

**Technical College System of Georgia: Total Credit Enrollment, Fall 2001-2012**



Source: Technical College System of Georgia

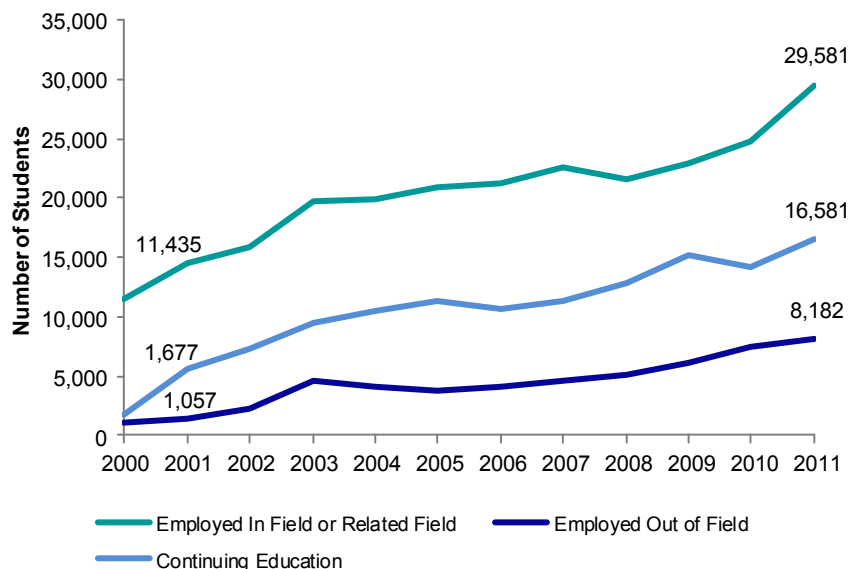
❖ The Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) provides student-centered, high quality, and affordable technical, academic, adult education and training. This system contributes to building literate and economically strong communities and businesses in Georgia.

❖ Georgia's Technical College System students may enroll in programs that lead to an associate degree, a diploma, or a technical certificate.

❖ Overall, during the past decade, Technical College System enrollment increased 44%.

❖ There was steady growth in TCSG enrollment during the early portion of the past decade, followed by a stabilization during mid-decade. Following the economic changes that occurred starting in 2007, enrollment increased each year until 2011.

**Employment of Technical College Award Recipients: Georgia, 2000-2011**



Source: Technical College System of Georgia

❖ The number of Technical College awards more than doubled in Georgia between 2000 and 2011, from 15,304 to 37,771.

❖ More than 1 out of 3 Technical College System students continue their education following completion of a course of study.

❖ In 2011, more than half of Technical College System award recipients were employed in the field or a related field (60%).

❖ 1 out of 6 Technical College System award recipients were employed out of their field (17%) in 2011.

\* Note: There is some duplication of graduates who are both employed and continuing their education concurrently.

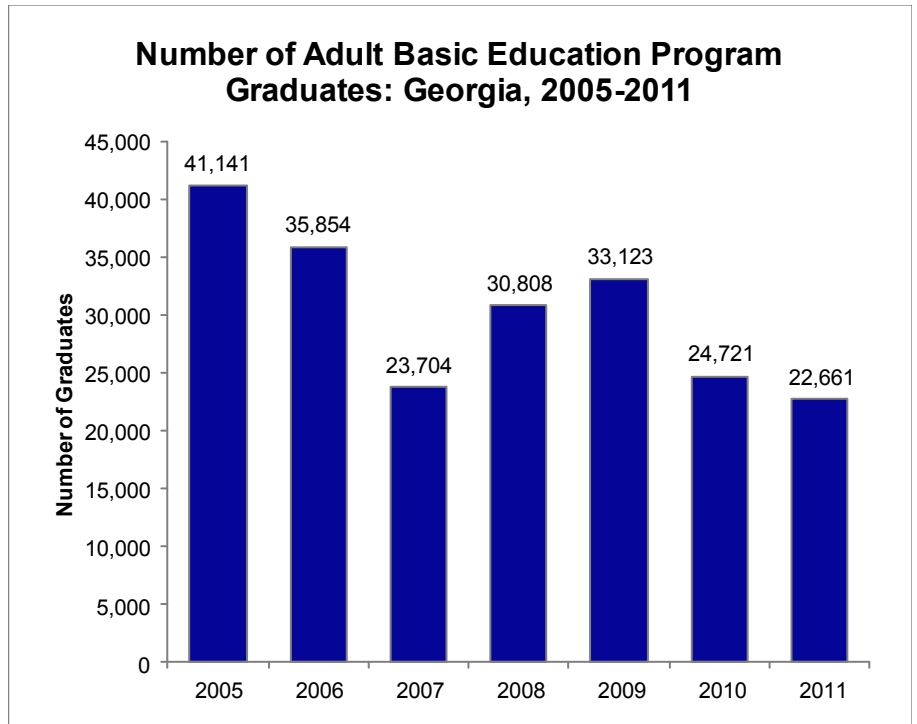
## Adult Basic Education Graduates and Passage Rates

❖ The Technical College System of Georgia oversees the state's adult education efforts.

❖ Adult education provides adult learners with the opportunity to study for and earn a General Educational Development (GED) diploma. Students completing a GED are able to attend college or enter the labor force. The curriculum for adult basic education focuses on reading, writing, and math skills.

❖ The Adult Basic Education program is designed to provide special attention to adults returning to school to resume educational programs which were interrupted in earlier years. The goal of the program is a fully literate Georgia.

❖ The number of Adult Basic Education graduates has fluctuated over the past several years from a high of 41,141 in 2005 to a low of 22,661 in 2011.

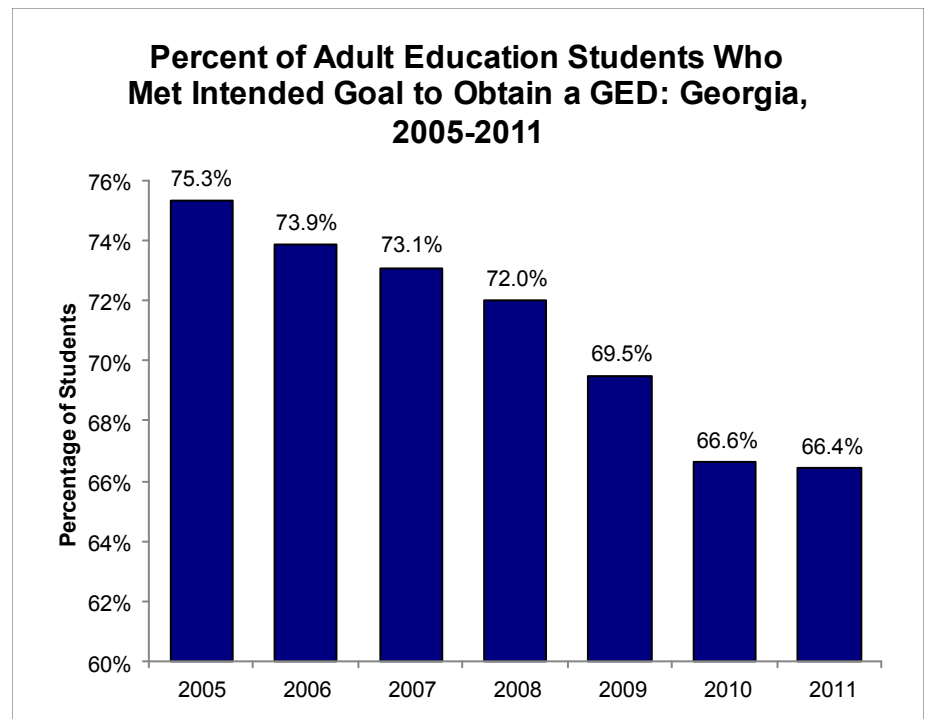


Source: Technical College System of Georgia

❖ The Technical College System of Georgia has awarded between 18,000 and 19,000 (GED) diplomas annually since 2005.

❖ The passage rate for Adult Basic Education students intending to obtain a GED declined between 2005 and 2011, from 75.3% to 66.4%.

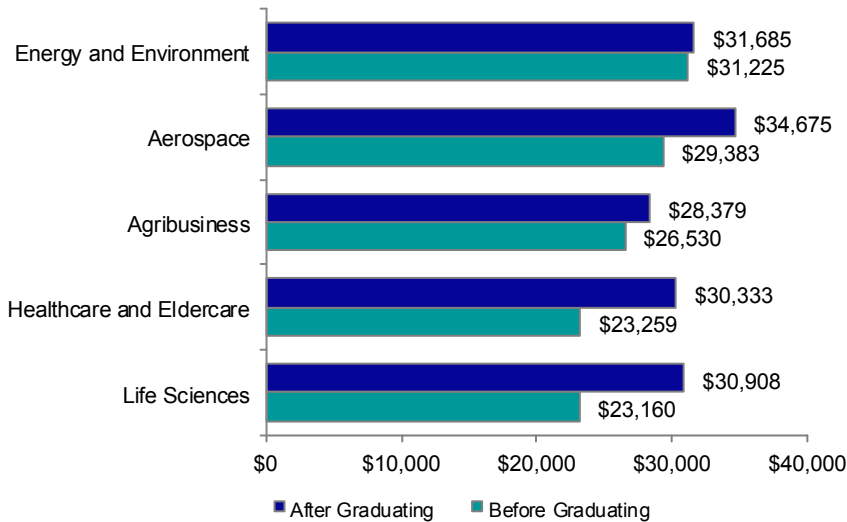
❖ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Georgia ranks 13<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states, for the highest percentage of adults lacking a high school diploma. However, the proportion of adult Georgians without a high school education declined from 21.4% in 2000 to 15.6% in 2011.



Source: Technical College System of Georgia

# Strategic Industries and University System of Georgia Enrollment

## Earnings of Technical College Strategic Industry Graduates Before and After Graduation: Georgia, FY 2010 Graduates



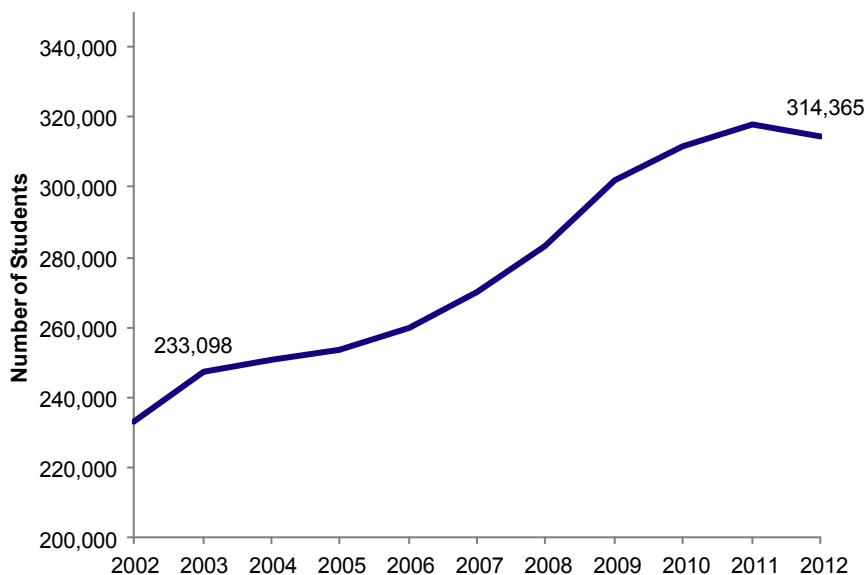
Source: Technical College System of Georgia

❖ The Technical College System of Georgia has developed educational programs to ensure Georgia businesses have a trained workforce in strategic industries. The customized training assists companies starting up or are utilizing new technologies or business processes.

❖ More than 56,000 students are enrolled in programs that prepare graduates to work in strategic industries.

❖ Students in Technical College programs increase their earnings following graduation. Students training for life science and health/elder care industries increase their earnings by 30% after completing their studies. Students completing training for the aerospace industry earn the highest incomes following graduation (\$34,675).

## Enrollment in the University System of Georgia: Fall 2002-2012



Source: University System of Georgia Board of Regents

❖ Georgia's public colleges and universities operate under the University System of Georgia (USG) umbrella. The system consists of research universities, regional universities, state universities, state colleges and two-year colleges.

❖ USG is responsible for providing higher education to Georgia residents to create a more educated Georgia through instruction, research and public service.

❖ In Fall 2012, approximately 314,000 students were enrolled at a USG college or university, a decrease of 3,662 from the previous fall.

❖ Enrollment in the University System of Georgia increased 34.9%, more than 81,000 students, between Fall 2002 and Fall 2012.

# USG Minority and International Student Enrollment

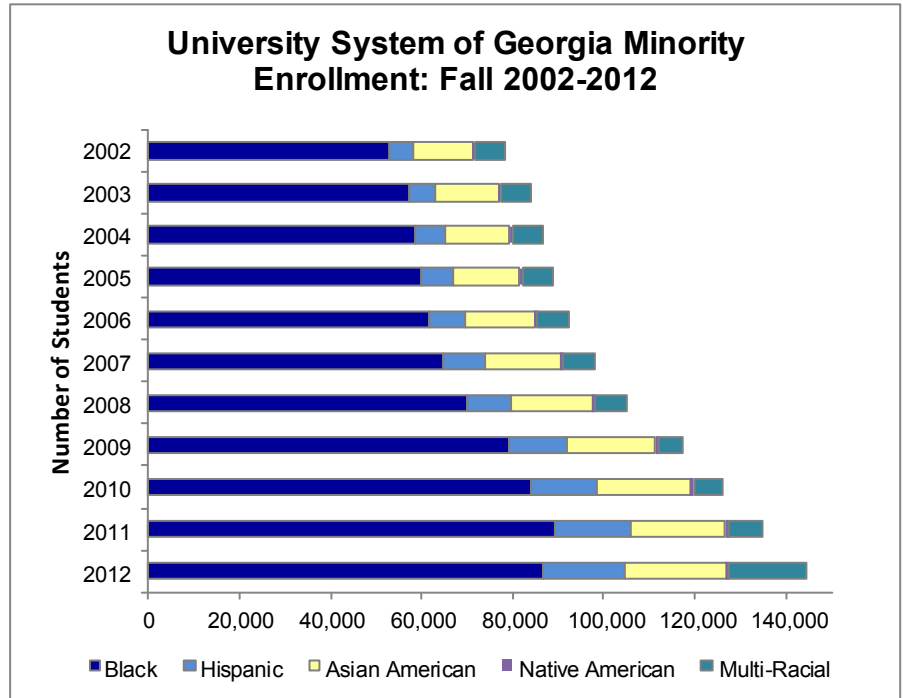
❖ The number of minority students attending University System of Georgia colleges and universities increased by 84.7% between 2002 and 2012.

❖ The Black student population enrolled at USG institutions increased by 63.5% between 2002 and 2012, from 22.7% to 27.5% of total students.

❖ The percentage of Asian American students enrolled in the USG system increased from 5.6% in 2002 to 7.1% in 2012.

❖ Hispanics now represent 5.7% of student enrollment in the USG system. The number of Hispanics students enrolled increased between 2002 and 2012 by 245.9%.

❖ Females comprised more than half (57%) of the student population enrolled in USG in Fall 2012.



Source: University System of Georgia Board of Regents

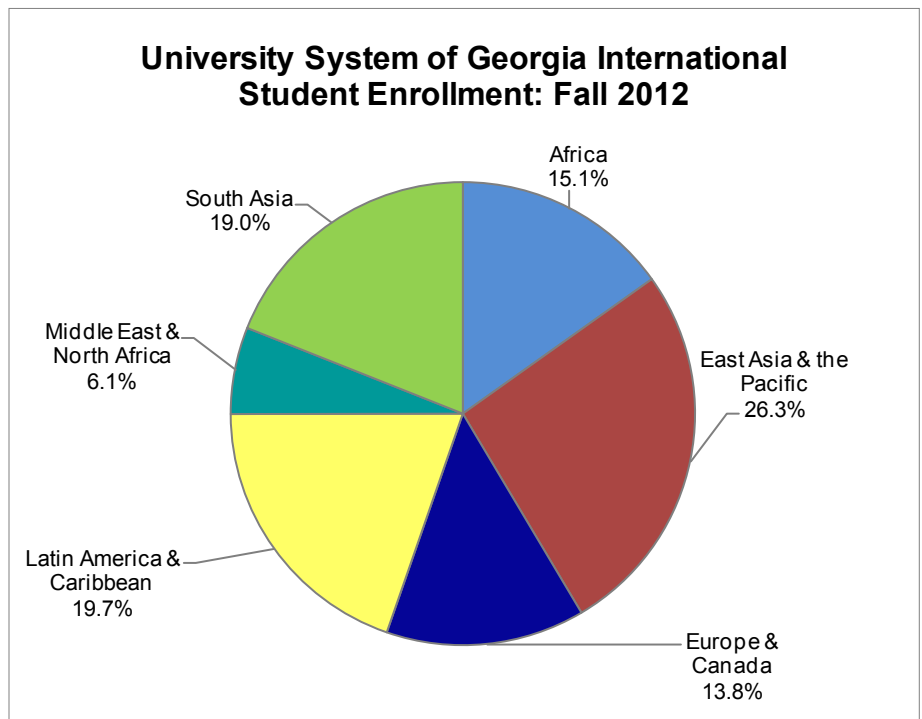
❖ The University System of Georgia attracts students from around the globe.

❖ In Fall 2012, international students comprised 7.4%, 23,162 of more than 314,000 students within the USG system.

❖ 1 out of 4 of international students (25%) are from the East Asian and Pacific region.

❖ One-fifth of international students are from South/Latin America and the Caribbean, and an additional one-fifth are from South Asia.

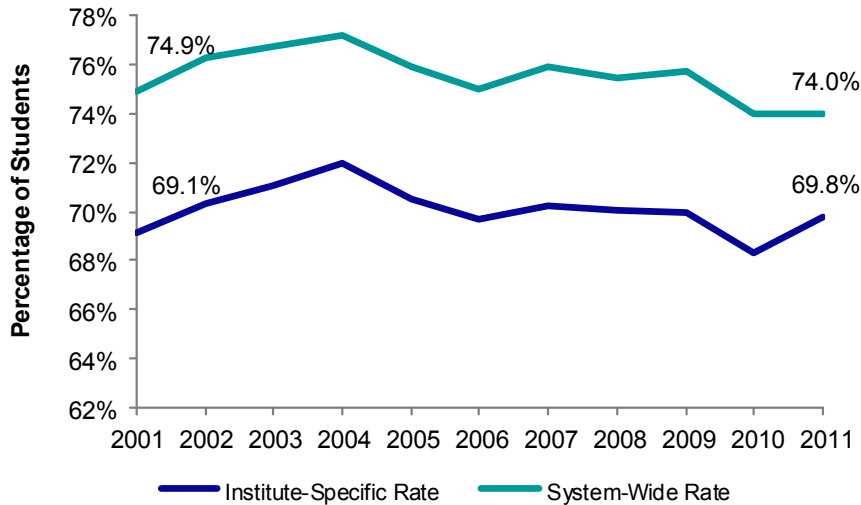
❖ The number of non-citizen students enrolled in the University System of Georgia increased by 405 students or 2% between Fall 2011 and Fall 2012.



Source: University System of Georgia Board of Regents

# USG Retention Rates and Six-Year Graduation Rates

## First-Year Retention Rates for University System of Georgia Full-Time Freshman: FY 2001-FY 2011



Source: University System of Georgia Board of Regents

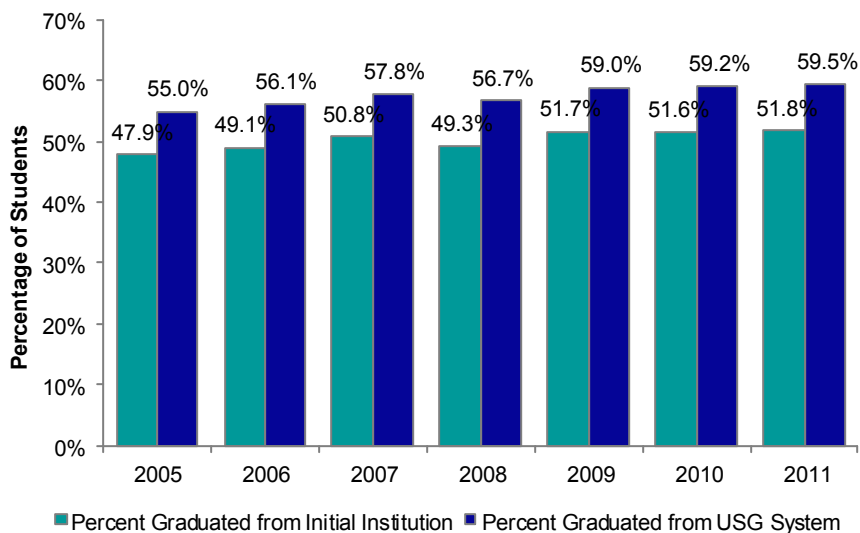
❖ Three-quarters of students entering a University System of Georgia college or university return to school the following fall.

❖ First-year retention rates for university students in Georgia have fluctuated over the past decade within a fairly narrow range.

❖ Among degree seeking, full-time freshmen who entered a University System of Georgia institution in Fall 2011, 69.8% returned to the same institution the following year, slightly below the highest retention rate recorded, which was in FY 2004 (72.0%).

❖ The retention rate for incoming freshmen returning to any USG institution was slightly higher in FY 2011 at 74.0%.

## Six-Year Graduation Rates of Freshman Attending Four-Year Institutions: Georgia, FY 2005-FY 2011



Source: University System of Georgia Board of Regents

❖ Key indicators of post-secondary performance: six-year graduation rate for first-time, full-time freshman at four-year colleges and three-year graduation rate for first-time, full-time freshmen at two-year colleges

❖ The proportion of Georgia's university students completing their degree has increased significantly since the mid-1990s.

❖ Among first-time, full-time bachelor's degree seeking undergraduates at four-year colleges who entered a University System of Georgia college or university in Fall 2005, 52% graduated within six years from the same institution and 60% graduated from an institution within the system.



## USG Research Awards

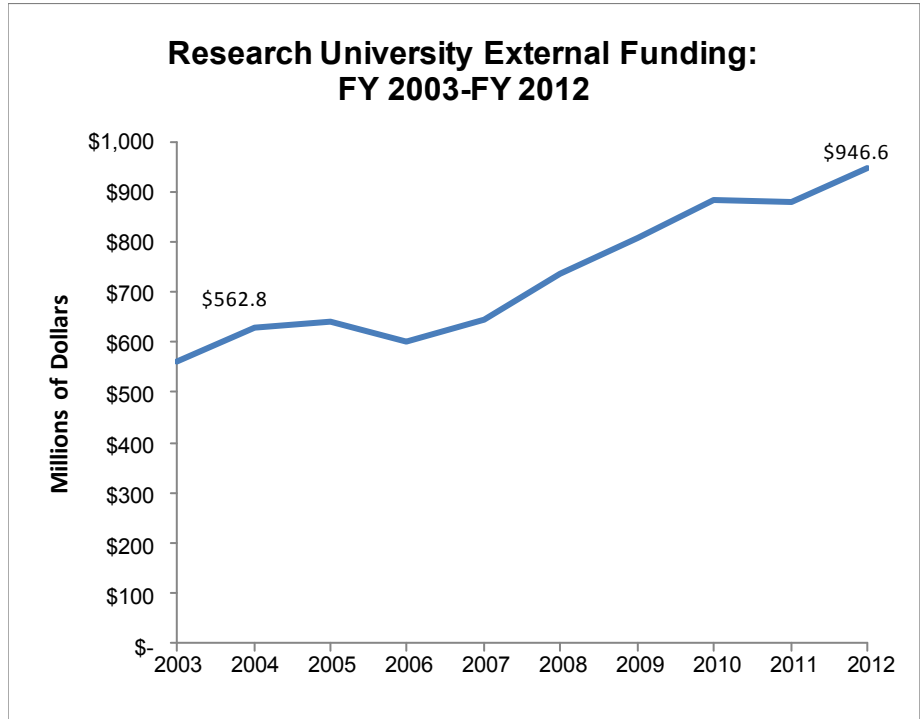
❖ There are four research universities within the University System of Georgia (USG): University of Georgia, Georgia Health Sciences University, Georgia State University, and Georgia Institute of Technology.

❖ Between FY 2003 and FY 2012, Georgia's research universities were awarded more than \$7.3 billion in research funds.

❖ Overall, external research funding increased by 68% between FY 2003 and FY 2012.

❖ In FY 2012, research funding increased by \$68 million compared to the previous year.

❖ The research awards received by USG research universities encompass a wide range of topics, from national security to advances in medicine.



Source: USG research universities

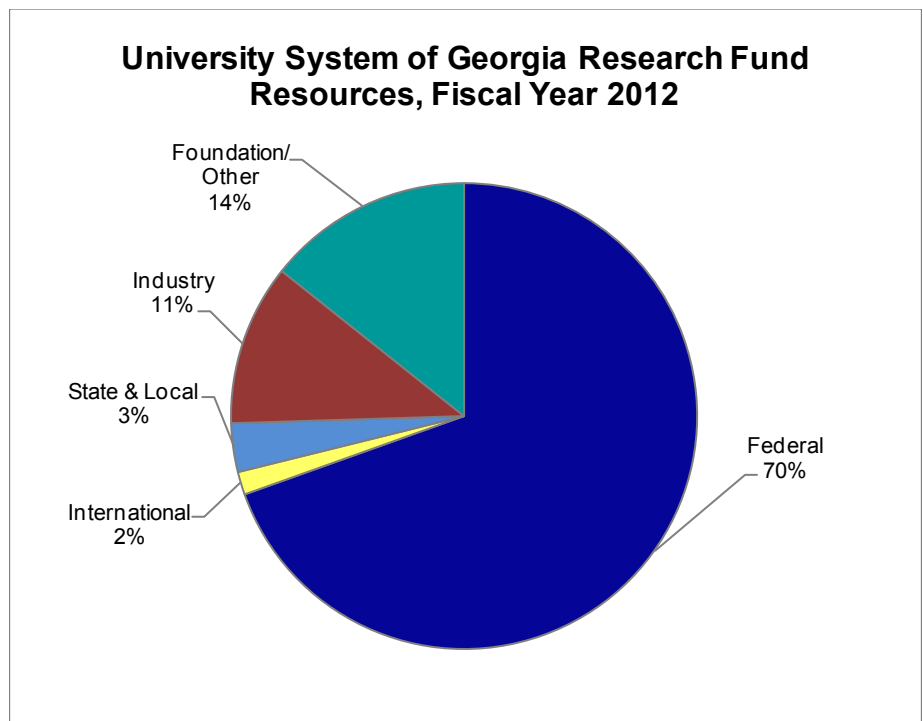
❖ Research within the University System of Georgia spans many subject areas and is primarily concentrated in the four research universities.

❖ More than two-thirds of USG research funding is provided by the federal government (70%).

❖ State and local government provide 3% of USG external research funding.

❖ Industry provides 11% of USG research funds.

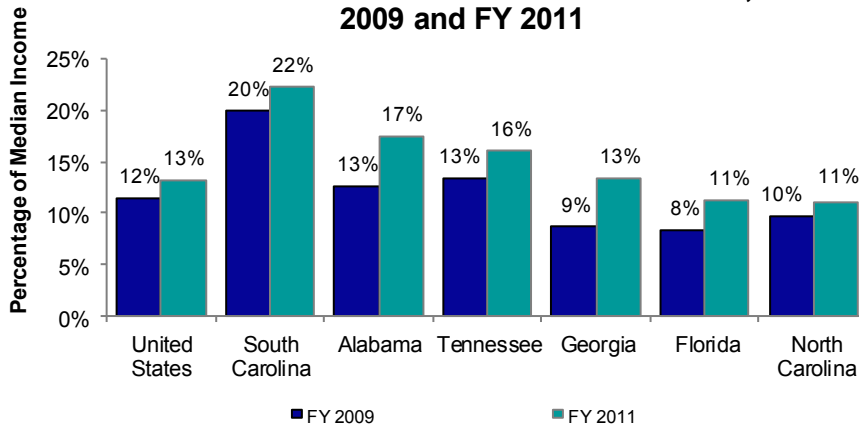
❖ Nonprofits also contribute 14% of USG research funds.



Source: University System of Georgia Board of Regents

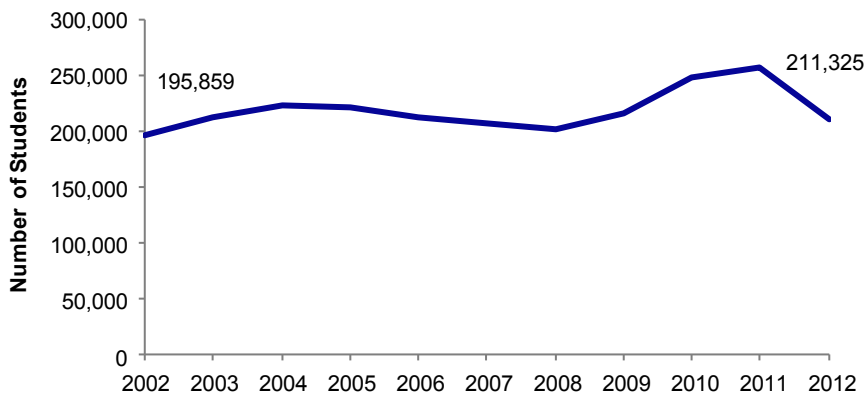
# HOPE Scholarship and Tuition Costs

**Percentage of Family Income Required for Annual Tuition: United States and Southeast States, FY 2009 and FY 2011**



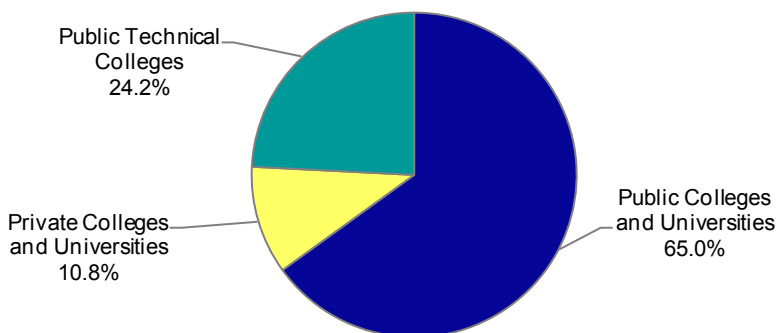
Source: Southern Regional Education Board

**Students Earning Georgia's HOPE Scholarships and Grants: FY 2002-2012**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

**Disbursements of Georgia's HOPE Scholarships and Grants to Georgia's Educational Institutions, 1993-2012**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

❖ Median tuition and fees at Georgia's universities and colleges (\$5,919) was more affordable than three other southeast region states in FY 2011. Such costs in Georgia are lower than South Carolina (\$9,267), Alabama (\$7,136), and Tennessee (\$6,190).

❖ Tuition in Georgia as a percentage of median household income (13%) was the same as the national average in FY 2011.

❖ The percentage of family income required to pay college tuition and fees at Georgia's colleges and universities increased substantially between FY 2009 and FY 2011, from 9% to 13%.

❖ HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally), Georgia's scholarship and grant program, provides financial assistance at public and private colleges and universities and public technical colleges.

❖ The HOPE scholarship is available to Georgia residents meeting academic requirements. The amount of the award is based upon a per hour rate at the institution the student attends.

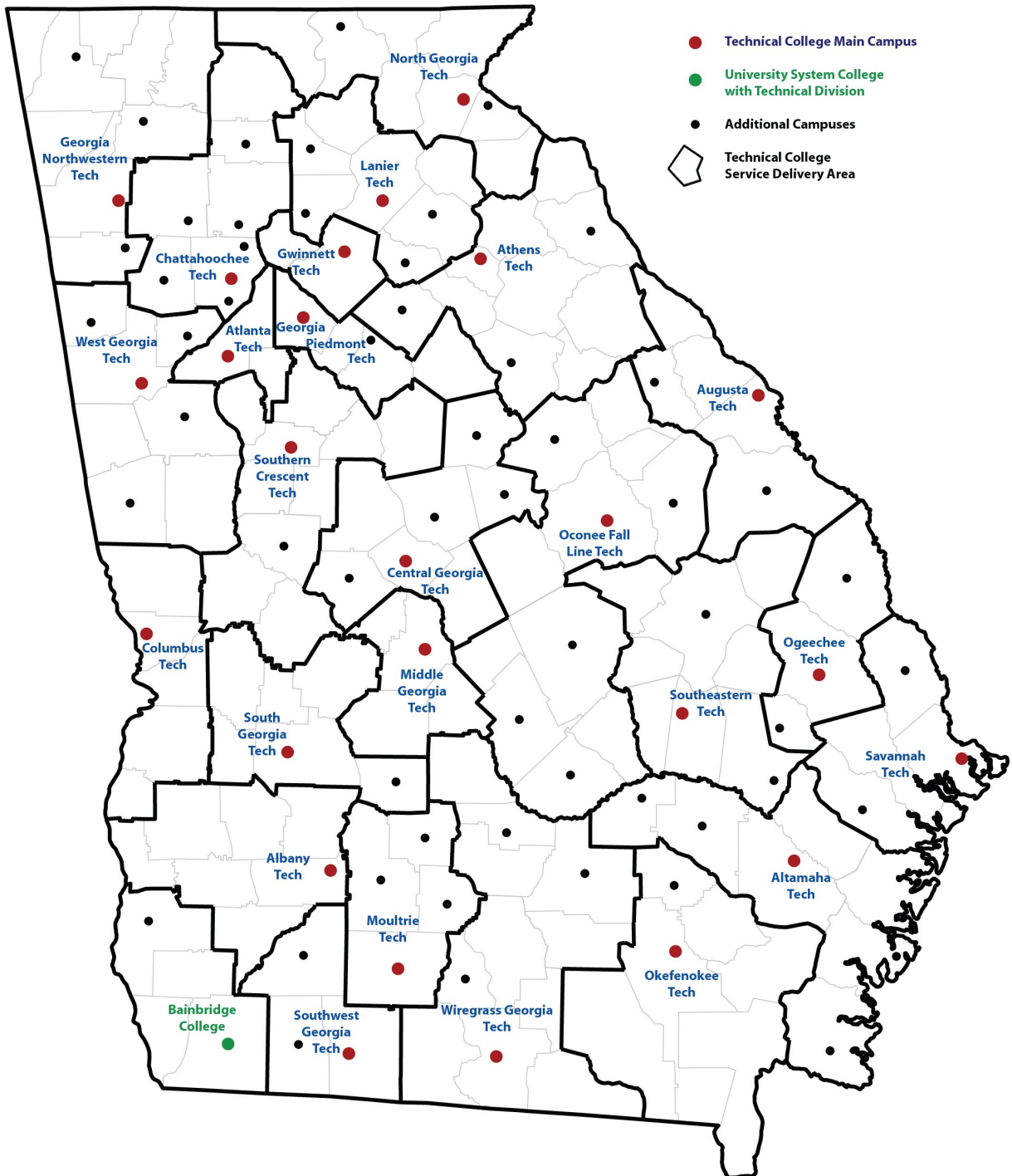
❖ The number of students receiving HOPE scholarships and grants increased more than 30% from 195,859 to 256,502 between 2002 and 2011, but declined to 211,325 in 2012.

❖ Between 1993 and 2012, \$6.6 billion were disbursed to Georgia colleges and universities through the HOPE scholarships and grants program funded by the Georgia Lottery.

❖ 2 out of 3 HOPE scholarships and grants have been disbursed to students attending the state's public colleges and universities.

❖ 1 out of 4 scholarships and grants were disbursed to public technical colleges, and the approximately 11% remaining scholarships went to private colleges and universities.

Technical College System of Georgia



Source: Technical College System of Georgia

