

Setting productive, attainable educational goals for North Carolina

June 15, 2018

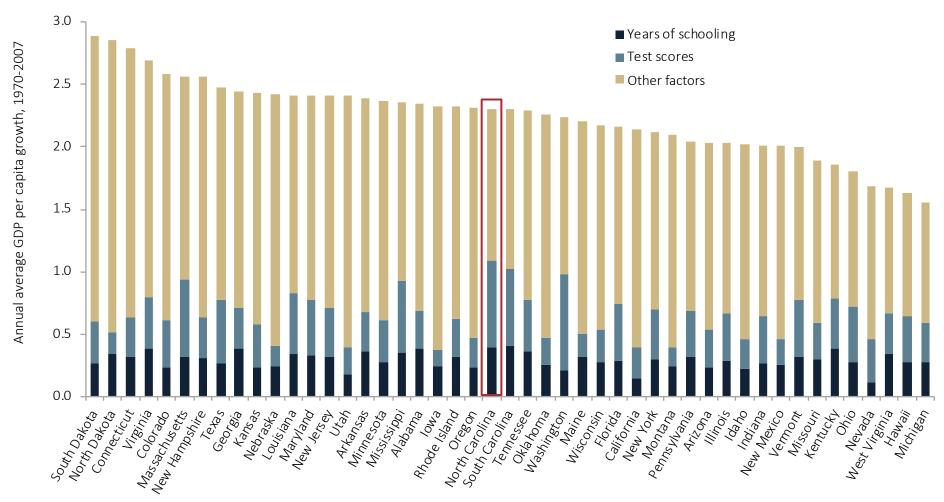
Takeaways

- Technological change has demanded, and will continue to demand, higher skilled labor
- North Carolina's postsecondary attainment gap (across various definitions) is 11-15 percentage points
- North Carolina's postsecondary attainment (associate+) increased by
 7 percentage points over the past decade
- Stating the obvious: postsecondary enrollment at age 19 is a predictor of postsecondary attainment at age 26
- P12 goals should consider measures of hard and soft skills
- Achievement gaps measured at age 5 have proven difficult to narrow during K12, confirming the need for age 0-4 programming and measures

Education and the economy

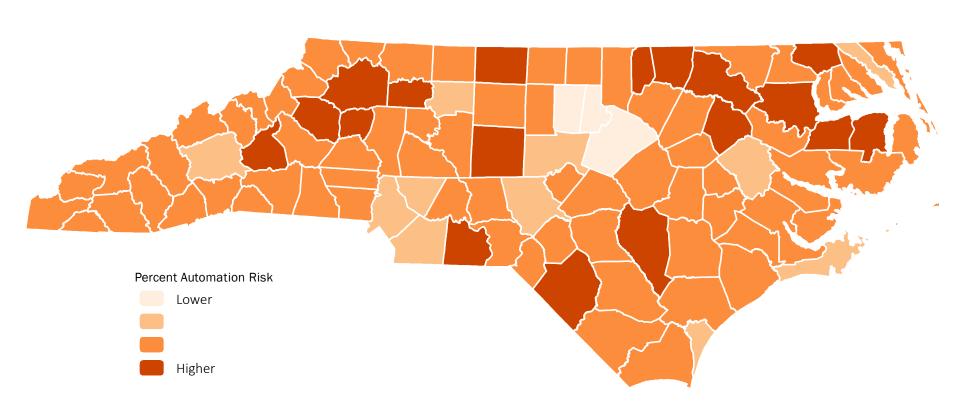
Economic benefits of a better-educated workforce

Contributions to GDP per capita growth, 1970-2007



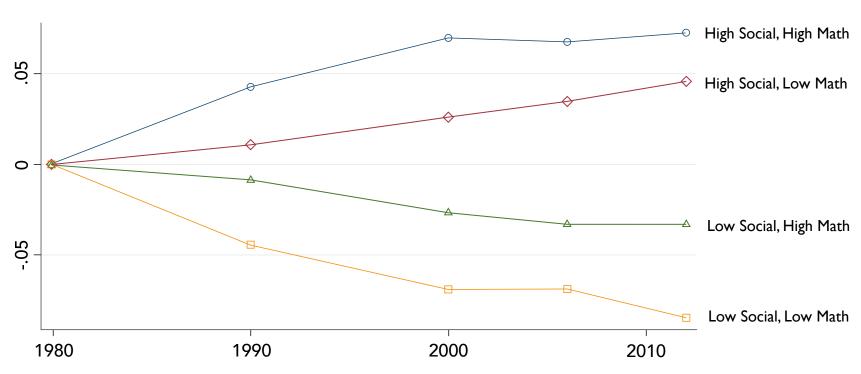
Risk of job disruption

Share of occupations at high risk of automation



Growing importance of social skills in the labor force

Cumulative Changes in Employment Share by Occupation Task Intensity 1980 to 2012

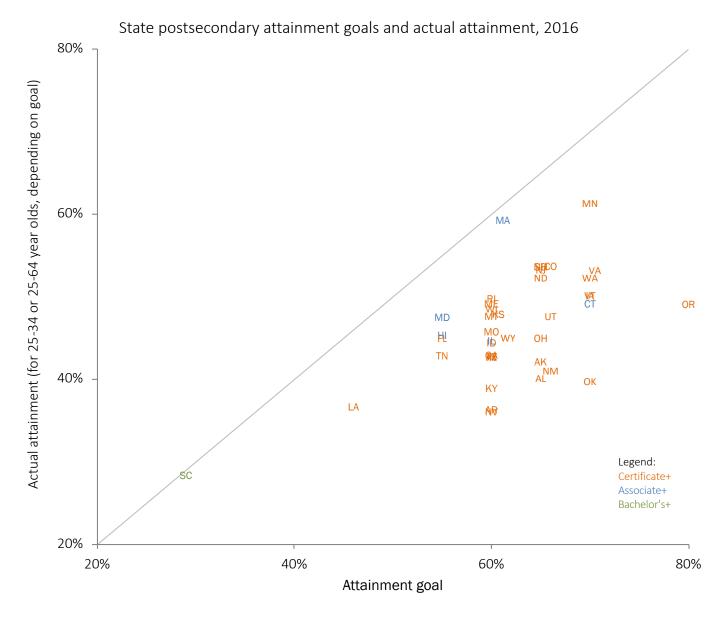


Early thoughts on goal setting

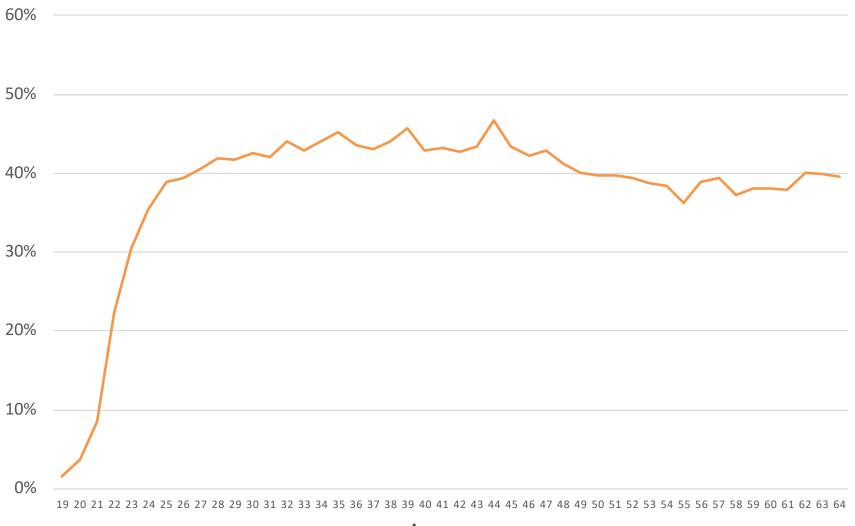
Early thoughts on goal setting

- Start at the end and work back
- Consider:
 - Age range(s)
 - Credential types
 - Growth feasibility
 - Existing gaps by income, race/ethnicity, geography
 - Time to goal

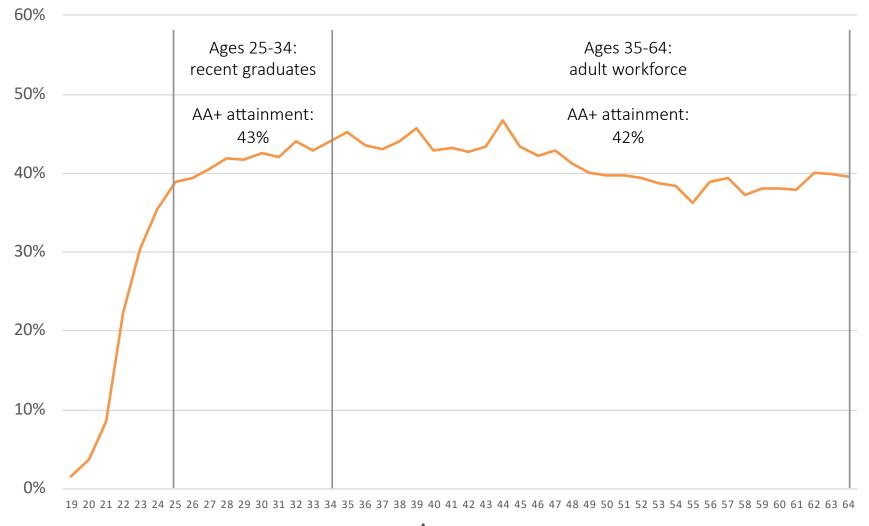
State-level goals versus current state-level attainment



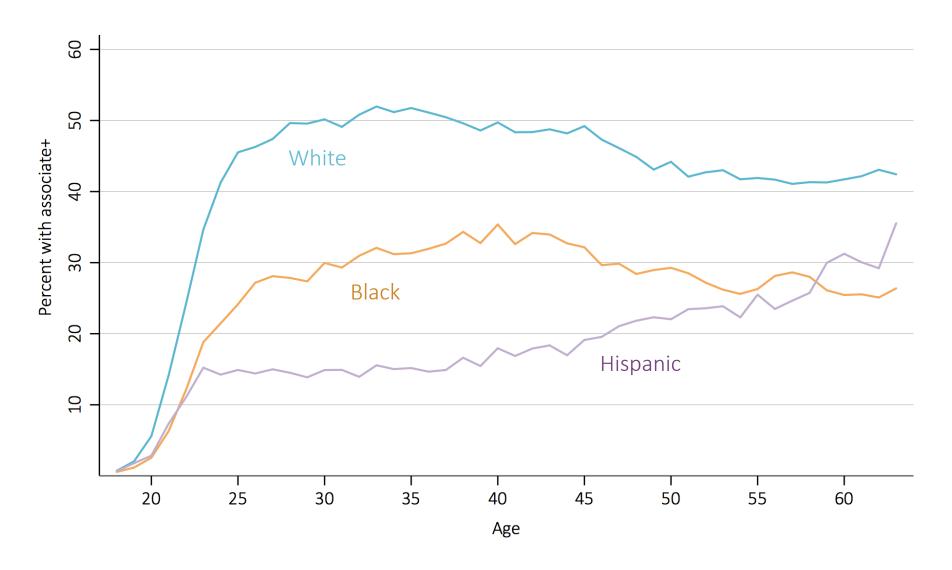
North Carolina postsecondary attainment (associate+) by age, 2016



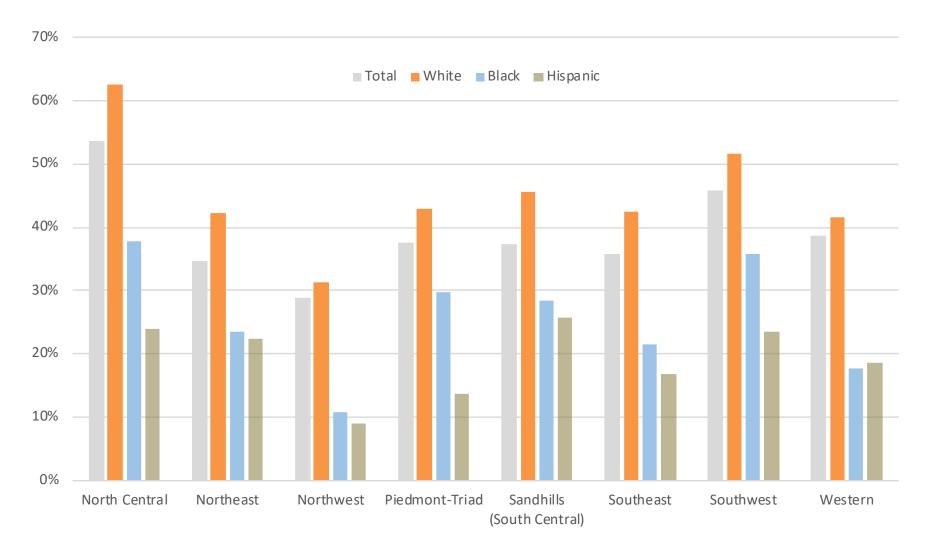
North Carolina postsecondary attainment (associate+) by age, 2016



North Carolina postsecondary attainment, by age and race/ethnicity, 2016



Postsecondary attainment (associate+) by NC region and race/ethnicity, 2016



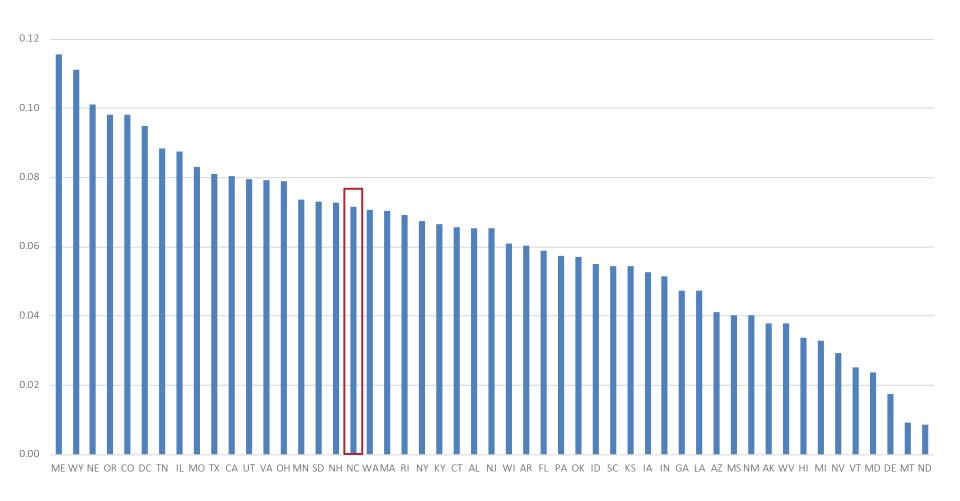
Postsecondary attainment (associate+), 2016

	Younger (25-34)	Older (35-64)	All (25-64)
North Carolina	43%	42%	42%
Top state	58%	52%	53%
Difference	-15	-10	-11

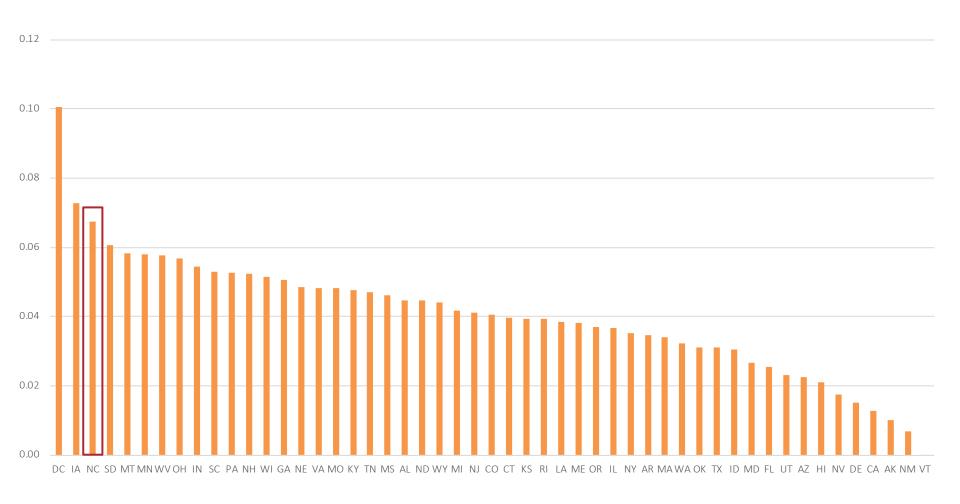
Lumina Foundation's Stronger Nation (certificate+), 2016



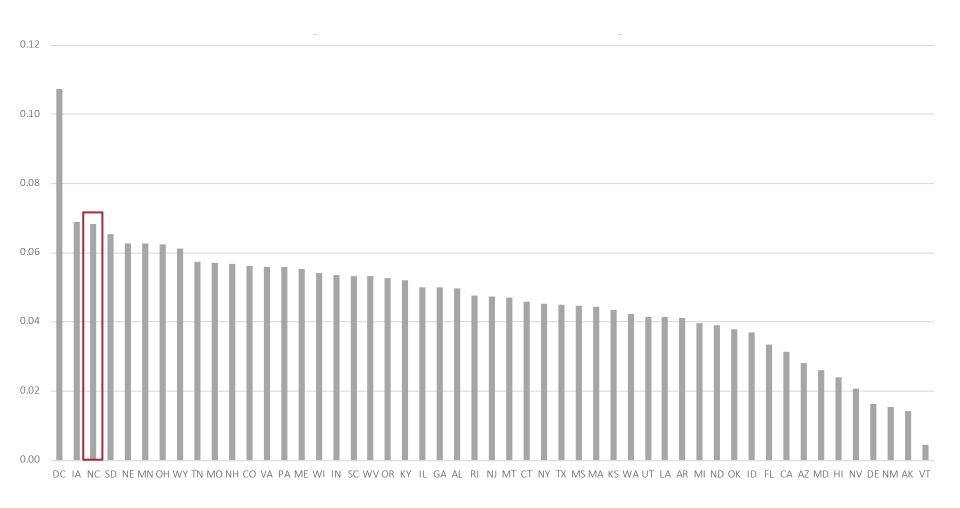
What's feasible? Change in attainment (associate+) by state, 2006-2016, ages 25-34



What's feasible? Change in attainment (associate+) by state, 2006-2016, ages 35-64



What's feasible? Change in attainment (associate+) by state, 2006-2016, ages 25-64

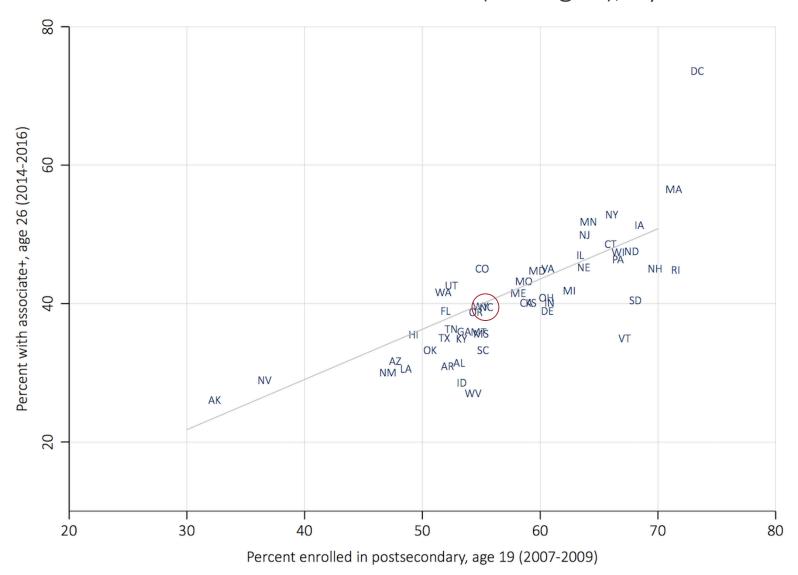


Potential attainment goals for North Carolina

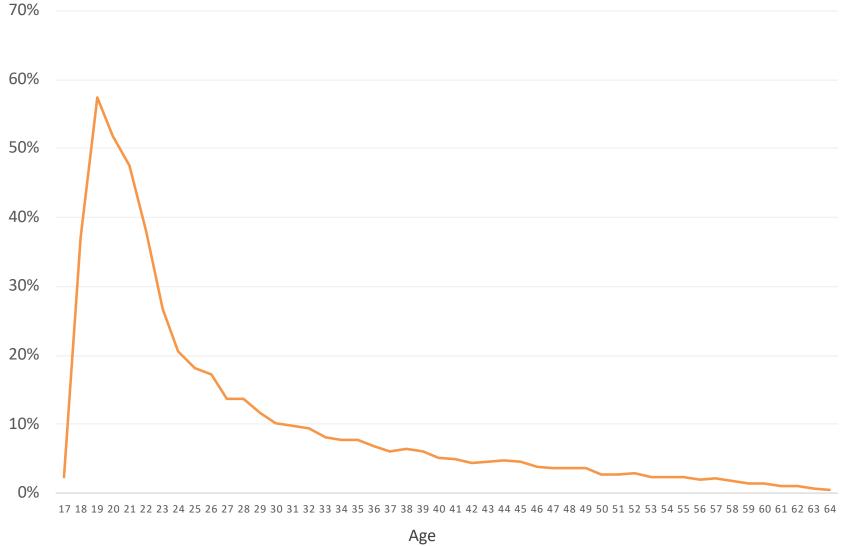
	Younger (25-34)	Older (35-64)	All (25-64)
Moderate	+11 pp	+8 pp	+9 pp
Stretch	+13 pp	+10 pp	+11 pp
Ambitious	?	?	+13 pp

Other measures that track progress toward the goal

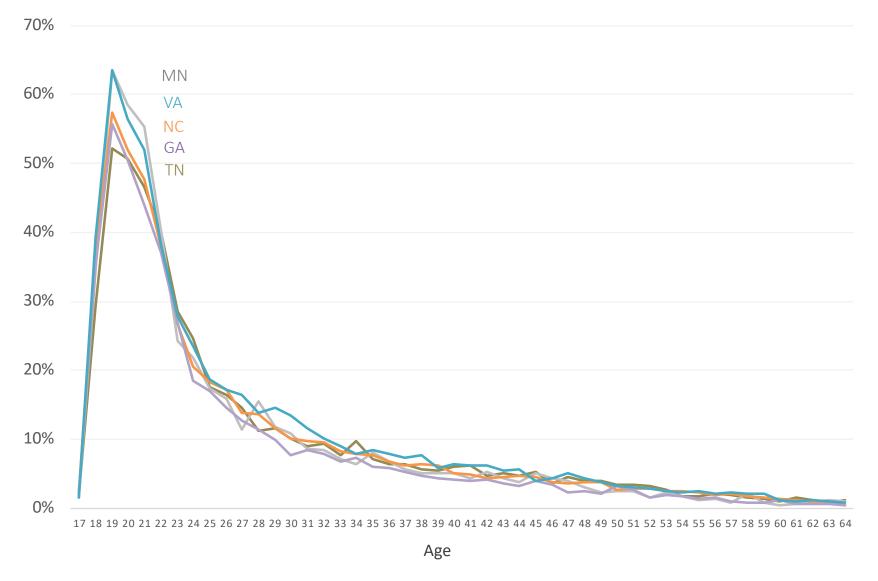
Age 19 enrollment versus age 26 attainment for the cohorts born in 1988-90 (averaged), by state



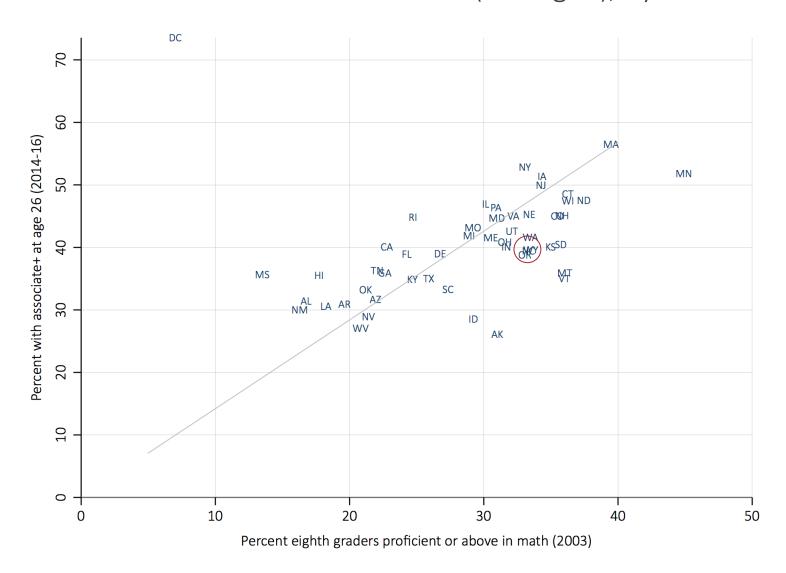
North Carolina postsecondary enrollment, by age, 2016



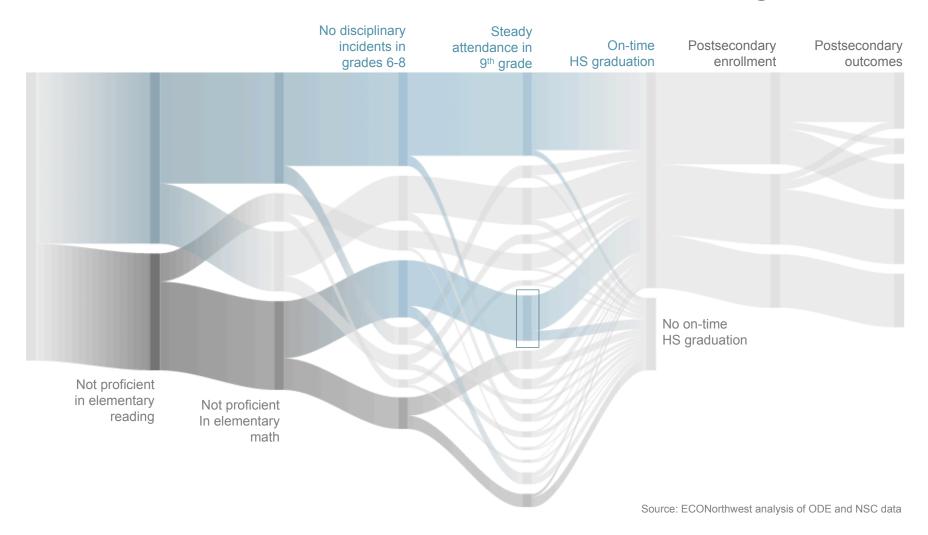
NC enrollment, by age, compared with a top-performing state and neighboring states, 2016



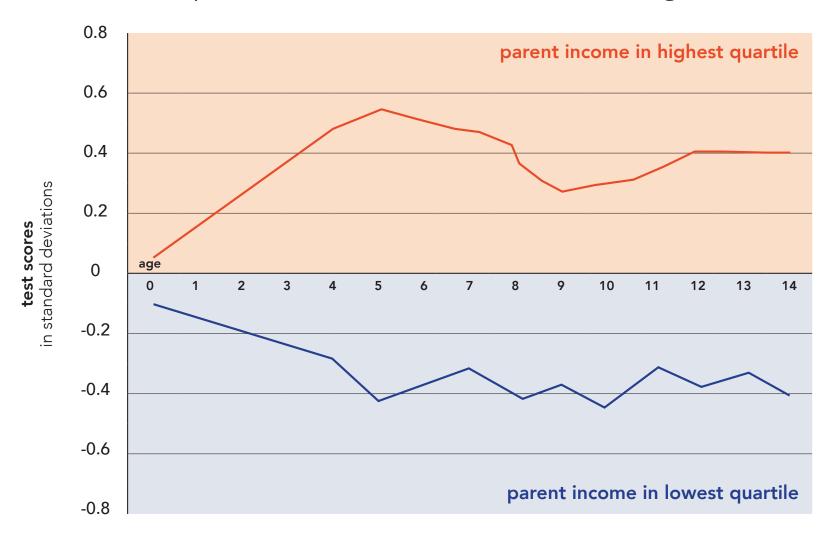
8th grade NAEP performance versus age 26 attainment for the cohorts born in 1988-90 (averaged), by state



K12 indicators: academic achievement, attendance, graduation



Achievement gaps measured at age 5 have proven difficult to narrow during K12



Analysis to come

Example questions answered by modeling

- What will happen through 2030 if we do nothing?
- How much would high school graduation rates have to improve to reach the postsecondary attainment goal by 2030?
- To what extent can the state increase overall attainment while reducing disparities across specified populations given anticipated upper bounds on postsecondary enrollment growth?

Modeling activities

- Develop a baseline attainment forecast (current conditions/policy)
- Set targets for system performance needed to achieve the goal
- Evaluate contributions of subpopulation attainment to the goal

Example of goal-reaching approach to modeling:

Establish the ultimate goal and identify conditions necessary to achieve this goal (conditions can be independent of the means used to achieve the goal)

